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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1891.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1891.

No. 1 *S.I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Commander.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Burma.

To be Companions.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

DAVID ROBERT LYALL, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

SARDAR JIWAN SINGH of Shahzadpur, in the Umballa District.

COLONEL PERCY WILLIAM POWLETT, Bengal Staff Corps, Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1891.

No. 1 *I.E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Commander.

His Highness Maharaja PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH Bahadur, of Benares.

To be Companions.

JAMES LYLE MACKAY, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, and a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta.

T. RAMA RAO, Diwan of the Travancore State.

COLONEL LOUIS HENRY EMILE TUCKER, General List (Bengal) Infantry, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab.

RAJA JAGMOHAN SINGH, Talukdar of Atra Chandapur in the Rae Bareli District, Oudh.

THEODORE COOKE, Esq., M.A., M.I.C.E., LL.D. (Dub.), Principal of the College of Science at Poona.

BRIGADE-SURGEON THOMAS EDWIN BURTON BROWN, M.D., Indian Medical Service, retired, lately Principal of the Lahore Medical College.

JAMES EDWARD O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

WALTER ROPER LAWRENCE, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Settlement Officer in Kashmir and Jammu.

SURGEON-MAJOR THOMAS HOLBEIN HENDLEY, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon at Jeypore.

WILLIAM WATT DALY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Bengal.

CHARLES STEWART MURRAY, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal.

ERNEST OCTAVIUS WALKER, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, lately employed with the Chin-Lushai Expedition.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1891.

No. 1 *I.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Her Highness Maharani Sakhiya Raja Sahiba Sindhia Alijah Bahadur, Regent of the Gwalior State.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st January 1891.

No. 2 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon His Highness Sir Takhtsinghi Jaswatsinghi, G.C.S.I., Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar, the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

No. 3 *I.*

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 7 D.C.P., dated the 1st January 1877, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to recognise as hereditary the title of "Maharaja" thereby conferred as a personal distinction upon Raja Jotindro Mohan Tagore, of Calcutta.

No. 4 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, K.C.I.E., of the Sobha Bazar Raj family, the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 5 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, Mandal, of the Karnal District in the Punjab, the title of Nawab Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 6 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon :—

Sir Savalai Ramaswami Modelliar, Kt., C.I.E., merchant of Madras.
Babu Janoki Bullur Sen, Zemindar of Dimla in the district of Rungpur.
Babu Deo Nundun Singh, of Sheobar in the district of Mozufferpore.
Kumar Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur in Murshidabad.

No. 7 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon S. Subramania Iyer, C.I.E., of Madras, the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 8 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Moulvie Jelaluddin, Pleader in the Judge's Court at Patna, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama as a personal distinction.

No. 9 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Mohendra Narain Singh Deo, of Khursowan in Chota Nagpur, the title of Thakur as a personal distinction.

No. 10 *I.*

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 7 P., dated the 1st January 1878, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to direct that the title of "Khan Bahadur" conferred upon Muhammad Allahdad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, pensioned Risaldar, shall be continued in favour of his son and heir.

No. 11 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Muhammad Kadir Nawaz Khan Sahib, Deputy Collector in the Tanjore District of the Madras Presidency.

Vellore Muhammad Sheriff Sahib, Member of the Municipal Commission of Madras.

Khan Sahib Dinsha Dassabhai Khambatta, Head Assistant to the Commissary General of Bombay.

Muhammad Saleh Jafar, Native Assistant and Interpreter to the Political Resident at Aden.

Saiyid Ali Muhammad Shád, of Patna.

Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan, of Jahangirabad, Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Munshi Ilahi Baksh Khan, late Honorary Assistant Engineer, and Sub-Engineer in the Public Works Department of the North-Western Provinces.

Miyan Altaf Hossein, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Malik Zaman Mehndi Khan, Janjuah, of Darapur in the district of Jhelum in the Punjab.

Sheikh Hisam-ud-din, retired Assistant Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 12 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Tiruvatisvarampetta Patthabhiram Pillai, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

Vembakam Kistnama Chari, Registrar of Books, Madras.

Pakala Gopal Rao, late Chairman of the Berhampore Municipality in the Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency.

Rao Sahib Lakshmansing valad Matrasing, Inspector of Police in Sind.

Azam Pranjiwan Vishvanath, Member of the Rajasthanik Court for the Morvi State.

Rao Sahib Munsukhram Mulji, Inspector of Police in Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramrao Govind, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 13 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Babu Tara Prasad Mookerjee, of Revilganj in the district of Sarun.

Babu Calica Doss Dutt, Dewan of the Kuch Behar State.

Babu Lal Madhub Mookerjee, President of the Calcutta Medical Society.

Babu Raj Kumar Sarvadhikari, Secretary to the British Indian Association.

Babu Durgagati Banerjee, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta.

Behari Lal, Headmaster, Lower Subordinate Class in the Thomason College, Roorkee.

Thakur Mahabir Pershad Narain Singh, of Baraon, Landlord, Allahabad

Pandit Diwan Singh, late Deputy Collector in the Irrigation Department of the Punjab.

Bhai Mihan Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Lahore in the Punjab.

Kishori Lal, Inspector of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police.

Pundit Prem Nath, Examiner of Accounts in the Department of Public Works.

P. Anantha Charlu, Superintendent of Post Offices in the Madras Circle.

Lala Gokal Chand, Uncovenanted Civil Surgeon, Medical Department of the Government of the Punjab.

Babu Gocool Chunder Singhee, Head Clerk in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum.

No. 14 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sirdar Lehna Singh, Chimni, Honorary Magistrate in the district of Gujranwalla in the Punjab, the title of Sirdar Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 15 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon:—

Saiyid Bawa Mia, of Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency.

Munshi Muhammad Ghouse, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces.

No. 16 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon C. Rangaya Naidu, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction.

No. 17 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Lala Mungal Sain, Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts in the Department of Public Works, the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction.

No. 18 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Futteh Singh, of Guda in the district of Karnal in the Punjab, the title of Sardar as a personal distinction.

No. 1 *E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Bohmong Tsaneys Chowdry, Chief of the Regritsa Mughs, Chittagong Hill Tracts, the title of Kyet Thaye Zaung Shwe Salwe Ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 2 *E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction upon :—

Maung Po Tôk, Wun of Kani.

Maung Tun Aung, Inspector of Police, Thayetmyo.

No. 3 *E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon :—

Muang Myat San, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon.

Lee Kim Seng, Municipal Commissioner, Rangoon.

Maung Pu Lè, Myoôk, Pyinmana.

Maung Tun Gywè, Myoôk, Bhamo.

Maung Shwe Tha, Inspector of Police, Rangoon.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA. *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1891.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October, 1890.

From the 8th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE TREASURY.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 30th December, 1890.

It is hereby notified for general information that a new Government Treasury was opened at Lashio, Northern Shan States, on the 15th December, 1890.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1891.

No. 818.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 1st grade, having returned from furlough on the forenoon of the 17th December, 1890, the following reversion will take effect from the same date:—

Mr. T. F. Freeman, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th December, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,14,13,481	4	4	1,97,59,184	8	6
Public Deposits at Branches	83,45,703	4	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,78,09,818	6	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,26,601	5	2
Sundries				27,59,180	8	2
RUPEES				11,54,54,784	12	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,29,01,975	8	0
Other authorized Investments				79,79,905	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				67,54,788	9	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				63,14,618	5	10
Bills discounted and purchased				1,62,42,045	2	6
Balances with other Banks				3,38,674	3	5
Bullion				10,30,670	1	5
Dead Stock				12,13,782	8	7
Stamps				11,759	7	0
Sundries				10,39,295	7	6
				5,28,33,509	9	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	4,04,33,349	7	9	6,26,21,275	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,21,87,925	11	0			
RUPEES				11,54,54,784	12	1

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 31st December, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 69.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th December, 1890.

No. 28.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Rojoni Kanta Das Gupta, of the Imperial List, is granted leave of absence without pay for one month, under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 13th November, 1890, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 10th December, 1890.

No. 29.—Second grade Assistant Apothecary R. Brown held medical charge of the junior grades of the Secretariat Establishment of the Government of India at Simla, from the date of taking over charge from Assistant Apothecary W. H. Robinson, to that on which he was relieved by 2nd grade Apothecary M. Murphy.

The 19th December, 1890.

No. 30.—Second grade Hospital Assistant No. 485, Ghulam Ghaus Khan, of the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is granted an extension of sick leave for four months, with effect from the date on which the extension granted to him in Notification No. 26, dated the 14th November, 1890, expired.

G. BOMFORD, *M.D.*,
for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 31st December, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 24th December, 1890	56,44,964	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	18,43,526	
		74,88,490
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	304	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		304
		74,88,794
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	8,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		8,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 31st December, 1890	...	66,88,794
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	50,45,795	
Ditto ditto Government	16,42,999	
		66,88,794
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	14,46,100	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		14,46,100

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 31st December, 1890.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st December, 1890.

No. 26.—Mr. A. B Larkins, Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd grade, Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for thirteen months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd November, 1890.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 27th December, 1890.

No. 1394—65.—In conformity with Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that the following is the list of holidays, which are gazetted as public holidays, to be observed in the Courts and Offices of the Ajmere-Merwara District during the year 1891:—

No.	Names of Holidays.	Dates.	Days of the week.	No. of days.
	Christian Holidays.			
1	New Year's Day	1st Jan.	Thursday	1
2	Good Friday	27th Mar.	Friday	1
3	Queen-Empress' Birthday.	24th May	Sunday	1
4	Christmas	25th to 31st Dec.	Friday to Thursday	7
			TOTAL	10
	Hindu Holidays.			
1	Shiv Ratri	8th Mar.	Sunday	1
2	Holi	25th & 26th Mar.	Wednesday & Thursday	2
3	Shil Satmi Fair	1st Apl.	Wednesday	1
4	Baishakhi Fair	23rd May	Saturday	1
5	Raksha Bandhen	19th Aug.	Wednesday	1
6	Janm Ashtami	27th Aug.	Thursday	1
7	Savatri Fair	11th Sept.	Friday	1
8	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	14th Sept.	Monday	1
9	Annant Chowdas	17th Sept.	Thursday	1
10	Dasehra	10th to 12th Oct.	Saturday to Monday	3
11	Diwali or Dipmalika	2nd & 3rd Nov.	Monday & Tuesday	2
12	Pushkar Fair	12th to 16th Nov.	Thursday to Monday	5
			TOTAL	20
	Mahomedan Holidays.			
1	Urs Khwaja Saheb	14th to 16th Feb.	Saturday to Monday	3
2	Shab Barat	24th Mar.	Tuesday	1
3	Idul Fitar	11th May	Monday	1
4	Iduzzuha	17th July	Friday	1
5	Moharram	13th to 15th Aug.	Thursday to Saturday	3
6	Bara Wafat	16th Oct.	Friday	1
			TOTAL	10

N.B.—There will be two Lunar Eclipses this year: the first will take place on 23rd May, 1891, and the second on the 15th November, 1891, and holidays for both will be observed on 24th May and 16th November, 1891, respectively.

I.—For English and Vernacular Offices, when there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month.

II.—Mahomedan holidays depend on the moon being visible, and fall on the day following such event.

III.—Hindu holidays on account of the eclipse of the sun fall on the day of such eclipse, but when they are for the eclipse of the moon, they fall on the day following.

IV.—Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner only when there are no arrears of work.

V.—The Civil Courts' vacation commences on the 1st of August, and ends on the 30th September. No fresh suits shall, during that time, be instituted unless of an emergent character, but the Courts will be open for the purposes of clearing up cases instituted before 15th July, and for disposal of any urgent work.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.*,
for First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd December, 1890.

No. 67-A.—Lieutenant J. A. Dealy, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the qualifying examination for promotion to 1st grade Assistant Engineer, prescribed in Public Works Code, Volume I, paragraphs 9 to 13, on the 6th December, 1890.

J. DAY, *Captain, R.E.*,
for Director-General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th December, 1890.

No. 54.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification, No. 507, dated 4th December, 1890, the undermentioned officers are posted, in the interests of the public service, to the Moghal Sarai-Daltongunj Section of the Moghal Sarai-Howrah Railway Survey:—

Rai Bahadur Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. J. B. Chirnside, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary.

Mr. H. W. Perry, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, on or about the 29th May, 1890, treasure consisting of R99-8, in current silver coins, was found while digging, by one Sivanappa Goundan, in Govanúr village, a hamlet of Nayakampalayam, Coimbatore taluk.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Coimbatore, at his Office, on the 15th May, 1891, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

J. STURROCK,
Collector of Coimbatore.

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 22nd December, 1890.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 10th July, 1890, treasure consisting of golden jewels, as per list appended, valued in the aggregate R350, were found in a wall by coolies while rebuilding the house belonging to one Yekkalur Kondayya, of Owk, in the Koelkuntta taluq, Kurnool district, Madras Presidency :—

Serial No.	Description of Property.	Weight. R a. p.	Approximate Value. R a. p.
1.	One gold-mohur ring	1 4 1	350 0 0
2.	Gold teega (necklace)	2 4 1	
3.	A piece of gold teega	0 14 3	
4.	A piece of pagoda	0 4 4	
5.	A piece of sovereign	0 5 2	
6.	A piece of gold mada	0 2 2	
7.	Two small pieces of gold	0 3 0	
8.	Gold bar (kaddi)	0 14 4	
9.	Small piece of gold	0 2 2	
10.	Gold kammi	0 4 4	
11.	One gold bangle	2 6 0	
12.	One gold bangle	2 5 5	
13.	Two gold bangles (like sanditi kadigulu)	5 8 0	
14.	One gold nose-ring	0 4 0	

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kurnool, at his Office, on 4th May, 1891, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

C. KOUGH,
Collector of Kurnool.

CAMP PANIAN,
The 2nd December, 1890.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to those whom it may concern, that on the 20th of May, 1889, certain treasure consisting of 97 Hukeries (a sort of coin) was found buried under the ground in the verandah of the house of one Jayagavanda bin Narasgavanda, inhabitant of mouje Yarandolee, taluka Tasgaon of the Satara district.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear before the Mamlatdar of Tasgaon, personally or by their agents, at Tasgaon, or at *his* camp, on the 1st of April, 1890, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Treasure Trove Act of 1878.

R. E. CANDY,
Collector of Satara.

REVISED NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 10th October, 1890, the undermentioned two idols and one censer weighing together 161 seers, and of which the aggregate value is estimated at R40, were found in field No. 308, in the village of Marangudi, Mannargudi taluk :—

	Weight in seers.	Approximate Value. R a. p.
1. Copper idol of Sundramurthi	40	40 0 0
2. Copper idol of Sivakarni Amman	120	
3. Censer	1	
	161	

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office on the 29th May, 1891, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. THOMSON,
Actg. Collector of Tanjore.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 19th December, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1890.

No. 10328.—Lalla Sudarshan Singh Seth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, from the 6th January, 1891.

The 30th December, 1890.

No. 10383.—The grant of furlough, for one year, to Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, as notified in the *Gazette of India* of the 20th December, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 30th December, 1890.

Bliss, H. W.	Lumsden, A.	Smith, Mrs.
Brukonsly, J.	Missionnaire, L.	Smith, A. Mervyn.
Freckleton, John.	Paige, Miss Hettie.	Smith, Henry.
Gregory, C. A.	Phillips, Dr. J. L.	Tonquet, H. H.
Hales, T. & Co.	Russell, E. C.	Vanderstuyft, R. P.
Harrington, B. R.	Scott, Hon'ble A. M.	White, J. D. C.
Humphrys, F. L.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, Mrs. F. M.	Hammond, Revd. B.	Port, Kintzing.
Ardesher, C.	Hanley, Mrs. W.	Pootskalo, G.
Bambridge, G. H.	Harding, Charles.	Purcell, Mrs.
Barker, Fred.	Hall, R. W.	Pugh, J. M.
Barrett, Mrs. E. C.	Henderson, Mrs.	Remmington, Captain F. A.
Beardsmore, J. C.	Hewitt, F. T.	
Been, Mrs. August.	Hicks, N.	Robart, P.
Bingham, Major C. T.	Hickman, W. C.	Roberts, R. H. E.
Boddam, R. W.	Hobhouse, C. E.	Rosenstein, E.
Boulogne, Mon. De.	Hutton, H.	Rosenberg, A.
Brown, G. A.	Hutchison, Allan.	Rupesingha, A. P.
Brown, Mrs.	Hypher, J. A.	Sale, G. J.
Browne, R. T.	Ingram, Jack.	Scott, W. A., Esq.
Bryant, F. Beadon.	Johnson, M. A. F.	Schoenback, J. G.
Buckland, Mrs. G. W. F.	Keightley, B.	Schulten, Mrs.
	Keisler, Dr. S. L.	Seidtletz, C.
Butler, G. F.	Kettlewell, Dr. G.	Senior, Lewis.
Campbell, Walter.	Kirkman, Dr.	Shadwell, B.
Clarke, Madame M. H.	Lamb, G.	Sherman, J.
	Lee, W. H.	Shipley, Mrs. A.
Clery, Madame L.	Little, Mrs. R.	Sibthorpe, Lieutenant.
Costello, L.	Lynte, Miss R.	Smith, G.
Craemers, Mr. Henry A.	Mabie, Revd. H. C.	Smith, James.
	Macdonald, M.	Spier, Julius.
Cubitt, Lieut. W. M.	Mackenzie, A.	Stanton, B. P.
Currie, John.	Macleod, James.	Stuart, C. M.
D'Padua, J. L.	Markham, A. B.	Tremble, S.
Dias, J. F.	Marsden, C. W.	Trundemann, Revd. R.
Dixon, H.	Martin, Wm.	
Farmer, C. A.	Maclean, J. G.	Twinning, T. V.
Flynn, Esquire.	Mitchell, Mrs. H.	Vansittart, Miss.
Flack, F. F.	Moody, C. J.	Walmsley, Master.
Fornaro, H. C.	Morot, Madame A.	Watts, Captain A. J.
Fraiser, William.	Murray, A. H. Hallom.	Wallace, C. W.
Frost, Joe.		Walter, F.
Geogan, M.	Murray, J. H. S.	White, Dr.
Gilmore, D. C.	Nicktertein, F.	Whitehead, E. C.
Glascock, Captain G.	Nolan, Mrs.	Widlrauu, Baron.
Goldstein, Miss B.	Paulin, William.	Wilson, T. N.
Haiman, A.	Penney, Mrs.	Wisse, Dr. E.

Registered Letters.

Beaver, Major.	Pinto, V. M.	Solles, A.
Hartland, J. A.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th December, 1890.

Mathieson, J., Esq. Rydquist, C. F., Esq. Wright, D. S., Esq.
Prestage, H. S. Thompson, Jas., Esq.

G. E. WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 3rd January, 1891.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1891	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	7th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	6th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion	7th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	14th ,,	Per P. and O. Steamer *Chusan.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	7th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Patna.*
Ditto ditto . .	9th ,,	Per Steamer *Putiala.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	7th ,,	Per Steamer *Euphrates.*
Port Blair	6th ,,	*Viâ* Rangoon.
Colombo and Mauritius . .	7th ,,	Per Steamer *Warora.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully pre-paid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

G. E. WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4;* per pound tin, *R14.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4;* per pound tin, *R17-8.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج

یہہ دوا کونینائین کا عمدہ بدل ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گاردن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک محکمہ سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور جو کوئی ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید کرنے والا ہو وہ نقد خرید کرنے کی شرط پر نیچے کے لکھے ہوئے بھاؤ سے خرید سکتا ہی یعنی — چار اونس کے ٹین کے تین روپی چودہ آنے ؛ آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کے سات روپی چار آنے ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے چودہ روپی

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گاردن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد نیچے کے لکھے ہوئے بھاؤ سے خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی — چار اونس ٹین کے چار روپی چودہ آنے ؛ آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کے نو روپی چار آنے : ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے سترہ روپی آٹھہ آنے ؛

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹین کے چار آنے ؛ اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کے آٹھہ آنے ؛ اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے بارہ آنے ؛

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JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1891.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-third Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 31st January, 1891, at 3 P M, to receive the report of the Directors, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,
W. H RYLAND,
Secretary

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December, 1890.

GLOBE GOLD PROSPECTING AND MINING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Globe Gold Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta, on Friday, the 16th January, 1891, at 12 o'clock, noon, to receive the Managing Agents' Accounts and Report of the progress made in the Business and Affairs of the Company, from the 4th October, 1890, the date of the incorporation of the Company; and to confirm the action of the Managing Agents.

PIERRE CHARRIOL & CIE,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December, 1890.

N.B.—The Shareholders will be required to produce their Share Warrants before being admitted to the Meeting.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 277677, of the 4 per cent of 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Roger Thompson Darwin, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

ROGER THOMPSON DARWIN,
Fort Stedman, Upper Burma

Destroyed.

The following Government Promissory Notes Nos. 172391, 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, A016221, reduced 4 per cent, 1879, for R1,000, and 071224 and 073556, 4½ per cent., 1879, for R500 each, originally standing in the names of the Bank of Bombay, Chooni Lal, Nan Chand, and the Bank of Bengal, respectively, and last endorsed to Ahmed Hosein, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

AHMED HOSEIN,
Sehore, C. I

The 15th December, 1890



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1891.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd January, 1891:—

NO. 1 OF 1891.

A Bill to provide for the extension of the Indian Easements Act, 1882, to certain areas in which that Act is not in force.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the extension of the Indian Easements Act, 1882, to certain areas in which that Act is not in force; It is hereby enacted as follows:— V of 1882.

Extension of Act V, 1882, to Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1. The Indian Easements Act, 1882, is hereby extended to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. V of 1882.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Indian Easements Act, 1882, extends at present to the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces and Coorg only. It is proposed by this Bill, with the concurrence of the Governor of Bombay in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and of the High Courts of Judicature at Bombay and for the North-Western Provinces, to extend the Act to the Bombay Presidency and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 1st January, 1891.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1891.

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PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 2nd January, 1891.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahâdur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Ahsan-Ulla, Khan Bahâdur.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. BLISS took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881;

Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882;

Bill to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872;
Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; and
Bill to repeal certain obsolete enactments and to amend certain other enactments.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CATTLE-TRESPASS ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Cattle-Trespass Act, 1871.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACTS I OF 1859, VII OF 1880 AND V OF 1883 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Acts I of 1859 (*Merchant Seamen*), VII of 1880 and V of 1883 (*Indian Merchant Shipping*).

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1880, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Halliday, the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT X OF 1841 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also moved that the Bill to amend Act X of 1841 (*Registration of Ships*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Halliday, the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EASEMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of the Indian Easements Act, 1882, to certain areas in which that Act is not in force. He said:—

The Easements Act, passed in 1882, was intended to form part of the Indian Civil Code; and though it was applied in the first instance only to the territories administered by the Governor of Madras in Council and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Coorg, a provision was introduced into the Bill as originally drafted, empowering the Local Government to extend it to any other part of India, by the simple process of a notification in the official Gazette. Exception was, however, taken to the extension of measures of such importance by an executive order instead of by an Act of the Legislative Council; and this provision was dropped, with the result that a regular legislative enactment is necessary in order to apply the Act to any province not originally included within its scope.

The object of the present Bill is to extend the operation of the Act to the presidency of Bombay, and to the North-West Provinces and Oudh. In the former case the extension is asked by the Local Government, with the consent of the High Court; in the latter, the proposal has originated with the High Court and is supported by the Local Government.

When the Easements Act was under consideration in Council, two objections were raised to it—first, that its language was over-technical and obscure; and secondly, that it was likely to provoke litigation. No doubt an enactment of this kind must employ technical language, but there is no reason to believe

that the Judges and professional lawyers, for whose guidance it was primarily intended, have found greater difficulty in understanding it than they would have found in getting at the meaning of any of the well-known treatises on the subject. And as to the second objection, the learned author of the Act, Mr. Whitley Stokes, is, I think, fully entitled to say—" It has worked well, during the last eight years, among the forty millions to whom it applies, and has falsified the prediction that it would give rise to litigation." (The Anglo-Indian Codes, I, 888.)

In this opinion, Mr. Stokes is supported by eminent authority. The Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, where the Act has been in operation from its commencement, "is decidedly of opinion that it has not given rise to litigation." On the contrary, he has " found that the Act was of much advantage in the decision of cases" of the class to which it relates; and that "it is most important that the Courts should have such an enactment to guide them." The Chief Justice of the High Court at Allahabad considers that the extension of the Act to the provinces under his jurisdiction "would be more likely to decrease than to increase litigation." "From the uncertainty as to the law to be applied in such cases," he writes, "litigation is much protracted by appeals, and the rights of the contending parties are not unfrequently finally ascertained only at an expense exceeding the actual money-value of the easement claimed and contested." Mr. Justice Straight, of the same High Court, observes: " It will be of great advantage to the Subordinate Courts to have a book to which they can go for information, and there find the law of easements crystallized in its most important particulars. I have long felt that there should be some Statute for the guidance of the Courts in dealing with litigation of this kind . . . and I confess I see nothing so fantastic or elaborate in the provisions of the Easements Act as to render it incomprehensible or incapable of construction by the ordinary Judicial Officers."

The Bombay Government, in communicating its consent to the proposed extension of the Act to that presidency, while expressing the opinion that certain of its provisions are not well adapted to Indian circumstances, nevertheless "considers it preferable that the law should be stated in a clear and compendious form, as in Act V of 1882, rather than that it should be gathered with more or less uncertainty from cases decided in England and India."

I have therefore to ask leave to introduce the Bill mentioned in the notice of Motion. The authorities which I have quoted show that it is well calculated to afford much valuable assistance to both Courts and suitors in regard to a difficult, but very important, branch of the law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Bombay Government Gazette and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 9th January, 1891.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 2nd January, 1891.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, December 22nd, 1890.

The weather during the week under review has been fairly normal for the time of year. Barometric depressions of feeble intensity have appeared in North-Western India, and have passed eastward across Northern India. The depressions have occasioned very unsettled weather during the period of their passage, and have been followed by a rapid decrease of humidity, a sudden disappearance of cloud, and a fall of temperature.

The first depression which affected the weather made its appearance at the close of last week, when it passed from Sind eastward into the west of Rajputana. On the first day of the present week the disturbance, which was comparatively feeble, lay over Eastern Rajputana where the barometer was about a sixth of an inch below the normal. The winds over Upper India were considerably affected by the storm, though there was no distinct cyclonic circulation. In the Bay area the winds were northerly, and in the west of the Peninsula easterly. Rain had fallen generally and in moderate amounts over Sind and the Punjab, and snow on the hills. The chart of the 17th showed that the depression had almost filled up, and had continued its easterly advance as far as South Behar, Chota Nagpur, and the east of the Central Provinces. This movement had been accompanied with a rapid barometric recovery all over North-West India and clearing skies. The winds in the neighbourhood of the depression were feebly cyclonic Rain had continued over the Punjab, and extended eastward into the North-Western Provinces, while snow was again reported from the hill stations. By the morning of the 20th pressure had settled down into the ordinary anti-cyclonic distribution of the

A

cold weather, and the winds were light and variable. Slight showers were, however, reported from the North Punjab, and thunderstorms from parts of the Central Provinces, showing that the weather was not yet completely settled. The chart of the following day showed that the rainfall had ceased in the Punjab, but that slight showers continued to fall in the Central Provinces. The ordinary anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed with fairly fine weather generally. On the 20th rain re-commenced in the Punjab, Sind, and Baluchistan, and the barometer fell briskly to rapidly over North-Western India, but the chart of that day gave no indication of a distinct depression On the 21st, similar conditions prevailed, but on the 22nd the barometer rose rapidly, and strongly marked anti-cyclonic conditions were established. In the extreme north-west of the Punjab some showers were, however, reported.

Temperature.—The record of the mean temperature variations exhibits large divergencies. In the Central Provinces, owing to the steady cloudiness of the weather, the mean temperature was largely excessive, and owing to a great extent to the same cause the weather generally throughout India was warmer than usual during the week, but during the continuance of stormy weather periods of considerable depression occurred, as, for instance, in Sind and Rajputana on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, and in the Punjab on the 17th and 22nd. In Burma the mean temperature was from 1½° to 2½° below the normal average throughout the week.

The following table shows the variations in the mean temperature according to Provinces for the present and for the past week :—

PROVINCES.	Variation of temperature from normal for past week.	Variation of temperature from normal for present week.
	°	°
Burma	—1·4	—2·2
Bengal	+2·0	+1·1
North-Western Provinces	+0·8	+1·9
Punjab	+0·6	—1·1
Bombay	+1·8	+1·1
Central Provinces	+5·8	+7·5
Guzerat and Central India	+1·2	+2·7
Sind and Rajputana	—0·7	—2·3
Madras	+2·8	+2·7

This comparison shows a further rise of temperature over the central parts of the country, and a further fall in the North-West and in Burma. The excess in the Central Provinces is very large.

Rain.—The rainfall distribution of the present period has been in the main the same as that reported last week. Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Peninsula (except the Circars and Madras, South Central), Kattiawar, and Guzerat were absolutely or practically without rain, while the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Western Rajputana, and Sind experienced a good rainfall. Fourteen of the rainfall divisions had more than the average amount, and thirty-two had less. The heaviest fall was in the Punjab, the Hill Districts, the submontane tract, and the south of that Province received over an inch of rain, and the Western, North-Western, and Central Divisions about half an inch. The Central Provinces (west), Sind, and the Circars had nearly half an inch, but with these exceptions the amounts where rain fell averaged between one-tenth and one-quarter of an inch. On the East Coast of the Peninsula south of the Circars the fall was quite insignificant, the average amount in the East Coast (south) and (central) being one-hundredth of an inch, while no rain whatever fell in the other divisions.

The final column of the concluding table shows a large excess of rain for the period from October 14th to December 22nd over the Assam Valley and Bengal proper, over North Behar, over the Punjab, over Mysore, and the Deccan, over the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana, and over the Nizam's dominions. Elsewhere for the same period there has been a considerable deficiency.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 22nd, 1890.			Rainfall data from October 14th to December 22nd, 1890.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 14th to December 22nd, 1890.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	2·38	5·02	− 53
	Lower Burma	0	0·01	−0·01	5·42	5·97	− 9
	Central do.	0	0·01	−0·01	4·49	4·31	+ 4
	Upper do.	0	?	?	3·20	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·03	−0·03	5·81	5·71	+ 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·04	−0·04	3·82	4·11	− 7
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·10	−0·10	2·96	3·86	− 23
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0	0·05	−0·05	3·96	2·90	+ 37
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·05	−0·05	5·95	3·08	+ 93
	Central do.	0	0·04	−0·04	4·89	2·61	+ 87
	North do.	0	0·07	−0·07	10·79	2·59	+317
	Orissa	0	0·15	−0·15	4·95	5·52	− 10
	Chota Nagpur	0·05	0·16	−0·11	1·01	1·98	− 49
	Behar (South)	0	0·06	−0·06	1·34	1·68	− 20
	Do. (North)	0	0·05	−0·05	3·20	1·41	+127
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·01	0·08	−0·07	0·36	0·97	− 63
	Oudh (South)	0·06	0·15	−0·09	0·13	0·58	− 78
	Do. (North)	0·08	0·13	−0·05	0·34	0·47	− 28
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·04	0·09	−0·05	0·15	0·49	− 69
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·16	0·09	+0·07	0·22	0·22	0
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·12	0·12	0	0·51	0·54	− 6
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·06	0·12	+0·94	1·57	0·32	+391
	Do (Central)	0·48	0·14	+0·34	0·71	0·44	+ 61
	Do. (Submontane)	1·08	0·19	+0·89	1·68	0·79	+113
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·38	0·62	+0·76	2·18	1·91	+ 14
	Do. (North-West)	0·70	0·15	+0·55	3·68	1·30	+183
	Do. (West)	0·62	0·06	+0·56	2·16	0·33	+555
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·25	−0·25	10·25	11·35	− 10
	Madras (South Central)	0·13	0·65	−0·52	9·96	12·03	− 17
	Coorg	0	0·30	−0·30	8·26	9·04	− 9
	Mysore	0	0·18	−0·18	7·68	5·10	+ 51
	Konkan	0	0·02	−0·02	2·02	2·02	0
	Bombay Deccan	0·01	0·10	−0·09	5·53	3·70	+ 49
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·18	−0·18	3·19	2·95	+ 8
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·13	0·18	−0·05	2·31	2·63	− 12
	Central Provinces (West)	0·42	0·18	+0·24	2·91	1·67	+ 76
	Do. do. (Central)	0·21	0·09	+0·12	2·55	1·27	+101
	Do. do. (East)	0·15	0·04	+0·11	1·43	1·27	+ 13
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·01	−0·01	0·04	0·53	− 92
	Kattiawar	0·06	0·01	+0·05	0·06	0·29	− 79
	Sind	0·37	0·03	+0·34	1·94	0·14	+1,286
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·06	0·11	−0·05	0·20	0·95	− 79
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·07	0·08	−0·01	0·91	0·48	+ 89
	Rajputana (West)	0·27	0·02	+0·25	0·27	0·16	+ 69
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·38	0·17	+0·21	7·85	8·95	− 12
	Do. (A)	0	?	?	4·40	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·06	−0·06	2·79	2·16	+ 29
	Madras (Central)	0	0·10	−0·10	4·96	4·55	+ 9
	East Coast (Central)	0·01	0·45	−0·44	8·77	14·60	− 39
	Do. (South)	0·01	1·28	−1·27	10·60	16·95	− 37
	Madras (South)	0	0·74	−0·74	11·49	13·04	− 12

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *25th December, 1890.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

A 2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 27th December.*—Rainfall very slight in seven districts only. No improvement in tract where crops reported last week as rapidly failing, and none now probable. This tract comprises all taluks of Nellore, south of the Penner, and about three taluks in each of the Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, and Tinnevelly Districts. The outturn of dry crops over this area must be poor and that of wet crops very bad. Prices slightly rising in eleven districts and falling in seven.

Bombay.—*For week ending 31st December.*—Rain in parts of Sind damaging crops. Cotton diseased or blighted in parts of Surat and Dharwar, and unsatisfactory in parts of Broach. Crops otherwise good except in parts of Belgaum.

Bengal.—*For week ending 30th December.*—No rain. Weather cold and dry. General agricultural prospects continue very favourable. *Aman* or winter rice harvest is rapidly being completed, and the outturn is reported to be good in all parts of the province except the inundated tracts. All *rabi* crops are progressing well. Poppy and tobacco are promising crops. Sugarcane is reported on well, and is being cut and pressed in some districts. *Kalai* and *mung* pulses are being gathered with good outturn. Cultivation of *boro* or spring rice has begun in a few districts. Price of common rice stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 31st December.*—Weather cold with light rain in some districts. The tobacco crop in Farukhabad has been slightly injured by hail. *Rabi* and poppy crops are progressing favourably. Supplies are sufficient, but prices show a tendency to rise in a few districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 31st December.*—Rain has fallen in all districts in the Province. Prices almost stationary. *Rabi* sowings nearly over. More rain wanted in Hissar and Delhi. Hail at Umballa, but no damage done to crops. Locusts appeared in Rawalpindi, and in the Kahuta and Gujr Khan tahsils in the Rawalpindi district. Fodder sufficient in all districts except in parts of Mooltan. Poppy weeding and sowings commenced in Jullunder and Amritsar, respectively.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 31st December.*—Weather cloudy and warm throughout the week, but clear and cold now. Linseed slightly injured by cloudy weather. Prospects of wheat and other winter crops generally good. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly completed.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th December.*—Reaping of early paddy is completed in Akyab, but continues in other districts. In Sagaing picking of cotton is nearly completed, and sowing of wheat and dry-weather paddy is in progress. In Meiktila ploughing and sowing of pulses continue. The crop prospects remain unchanged and are good in most districts. In the Mahlaing township of the Meiktila district, with the exception of paddy, the standing wet-weather crops are fair. The price of paddy has risen in four and fallen in three districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 27th December.*—Reaping of paddy still continues in most districts, and is nearly completed in four districts. In Akyab threshing of early paddy has commenced, and late paddy is being reaped in some parts of the district. In Sagaing cotton-picking is nearly finished, and the sow-

ing of wheat and dry-weather paddy continues. Dry-weather paddy crops are also progressing in two other districts In Meiktila the sowing of pulses is going on. The crop prospect remains unchanged and is generally good In Tounghoo fifty-three acres have been damaged by floods. In Meiktila the outturn of paddy will be deficient. The price of paddy has risen in three districts and fallen in one.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th December.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of winter paddy and pulses continues. Prospects of crops generally good.

Assam.—*For week ending 31st December* —Weather seasonable. Slight rain in the Brahmaputra Valley. Reaping of late rice and pulses continues. Prospects good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 31st December.*—Crops good except in parts of the Tumkur District, where more rain is wanted. Prospects favourable.

No change in Coorg during the week.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 31st December.*—Weather cold in Berar Cutting of *jowari* continues. Cotton-picking in progress. *Rabi* crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *abi* crops concluded. *Rabi* crops thriving. Sowing of *tabi* crops begun. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 31st December* —Winter rain needed in the Bhopawar Agency. Otherwise agricultural prospects and condition of stock, crops, and pasturage throughout Central India are generally good.

Rajputana —*For week ending 31st December.*—Slight rain in Bickanir. Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. Harvests fair. Cattle in good condition. Fodder scarce in five Agencies and Ajmere, but sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th December.*—Weather cold and cloudy. Sowing of wheat completed.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIV of 1890-91,

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 30th November, 1889. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open	Week ending 29th November, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th November, 1889. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 29th November, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State Lines worked by Companies												
6th Dec., 1890	East Indian (*a*) . .	1,526	9,30,503	610	1,526	9,65,038	632	2,86,63,864	537	2,07,67,967	501	...	18,95,897
6th ditto	Patna Gya . .	57	8 365	147	57	15,713	.70	3,37, 71	168	3,48,364	174	11,193	...
22nd Nov., 1890	Bareilly-Pilibhit . .	...				(*b*)	..	(*c*) 05,604	55	(*d*) 03,964	54	.	1,700
6th Dec., 1890	Bengal-Nagpur (*e*)	305	3 ,810	104	585	63,487	109	11,59,434	109	10,96,[illegible]77	100	8,37,543	...
29th Nov., 1890	Indian Midland (*f*) .	752	89,943	1 0	752	68, 87	91	10,09,214	83	20,08,570	77	9,356	...
6th Dec., 1890	Rajputana Malwa .	1,672	3,87,320	23[illegible]	1,672	3,60,000	215	1,26,33,664	217	1,04,66,072	180	..	21,67,592
6th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	978	70,957	73	1,043	95,801	92	27,15,885	88	29,60,010	83	2,44,125	...
6th ditto .	Ditto, Mysore Section . .	296	19,800	67	296	22,086	75	6,41,695	72	8,13,801	79	1,72,106	...
29th Nov., 1890	Villupuram-Guntakal–Nellore-Tirupati Section . . .	83	4,843	58	83	4,170	50	1,66,471	58	1,57,629	55	...	8,842
	Villupuram-Tiruvanna Malai Section .	.	.	..	42	10,123	241	...	..	(*g*) 13,966	166	13,966	...
29th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western* (*h*) .	640	78,676	121	699	1,34,600	193	28,34,639	125	29,16,666	124	82,027	...
	TOTAL .	6,318	16,22,292	257	6,755	17,30,305	257	5,12,17,7[illegible]	239	4,85 13,980	207	...	27,03,7 5
	State Lines worked by the State.												
6th Dec., 1890	North Western .	2,369	(*i*) 6,10,083	261	2,3[illegible]	(*j*) 5,26,110	220	(*k*) 1,88,80,849	229	(*j*) 1,73,54,576	209	...	15,26,273
6th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,56,094	226	692	1,58,071	229	49,98,072	206	44,84,531	185	...	5,13,541
6th ditto .	Lucknow-Sitapur Seramau . . .	105	7,434	71	105	8,020	76	2,10,699	57	2 05,967	56	.	4,732
29th Nov., 1890	Eastern Bengal . .	747	3,03,441	406	703	2,8[illegible],150	374	74,23,464	290	75,01,702	282	78,238	..
29th ditto .	Bengal Central† .	125	14,188	114	125	16,[illegible]00	146	5,09,022	116	4,33,794	99	.	75,228
29th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	2,374	88	27	1,820	67	65,456	69	61,651	65		3,805
6th Dec., 1890	Wardha Coal (*l*) .	45	17,057	379	45	19,28[illegible]	4-8	5,22,433	333	6,43 233	412	1,20 800	...
29th Nov., 1890	Cherra-Companyganj .	7	357	51	8	384	48	6,930	26	11,549	41	4,619	...
29th ditto .	Jorhat . . .	30	947	32	28	1,2[illegible]	46	41,115	40	43 94[illegible]	44	[illegible]	
29th ditto .	Burma (*m*) . .	553	88,051	16	556	95,739	172	30,24,907	1[illegible]7	33 40,103	174	3 2[illegible]	..
	TOTAL .	4,700	12,10,226	257	4,744	11,15,069	235	3,56,83,037	219	3,40,87,055	207	..	15,95,982
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies												
29th Nov., 1890	Great Indian Peninsula (*n*) . . .	1,447	8,75,045	605	1,447	8,62,422	596	2,14,47,427	426	2,23,62,516	446	9,15,089	.
6th Dec., 1890	Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	461	2,75,875	598	461	2,53,000	540	83,22,086	518	80,53,391	503	.	2,68,695
6th ditto .	Madras . . .	840	1,86,226	222	840	2,08,582	248	61,93,511	212	65,54,579	2 5	3,61,068	...
29th Nov., 1890	South Indian . .	654	1,07,303	164	655	1,33,776	204	38,85,418	170	41,65,742	183	2,80,324	...
	TOTAL .	3,402	14,44,509	4[illegible]5	3,4[illegible]3	14,57,780	428	3,98,48,442	336	4,11,30,228	348	12,87,786	..
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,420	42,77,027	297	14,902	43,12,154	289	12,67,49,150	256	12,37,37,269	231	...	30,11,911
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .					..	..	6,63,87,565	134	6,43,53,151	125	...	20,34,414
	NET RECEIPTS .	..						6,03,61,615	122	5,93,84,118	114	..	9,77,497
	Assisted Companies												
6th Dec., 1890	Tarakeshwar . .	22	5,289	240	22	5,500	250	1,84,576	237	1,80,594	232	...	3,982
22nd Nov., 1890	Rohilkhand Kumaun .					(*b*)	...	(*c*) 2,42,759	110	(*d*) 2,35,630	107		7,129
22nd ditto .	Dibru-Sadiya . .					(*b*)		(*c*) 3,12,079	118	(*d*) 1,31,452	125	10,373	...
	TOTAL .	22	5,289	240	22	5,500	250	7,39,414	127	7,47,676	129	8,262	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies												
29th Nov., 1890	The Nizam's Guaranteed State . .	354	48,194	136	354	51,034	144	15,35,274	124	16,54,189	135	1,18,915	...
6th Dec., 1890	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	3,019	51	72	6,630	92	90,845	44	1,35,693	58	44,848	...
6th ditto .	The Gaekwar's Mehsána . .	27	953	35	27	900	33	35,046	37	30,362	32	...	4,684
6th ditto .	The Gaekwar's Petlad	..	.		13	1,110	85	.	..	(*o*) 8,214	72	28,214	..
	TOTAL .	440	52,160	110	466	59,674	128	16,61,165	108	18,48,458	115	1,87,293	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
6th Dec., 1890	Rajpura-Bhatinda .	108	8,277	77	108	10,358	96	(*p*) 57,939	80	3,45 879	92	2,87,940	...
	Native States Lines.												
6th Dec., 1890	Jodhpore . . .	124	6,649	54	124	6,000	48	2,29,205	53	2,37,070	55	7,865	...
6th ditto .	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	329	25,351	77	334	29,903	90	8,57,290	89	10,11,368	88	1,54,078	...
6th ditto .	Morvi . . .	68	2,908	43	94	5,550	59	1,24,444	52	2,08,45[illegible]	63	84 008	..
	TOTAL .	521	34,908	67	552	41,453	75	12,10,939	74	14,56,890	76	2,45,951	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd November, 1889.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd November, 1890.
(*e*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 17th November, 1890.
(*h*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot State Railway.
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*k*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway for the whole period and the Rajpura-Bhátinda Railway up to 12th October 1889.
(*l*) Includes Warora Colliery.
(*m*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*n*) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*o*) Total receipts from 5th May to 29th November 1890.
(*p*) Total receipts from 13th October 1889.
* Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western Section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
† Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXV OF 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Week ending 7th December, 1889. Total mean length open	Week ending 7th December, 1889. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 7th December, 1889. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 6th December, 1890. Total mean length open	Week ending 6th December, 1890. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 6th December, 1890. Receipts. Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th December, 1889. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th December, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1890-91	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
13th Dec., 1890	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,56,606	627	1,526	9,65,013	633	2,96,20,470	539	2,77,33,880	505		18,86,590
13th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,905	157	57	11,444	201	3,45,130	105	3,59,808	175	13,672	.
29th Nov., 1890	Bareilly-Pilibhit				..	(*b*)		(*c*)68,810	56	(*d*)66,072	54		2,738
13th Dec., 1890	Bengal-Nagpur (*e*)	305	37,592	123	585	65,789	112	11,97,026	109	20,62,027	100	8,65,001	..
6th ditto	Indian Midland (*f*)	752	83,137	111	752	68,487	91	20,82,351	81	20,85,407	78	3,056	..
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,94,227	236	1,672	3,71,000	222	1,3[illegible],811	217	1,08,[illegible]0,348	182		21,87,543
13th ditto	Southern Maratha	978	85,873	88	1,043	94,305	90	27,98,548	83	30,57,501	83	2,58,953	.
13th ditto	Ditto, Mysore section	296	20,130	68	296	25,708	87	6,62,318	72	8,40,479	79	1,78,161	.
6th ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal-Nellore-Tirupati section	83	4,784	58	83	4,821	58	1,71,255	58	1,62,590	55	...	8,665
	Villupuram-Tiruvannamalai section	..	.	.	42	1,703	41	..	.	(*g*)15,734	131	15,734	...
6th ditto	Bengal and North Western*	649	85,913	132	699	1,05,500	151	29,20,552	126	30,22,16[illegible]	125	1,01,614	..
	TOTAL	6,318	16,77,227	265	6,755	17,14,570	254	5,28,95,357	240	5,02,46,012	209	.	26,49,345
	State Lines worked by the State.												
13th Dec., 1890	North Western	2,369	(*h*)6,28,347	255	2,395	(*i*)5,97,870	250	(*j*)1,95,09,196	22[illegible]	(*i*)1,79,52,446	210	..	15,56,750
6th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,71,987	249	692	1,42,157	205	51,70,059	208	46,30,463	180		5,39,596
6th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	105	7,160	68	105	6,136	58	2,17,858	58	2,12,284	56	.	5,574
6th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,95,351	395	763	2,38,200	312	77,18,815	299	77,51,479	283	32,664	..
6th ditto	Bengal Central†	105	15,135	121	125	15,220	122	5,24,157	116	4,50,059	100	..	74,098
6th ditto	Nalhati	27	2,052	70	27	1,750	65	67,508	69	63,600	65	.	3,908
6th ditto	Wardha Coal (*k*)	45	17,069	379	45	27,790	618	5,39,502	334	6,68,720	416	1,29,218	...
6th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	279	40	8	467	58	7,209	27	12,016	42	4,807	...
6th ditto	Jorhat	30	1,108	37	28	707	27	42,223	40	44,716	44	2,493	..
6th ditto	Burma (*l*)	553	85,342	154	556	1,00,0[illegible]0	180	31,10,340	157	34,58,083	174	3,47,743	...
	TOTAL	4,700	12,23,830	260	4,744	11,30,447	238	3,69,06,807	216	3,52,43,866	208	.	16,63,001
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
6th Dec., 1890	Great Indian Peninsula (*m*)	1,447	8,89,274	615	1,447	8,72,685	603	2,23,36,701	432	2,32,41,220	451	9,04,519	..
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,74,010	594	461	2,59,000	562	85,96,096	520	83,30,510	506	..	2,65,586
6th ditto	Madras	840	1,70,073	202	840	1,91,745	228	63,63,584	211	67,53,350	225	3,89,766	..
6th ditto	South Indian	654	1,05,076	161	655	1,17,320	179	39,91,494	170	42,84,119	183	2,92,625	...
	TOTAL	3,402	14,39,433	423	3,403	14,40,750	423	4,12,87,875	338	4,26,09,199	351	13,21,324	.
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		14,420	43,40,490	301	14,902	42,85,767	288	13,10,90,099	255	12,80,99,077	241	..	29,91,022
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		..				...	...	6,86,32,688	134	6,65,83,904	125	.	20,48,784
NET RECEIPTS		.	..	...		..	.	6,24,57,411	121	6,15,15,173	116	.	9,42,238
	Assisted Companies.												
13th Dec., 1890	Tarakeshwar	22	5,222	237	22	5,230	238	1,89,798	237	1,85,824	232	..	3,974
29th Nov., 1890	Rohilkhand-Kumaun		.	..	..	(*b*)		(*c*)2,47,053	105	(*d*)2,41,432	100	..	5,621
29th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya		..			(*b*)		(*c*)3,20,891	118	(*d*)3,41,658	125	20,767	...
	TOTAL	22	5,222	37	22	5,230	238	7,57,742	127	7,68,914	129	11,172	
	Native States Lines worked by Companies												
6th Dec., 1890	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	51,896	147	354	43,750	124	15,88,170	125	16,97,945	134	1,09,775	...
13th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	3,546	60	72	3,320	46	94,390	45	1,38,638	57	44,248	..
13th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,044	39	27	900	33	36,090	37	31,574	33	...	4,516
13th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlad	.	..	..	13	810	62	.	..	(*n*)29,327	73	29,327	
	TOTAL	440	56,486	128	466	48,786	105	17,18,650	109	18,97,484	1[illegible]5	1,78,834	
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
13th Dec., 1890	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	8,277	77	108	10,358	96	(*o*)66,216	77	3,56,237	92	2,90,021	..
	Native States Lines.												
13th Dec., 1890	Jodhpore	124	8,441	68	124	6,200	50	2,37,646	53	2,43,552	55	5,906	...
13th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	329	26,219	80	334	33,949	102	8,83,509	68	10,45,316	88	1,61,807	..
6th ditto	Morvi	68	3,328	49	94	5,418	58	1,27,772	52	2,13,803	63	86,031	
	TOTAL	521	37,988	73	552	45,567	83	12,48,927	74	15,02,731	76	2,53,804	.

(*a*) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th November, 1889.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 29th November, 1890.
(*e*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 17th November, 1890.
(*h*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway only.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway from 1st April to 7th December, 1889, and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railway from 1st April to 12th October, 1889.
(*k*) Includes Warora Colliery.
(*l*) Includes the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*m*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(*n*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(*o*) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889.
* Includes the Tirhoot State Railway, although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
† Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January, 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1890.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	DEMERARA.				TRINIDAD.				MAURITIUS.				TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female	TOTAL.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	GRAND TOTAL.
Under 2 years	18	17	35	38·77 women per every 100 men.	33	35	68	57·31 women per every 100 men.	1	...	1	33·33 women per every 100 men.	52	52	104
From 2 to 10 years	48	43	91		113	89	202		...	...	...		161	132	293
" 10 to 20 "	98	33	131		58	47	105		28	11	39		184	91	275
" 20 to 30 "	601	236	837		439	268	707		121	34	155		1,161	538	1,699
" 30 to 40 "	53	23	76		7	14	91		10	8	18		140	45	185
" 40 to 50 "	1	..	1		...	...	...		...	...	...		1	...	1
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	819	352	1,171	...	720	453	1,173	...	160	53	213	...	1,699	858	2,557

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Demerara Male	Demerara Female	Demerara Total	Demerara Proportion	Trinidad Male	Trinidad Female	Trinidad Total	Trinidad Proportion	Mauritius Male	Mauritius Female	Mauritius Total	Mauritius Proportion	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total
Orissa	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Central "	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Eastern "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	67	51	118	...	79	30	109	...	28	15	43	...	174	96	270
North-Western Provinces	480	214	694	...	503	371	874	...	106	33	139	...	1,089	618	1,707
Oudh	266	77	343	...	114	40	154	...	23	3	26	...	403	120	523
Central India	...	3	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	6
Punjab	1	1	2	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	5	2	7
Nepal and Native	5	6	11	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	7	8	15
States	...	...	..	...	11	5	16	...	1	1	2	...	12	6	18
Mixed Bombay and Madras															
GRAND TOTAL	819	352	1	...	720	453	1,173	...	160	53	213	...	1,699	858	2,557

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Demerara Male	Demerara Female	Demerara Total	Demerara Proportion	Trinidad Male	Trinidad Female	Trinidad Total	Trinidad Proportion	Mauritius Male	Mauritius Female	Mauritius Total	Mauritius Proportion	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total
Brahmins and high castes	14	10	24	...	83	27	110	...	22	8	30	...	119	45	164
Agriculturists	312	111	423	...	197	84	281	...	63	14	77	..	572	209	781
Artisans	67	17	84	...	49	17	66	...	13	1	14	...	129	35	164
Low castes	327	166	493	...	299	270	569	...	48	21	69	...	674	457	1,131
Musulmans	99	48	147	...	90	54	144	...	14	9	23	...	203	111	314
Christians	..		..	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	3
GRAND TOTAL	819	352	1,171	...	720	453	1,173	...	160	53	213	...	1,699	858	2,557

MEMORANDUM.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	1,494	746	2,240
2. Musulmans	203	111	314
3. Christians	2	1	3
TOTAL	1,699	858	2,557

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 31st December, 1890.

No. 831.—Mr. E. J. Simpson is admitted to the Uncovenanted Medical Service, and his services are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 833.—The services of Surgeon-Major F. C. Chatterjee, Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by Home Department Notification No. 321, dated the 6th June, 1889, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

No. 836.—The services of Surgeon H. J. Dyson, Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab by Home Department Notification No. 375, dated the 14th June, 1888, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

No. 839.—Kumar Bhupendra Narayan is admitted to the Uncovenanted Medical Service, and his services are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

SANITARY.

The 2nd January, 1891.

No. 2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Act VIII of 1874, section 2, and Act XII of 1874, section 2, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for the purpose of being exercised, within the territories forming that Chief Commissionership, the powers over the said territories which, at the time of the formation of the said Chief Commissionership, were vested in the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by section 3, Act IV (B. C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation).

JAILS.

The 2nd January, 1891.

No. 3.—The services of Surgeon C. Mactaggart, M.B., Bengal Establishment, which

were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by Home Department Notification No. 423, dated the 5th July last, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th December, 1890.

No. 1893.—Mr. J. W. Neill, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is confirmed in the appointment of Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which the Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite assumes charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January, 1891.

No. 1 *S.I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Commander.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Burma.

To be Companions.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

DAVID ROBERT LYALL, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

SARDAR JIWAN SINGH of Shahzadpur, in the Umballa District.

COLONEL PERCY WILLIAM POWLETT, Bengal Staff Corps, Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January, 1891.

No. 1 *I.E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress

of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Commander.

His Highness Maharaja PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH Bahadur, of Benares.

To be Companions.

JAMES LYLE MACKAY, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, and a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta.

T. RAMA RAO, Diwan of the Travancore State.

COLONEL LOUIS HENRY EMILE TUCKER, General List (Bengal) Infantry, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab.

RAJA JAGMOHAN SINGH, Talukdar of Atra Chandapur in the Rae Bareli District, Oudh.

THEODORE COOKE, Esq., M.A., M.I.C.E., LL.D. (Dub.), Principal of the College of Science at Poona.

BRIGADE-SURGEON THOMAS EDWIN BURTON BROWN, M.D., Indian Medical Service, retired, lately Principal of the Lahore Medical College.

JAMES EDWARD O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

WALTER ROPER LAWRENCE, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Settlement Officer in Kashmir and Jammu.

SURGEON-MAJOR THOMAS HOLBEIN HENDLEY, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon at Jeypore.

WILLIAM WATT DALY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Bengal.

CHARLES STEWART MURRAY, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal.

ERNEST OCTAVIUS WALKER, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, lately employed with the Chin-Lushai Expedition.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1891.

No. 1 *I.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Her Highness Maharani Sakhiya Raja Sahiba Sindhia Alijah Bahadur, Regent of the Gwalior State.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st January 1891.

No. 2 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon His Highness Sir Takhtsinghi Jaswatsinghi, G.C.S.I., Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar, the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

No. 3 *I*.

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 7 D.C.P., dated the 1st January 1877, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to recognise as hereditary the title of "Maharaja" thereby conferred as a personal distinction upon Raja Jotindro Mohan Tagore, of Calcutta.

No. 4 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, K.C.I.E., of the Sobha Bazar Raj family, the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 5 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, Mandal, of the Karnal District in the Punjab, the title of Nawab Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 6 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon:—

Sir Savalai Ramaswami Modelliar, Kt., C.I.E., merchant of Madras.

Babu Janoki Bulluv Sen, Zemindar of Dimla in the district of Rungpur.

Babu Deo Nundun Singh, of Sheobar in the district of Mozufferpore.

Kumar Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur in Murshidabad.

No. 7 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon S. Subramania Iyer, C.I.E., of Madras, the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 8 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Moulvie Jelaluddin, Pleader in the Judge's Court at Patna, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama as a personal distinction.

No. 9 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Mohendra Narain Singh Deo, of Khursowan in Chota Nagpur, the title of Thakur as a personal distinction.

No. 10 *I*.

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 7 P., dated the 1st January 1878, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to direct that the title of "Khan Bahadur" conferred upon Muhammad Allahdad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, pensioned Risaldar, shall be continued in favour of his son and heir.

No. 11 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Muhammad Kadir Nawaz Khan Sahib, Deputy Collector in the Tanjore District of the Madras Presidency.

Vellore Muhammad Sheriff Sahib, Member of the Municipal Commission of Madras.

Khan Sahib Dinsha Dassabhai Khambatta, Head Assistant to the Commissary General of Bombay.

Muhammad Saleh Jafar, Native Assistant and Interpreter to the Political Resident at Aden.

Saiyid Ali Muhammad Shád, of Patna.

Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan, of Jahangirabad, Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Munshi Ilahi Baksh Khan, late Honorary Assistant Engineer, and Sub-Engineer in the Public Works Department of the North-Western Provinces.

Miyan Altaf Hossein, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Malik Zaman Mehndi Khan, Janjuah, of Darapur in the district of Jhelum in the Punjab.

Sheikh Hisam-ud-din, retired Assistant Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 12 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Tiruvatisvarampetta Patthabhiram Pillai, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

Vembakam Kistnama Chari, Registrar of Books, Madras.

Pakala Gopal Rao, late Chairman of the Berhampore Municipality in the Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency.

Rao Sahib Lakshmansing valad Matrasing, Inspector of Police in Sind.

Azam Pranjiwan Vishvanath, Member of the Rajasthanik Court for the Morvi State.

Rao Sahib Munsukhram Mulji, Inspector of Police in Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramrao Govind, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 13 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Babu Tara Prasad Mookerjee, of Revilganj in the district of Sarun.

Babu Calica Doss Dutt, Dewan of the Kuch Behar State.

Babu Lal Madhub Mookerjee, President of the Calcutta Medical Society.

Babu Raj Kumar Sarvadhikari, Secretary to the British Indian Association.

Babu Durgagati Banerjee, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta.

Behari Lal, Headmaster, Lower Subordinate Class in the Thomason College, Roorkee.

Thakur Mahabir Pershad Narain Singh, of Baraon, Landlord, Allahabad

Pandit Diwan Singh, late Deputy Collector in the Irrigation Department of the Punjab.

Bhai Mihan Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Lahore in the Punjab.

Kishori Lal, Inspector of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police.

Pundit Prem Nath, Examiner of Accounts in the Department of Public Works.

P. Anantha Charlu, Superintendent of Post Offices in the Madras Circle.

Lala Gokal Chand, Uncovenanted Civil Surgeon, Medical Department of the Government of the Punjab.

Babu Gocool Chunder Singhee, Head Clerk in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum.

No. 14 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sirdar Lehna Singh, Chimni, Honorary Magistrate in the district of Gujranwalla in the Punjab, the title of Sirdar Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 15 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon:—

Saiyid Bawa Mia, of Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency.

Munshi Muhammad Ghouse, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces.

No. 16 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon C. Rangaya Naidu, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction.

No. 17 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Lala Mungal Sain, Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts in the Department of Public Works, the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction.

No. 18 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Futteh Singh, of Guda in the district of Karnal in the Punjab, the title of Sardar as a personal distinction.

No. 1 *E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Bohmong Tsaneys Chowdry, Chief of the Regritsa Mughs, Chittagong Hill Tracts, the title of Kyet Thaye Zaung Shwe Salwe Ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 2 *E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction upon :—

Maung Po Tôk, Wun of Kani.

Maung Tun Aung, Inspector of Police, Thayetmyo.

No. 3 *E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon :—

Muang Myat San, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon.

Lee Kim Seng, Municipal Commissioner, Rangoon.

Maung Pu Lè, Myoôk, Pyinmana.

Maung Tun Gywè, Myoôk, Bhamo.

Maung Shwe Tha, Inspector of Police, Rangoon.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The 27th December, 1890.

No. 1987-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 915-G., dated the 2nd June, 1890, Mr. G. Gordon, Consul for Denmark at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 25th November, 1890.

No. 1990-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 862-G., dated the 27th May, 1890, Mr. A. Thôle, Consul for Germany at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 28th November, 1890.

The 29th December, 1890.

No. 1993-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 1606-G., dated the 2nd October, 1890, Chevalier J. Gallian, Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta, has resumed charge of his office.

No. 4452-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they are suitable, of the Indian Telegraph Act, XIII of 1885, to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, subject to the following modifications :—

(1) For sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 1 the words "It extends to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and it shall come into force on the 1st January 1891" shall be read.

(2) In sections 4 and 20, for the words "British India" the words "the Hyderabad Residency Bazars" shall be read.

(3) In sub-section (1) of section 5 and in section 26, for the words "a Local Government," and in sections 15 and 33, for the words "the Local Government," the words "the Resident at Hyderabad" shall be read.

(4) In sub-section (2) of section 5, for the words "to the Local Government" the words "the First Assistant Resident" shall be read.

(5) In sub-section (1) of section 33, for the words "as it thinks fit," the words "as he thinks fit," and for the words "that Government" the words "the Resident" shall respectively be read.

II. The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to direct that the rules in force from time to time under the said Act in British India shall be deemed to be similarly in force in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

The 30th December, 1890.

No. 4525-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend Alfred Dumbarton, of the Wesleyan Mission, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (*b*) of the said Act, whom he baptises or whose funeral ceremonies he performs.

No. 4527-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend Alfred Dumbarton, of the Wesleyan Mission, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to license the said Reverend Alfred Dumbarton to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The 31st December, 1890.

No. 2008-*G.*—Mr. G. Adams, Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed also to be Governor-General's Agent at Benares, with effect from the 18th August, 1890.

No. 2010-*G.*—Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Abbott, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Resident of the 2nd class, and Officiating Resident in Meywar, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and is posted as Political Agent in Ulwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 1st January, 1891.

No. 1-*G.*—Mr. F. Henvey, of the Bengal Civil Service, has relinquished the charge of his office of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with a view to retire from the service.

Mr. Henvey has, for the last 14 years out of a service of more than 29 years' duration, held charge of important offices in the Political Department of the Government of India. The Governor-General in Council desires to place on public record the fact that he has uniformly discharged the delicate and difficult duties of these posts with eminent ability, loyalty, and success. As the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, Mr. Henvey has merited and enjoyed the complete confidence of the Government of India.

His Excellency the Viceroy regrets that the public service should suffer loss by Mr. Henvey's retirement.

No. 3-*G.*—Major J. H. Sadler, Bengal Staff Corps, First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is granted privilege leave, for three months, with effect from the 25th December, 1890.

Major Sadler was on examination leave from the 19th to the 24th December, 1890, both days inclusive.

No. 20-*I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for Rampur, for the time being, to exercise the powers of a Political Agent under chapters IV and V of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, for the State of Rampur.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1890.

No. 5987.—Surgeon Alexander Milne, Bombay Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld, who has been granted furlough for one year and four months under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1891.

No. 9.

READ—

Resolution No. 5605, dated the 29th November, 1890.

Letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 1227-90, dated the 23rd December, 1890.

RESOLUTION.—It has been represented by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that it would be practically impossible for Mr. J. L. Mackay and Mr. H. B. H. Turner, who were appointed Members of the Native Passenger Ships Commission on the recommendation of the Chamber, to accompany the Commission to the Ports of Rangoon, Madras, and Bombay. The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to appoint Captain J. H. Atkinson, Marine Superintendent of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, to serve on the Commission during its absence from Calcutta, as suggested by the Chamber of Commerce.

Ordered, that copy of the Resolution be forwarded to Dr. Lethbridge and to Captain Atkinson, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and to the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

Also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd January, 1891.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.—Lieutenant A. R. Ditmas, Madras Staff Corps, 9th Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 28th October, 1890. (Joined his appointment, 15th December, 1890.)

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 2.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Maitland, Bombay Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 4th Bombay Cavalry, to be an Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major E. G. Barrow, resigned. Dated 1st January, 1891.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 3.—Lieutenant Harry Torriano Pritchard, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Wing Officer, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 4th November, 1889, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 4.—Second-Lieutenant George Kynaston Cockerill, Royal West Surrey Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 26th June, 1889, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Cockerill will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel G. A. Way, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—36th year commenced 16th April, 1890.

Major J. A. Miley, Bengal Staff Corps, Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, for one year. Pension service—26th year commenced 18th July, 1890.

Major J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—24th year commenced 13th February, 1890.

Captain S. D. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for three months. Pension service—17th year commenced 21st September, 1890.

Lieutenant E. W. Boudier, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 5th July, 1890.

No. 6.—Captain A. W. Brooke, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service—15th year commenced 26th July, 1890.

No. 7.—The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Major R. T. Hawkes, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 3rd class, (m. c.) for 183 days.

Captain C. H. Hayes, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for 39 days.

Captain H. J. Bolton, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 42nd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, (m. c.) for three months.

Captain H. H. F. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for five months.

Lieutenant H. I. E Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for one month.

Sub-Conductor O. Spark, Ordnance Department, (m c.) for three months.

No. 8.—Sub-Conductor H. Preist, Ordnance Department, is granted an extension of leave to the 27th October, 1890.

No. 9.—In G. G. O. No. 870 of 1890, Surgeon-Major C. J. McKenna's pension service should be read as "24th year, commenced 16th December, 1889."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 10.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette" dated the 28th November, 1890, pages 6698 and 6699.

India Office, 28th November, 1890.

The Queen has approved of commissions being conferred upon the undermentioned Senior Apothecaries of the Subordinate Medical Establishment in India, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of the 19th July, 1890. Dated 19th July, 1890, but to rank for purposes of precedence and other advantages attaching to corresponding Military rank from the dates given:—

BENGAL.

Senior Apothecaries, First Grade, ranking as Honorary Captains.

Archibald Daniel Cooper, 30th June, 1885.
Daniel John Tresham, 1st September, 1885.
Henry Charles Hodgkins, 28th May, 1886.
Charles Cordell, 28th May, 1886.
James Forsyth, 28th May, 1886.
James Mathew Courtney, 22nd September, 1886.
Thomas Henry Hill, 8th August, 1887.
Charles Briscoe, 16th July, 1888.
Samuel Bond, 16th July, 1888.
Thomas Price, 11th August, 1888.
William Wade, 18th June, 1889.
Francis William Saunders, 18th January, 1890.

Senior Apothecaries, First Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenants.

Robert Crossley, 12th June, 1884.
John Hamilton, 12th June, 1884.
Henry James Miller, 12th June, 1884.
John Fitzpatrick, 12th June, 1884.
William Marcus Mitchell, 16th July, 1885.

Senior Apothecaries, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenants.

George Thornhill Leopold, 16th July, 1885.
Richard Francis Knight, 11th August, 1885.
John Cameron, 7th November, 1885.
George Alexander Hottinger, 23rd July, 1887.
Robert Johnson, 26th August, 1887.
Joseph Holmes, 29th August, 1888.
George Nesbitt, 3rd September, 1888.

James Barker, 4th September, 1888.
Henry Isaac Finnamore, 10th January, 1889
James McNaught, 27th March, 1890.
William Isaac Knight, 2nd June, 1890.

MADRAS.

Senior Apothecaries, First Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenants.

Thomas Ward, 27th January, 1886.
Thomas Everard, 10th September, 1887.
James George Ashworth, 7th November, 1887.
John Norman, 14th July, 1888.

Senior Apothecaries, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenants.

Edward Gilson, 18th June 1886.
Thomas Kelly Hall, 9th December, 1888.
Christian Michael Antonio (since deceased), 15th April, 1889.
Jonas Isaac Laffrey, 22nd December, 1889.
George Edwin King, 9th January, 1890.
Jonathan Chadwick, 11th January, 1890.

BOMBAY.

Senior Apothecaries, First Grade, ranking as Honorary Captains.

Thomas Cabral, 6th October, 1888.
William Fearn, 10th June, 1889.
Antonio Salvador De Souza, 19th February, 1890.

Senior Apothecary, First Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant.

John Barry Maloney, 18th December, 1885.

Senior Apothecaries, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenants.

Diego Sant Anna De Lima, 30th December, 1885.
Francis Fernandes, 10th June, 1886.
Shaik Ameer, Khan Bahadur, 19th February, 1887.
Archibald Mullen, 13th August, 1888.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 11.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels in the Army, 20th December, 1890.

Alexander John Shaw, Madras General List, Infantry.
Robert Græme Elphinstone Dalrymple, Madras Staff Corps.

22nd December, 1890.

Colin Charles Campbell, D.S.O., Madras Staff Corps.

29th December, 1890.

Francis Thomas Ebden, Bombay Staff Corps.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major George Hugh Coles Dyce—30th December, 1890.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 12.—*3rd Bengal Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Bahál Singh to be Ressaidar and Wurdi-Major, Jemadar Jaswant Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Khúbi Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Farzand Ali, promoted, with effect from the 11th November, 1890.

No. 13.—*8th Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Mohar Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Makbúl Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Kanchan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th October, 1890.

No. 14.—*18th Bengal Lancers*—

Kot Dafadar Búta Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kehar Singh, resigned, with effect from the 17th October, 1890.

No. 15.—*Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners*—

Jemadar Shiunandan Misr to be Subadar, and Havildar Akbar Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Prag Tiwári, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th October, 1890.

Havildar Súr Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rámsarúp Misr, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October, 1890.

No. 16.—*1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regiment*—

Pay Havildar Debi Singh Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Gangadhar Thápa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1890.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 17.—*No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery*—

Jemadar Anokha to be Subadar, and Havildar Harditt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Fattu, *Bahadur*, transferred to the Punjab Garrison Battery, with effect from the 10th November, 1890.

No. 18.—*2nd Punjab Infantry*—

Havildar Shám Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th September, 1890.

No. 19.—*1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment*—

Jemadars Kharku Bisht and Pirthilál Limbu to be Subadars, and Havildars Bhagatbír Thápa and Mahabír Thápa to be Jemadars, *vice* Lál Singh Thápa and Gajbír Thápa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1890.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 20.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Mr. James Lyle Mackay to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Lindsay, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 21.—*Dera Dun Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant E. S. Mc Gowan (Supernumerary), resigns his commission.

A. R. BADCOCK,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1891.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 20th December, 1890, and the 2nd January, 1891 :—

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service .	Surgeon-Major W. D. Stewart, M. D.	23rd November, 1890.	Cuttack.		
Bombay Staff Corps (13th Bombay Infantry).	Lieutenant F. G. deSalvo .	16th December, 1890.	Quetta.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 13th December, 1890, and the 2nd January, 1891.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
George Ruggles .	Sub-Inspector of Army Schools.	Department of Military Education.	7th June, 1890	Testate .	4,626 14 9		
William Louis Hutt(*a*)	2nd Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.	28th September, 1890.	Intestate .	1,193 9 9	...	1st March, 1891.

(*a*) Next-of-kin—
Mother—Lady Adela Hutt,
Appley Towers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

A. R. BADCOCK,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st December, 1890.

No. 546.—Mr. J. H. Wilson, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, Bengal, on special leave, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th November, 1890.

No. 547.—Mr. F. B. Hebbert, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, officiated as Under-Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department, from the forenoon of the 19th February, 1889, to the afternoon of the 11th June, 1889.

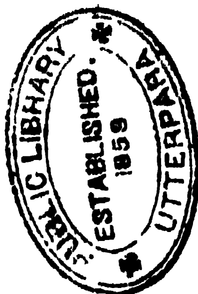
No. 548.—It is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No. 123 Railway, dated 27th November, 1890, accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to R3,03,415 of the probable cost of a branch line from Meiktila Road Station on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Extension, Burma State Railway, to the town of Meiktila, a distance of about 13 miles.

No. 549.—Mr. T. H. Wright, Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, with effect from the 1st January, 1891.

No. 550.—Mr. G. F. Berrill, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred from the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to that under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

No. 551.—It is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No. 124 Railway, dated 27th November, 1890, accorded sanction to an expenditure of R2,05,81,022 on Capital Account for the construction of the Tounghoo-Mandalay Extension of the Burma State Railway.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th January, 1891 :—

NO. 2 OF 1891.

A Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of part of section 1, Act IV, 1889.

1. In section 1, sub-section (2), of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, the words "subject to the provision of the last section of this Act" are hereby repealed.

Repeal of section 19, Act IV, 1889.

2. Section 19 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the words "*Transitory Provision*" prefixed to the section, are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 18 (e) (ii), Act VIII, 1878.

3. In clause (*e*), sub-clause (*ii*), of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by section 10, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, for the words "that place and the country in which it is situated are" the words "the country in which that place is situated is" shall be substituted.

Additions to Act IV, 1889.

4. After section 18 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, as amended by this Act, the following shall be added, namely :— IV of 1889.

Definition of piece-goods

"19. For the purposes of section 12 of this Act, and clause (*f*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare what classes of goods are included in the expression 'piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece.' VIII of 1878.

Determination of character of goods by sampling.

"20. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules, for the purposes of this Act, to provide, with respect to any goods which purport or are alleged to be of uniform number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, for the number of samples to be selected and tested and for the selection of the samples.

"(*2*) With respect to any goods for the selection and testing of samples of which provision is not made in any rules for the time being in force under sub-section (*1*), the Court or officer of customs, as the case may be, having occasion to ascertain the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods shall, by order in writing, determine the number of samples to be selected and tested and the manner in which the samples are to be selected.

"(*3*) The average of the results of the testing in pursuance of rules under sub-section (*1*) or of an order under sub-section (*2*) shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, as the case may be, of the goods.

"(*4*) If a person having any claim to, or in relation to, any goods of which samples have been selected and tested in pursuance of rules under sub-section (*1*) or of an order under sub-section (*2*) desires that any further samples of

the goods be selected and tested, they shall, on his written application and on the payment in advance by him to the Court or officer of customs, as the case may be, of such sums for defraying the cost of the further selection and testing as the Court or officer may from time to time require, be selected and tested to such extent as may be permitted by rules to be made by the Governor General in Council in this behalf or as, in the case of goods with respect to which provision is not made in such rules, the Court or officer of customs may determine in the circumstances to be reasonable, the samples being selected in manner prescribed under sub-section (1), or in sub-section (2), as the case may be.

"(5) The average of the results of the testing referred to in sub-section (3) and of the further testing under sub-section (4) shall be conclusive proof of the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, as the case may be, of the goods.

"(6) Rules under this section shall be made after previous publication.

Information as to commission of offences.

"21. An officer of the Government whose duty it is to take part in the enforcement of this Act shall not be compelled in any Court to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence against this Act."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN February last a Committee consisting of three officers of the Government, a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and a representative of the Calcutta Trades Association was appointed by the Governor General in Council for the purpose of considering, and submitting a report with respect to, certain matters connected with the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

2. The last paragraph of the report of the Committee, which was submitted in March last, was as follows:—

"10. We have considered some other questions in addition to those referred to us:

(1) We consider that a section should be inserted in the Act giving power to the Governor General in Council to define from time to time the term 'piece-goods'. Such an amendment is required to give statutory effect to the regulation we have proposed that only certain goods should be treated as piece-goods.

(2) It has been suggested to us that it is a hardship to require in section 10 of the Act [section 18 (*e*) (*ii*) of the Sea Customs Act] the name of both place and country on goods not made in the United Kingdom or British India. We think the objection reasonable and that it is sufficient to require the name of the country. We recommend that section 18 (*e*) be amended accordingly.

(3) We recommend the insertion in the Act of a section giving the Governor General in Council such a power with respect to yarns and certain other goods as in the case of petroleum is given to the Local Governments by section 8 (*1*) (*e*) of the Petroleum Act, XII of 1886.

(4) We also recommend the insertion in the Act of a provision similar to that contained in section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, as amended by Act III of 1887. We make this suggestion because we think it desirable that Customs Collectors should not be compelled to disclose the names of their informants."

3. The Governor General in Council has accepted the suggestions of the Committee with respect to the amendment of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889; and the object of this Bill is to give effect to those suggestions.

The 9th January, 1891. ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th January, 1891.—

NO. 3 OF 1891.

A Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882

XLV of 1860. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:— X of 1882.

Amendment of section 375 of the Indian Penal Code.

1. In section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, in the clause marked *Fifthly* and in the *Exception*, the word "twelve" shall be substituted for the word "ten". XLV of 1860.

Amendment of Schedule II to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

2. In Schedule II to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the entry respecting section 376 of the Indian Penal Code the following shall be substituted, namely.— X of 1882. XLV of 1860.

Column 1	Column 2.	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7.	Column 8
376	Rape— If the sexual intercourse was by a man with his own wife.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable .	Not compoundable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	In any other case .	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE fifth clause of section 375 of the Indian Penal Code declares that the offence of rape is committed whenever a man has sexual intercourse with a woman who is under ten years of age with or without her consent. The exception to the section provides that sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under ten years of age, is not rape. The limit at which the age of consent is now fixed favours the premature consummation by adult husbands of marriages with children who have not reached the age of puberty, and is thus, in the unanimous opinion of medical authorities, productive of grievous suffering and permanent injury to child-wives and of physical deterioration in the community to which they belong. It has, therefore, been determined to raise the age of consent to twelve, and the Bill effects this purpose by substituting the word "twelve" for "ten" in the fifth clause of section 375 of the Indian Penal Code and the exception to that section. In order to prevent the possibility of vexatious and unjustifiable interference with the domestic concerns of respectable people which might result from the raising of the age of consent, it has been determined to withdraw the offence of rape, when alleged to have been committed by a husband on his wife from the cognizance of the police, and the alteration of Schedule II of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882 contained in the Bill has been made with this object.

The 9th January, 1891. ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th January, 1891:—

No. 4 OF 1891.

A Bill to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act 1889; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Substitution of new clause for section 6 (1) (a), Act X of 1889.

1. For clause (*a*) of section 6, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*a*) for regulating the time and hours at and during which, the speed at which, and the manner and conditions in and on which, vessels generally, or vessels of any class defined in the rules, may enter, leave or be moved in any port subject to this Act;".

Saving of past rules respecting the moving of vessels in ports.

2. Any direction which, having been issued by a Local Government and published in an official Gazette, expressly purports, or may be reasonably held to have been intended, to be a rule under section 7, clause 8, of Act XXII of 1855, or under section 7, clause (*h*), of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or under section 6, sub-section (*1*), clause (*h*), of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, or under any other law for the time being in force, with respect to the moving of vessels in any port which is at the commencement of this Act subject to the Indian Ports Act, 1889, shall, if the direction has not been cancelled by the Local Government by a notification in an official Gazette and could, after the commencement of this Act, be issued as a rule made under clause (*a*) of section 6, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, as amended by the foregoing section of this Act, be deemed to have been issued as a rule made under that clause.

Definitions.

3. The expressions "port" and "vessel" in this Act have respectively the same meanings as in the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE question having recently been raised whether clause (*h*) of section 6, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, is sufficient authority for the making of such rules with respect to the movements of vessels in ports as are not only absolutely essential for the public safety but as have for the last thirty-five years been made under that clause and the corresponding clauses in the Ports Acts of 1855 and 1875 and been consistently acted upon by both Courts and port-authorities, this Bill has been prepared for the purpose of setting that question at rest.

The 9th January, 1891.

D. BARBOUR.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th January, 1891 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as revised by us annexed thereto.

From Captain R. C. Temple, on special duty, Military Department, dated 20th July, 1890 [Paper No. 1].
From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2071, dated 5th September, 1890 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 995—690, dated 11th September, 1890 [Paper No. 3].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1381—160-90-92, dated 5th September, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
Memorandum by Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri, dated 7th September, 1890 [Paper No. 5].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C.—93, dated 15th September, 1890 [Paper No. 6].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1470, dated 5th September, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 795S., dated 5th September, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
Endorsement by Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1999E., dated 23rd September, 1890, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3780, dated 19th September, 1890 [Paper No. 10].
Telegram from Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 339, dated 24th September, 1890 [Paper No. 11].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 552—5L., dated 17th September, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3334, dated 23rd September, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 3921J., dated 20th September, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3372, dated 29th September, 1890, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].
From Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. J. 25—A.—2-25, dated 7th October, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1607—160-90, dated 9th October, 1890 [Paper No. 17].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 916, dated 14th October, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. J. 25—A.—2-28, dated 15th November, 1890, and enclosure [Papers No. 19].

2. *Sections 2 and 9 of Bill as revised.* — We consider that Act XVIII of 1883 (*to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*) should be incorporated in the Act of 1871. We have accordingly added certain definitions to section 3, and a new Chapter after section 30, of the latter Act.

3. *Sections 3, 4 and 6 of Bill as revised.*—We have proposed by the amendment of sections 10 and 11, and Chapter V, of the Act of 1871 to provide for the suppression of the practice, which obtains in some parts of British India, of unlawfully detaining in unauthorised places cattle which may have been lawfully seized.

4. *Section 5 of Bill as revised.*—We are of opinion that it is inexpedient to authorise a higher scale of fines under section 12 of the Act than that proposed in the Bill as introduced. But, if fines on that scale have been incurred, we see no reason why provision should be made for their remission. We have accordingly, while retaining sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Bill as introduced, omitted the greater part of sub-section (*2*) of that section.

5. *Section 8 of Bill as revised.*—We have proposed, on the recommendation of several authorities, to enhance the fine which may be imposed under section 26 of the Act as amended by section 4 of the Bill as introduced.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India	5th July, 1890.
Fort Saint George Gazette	29th July, 1890.
Bombay Government Gazette	10th July, 1890.
Calcutta Gazette	16th July, 1890.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	12th July, 1890.
Punjab Government Gazette	10th July, 1890.
Central Provinces Gazette	12th July, 1890.
Burma Gazette	26th July, 1890.
Assam Gazette	26th July, 1890.
Coorg District Gazette	1st August, 1890.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Madras	Tamil	19th August, 1890.
	Telugu	26th August, 1890.
	Kanarese	26th August, 1890.
	Hindustani	9th September, 1890.
	Malayalam	16th September, 1890.
Bombay	Marathi	14th August, 1890.
	Gujarathi	14th August, 1890.
	Kanarese	14th August, 1890.
Bengal	Bengali	5th August, 1890.
	Uriya	14th August, 1890.
	Hindi	30th September, 1890.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Urdu	20th September, 1890.
Assam	Bengali	23rd August, 1890.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st September, 1890.

7. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

8. The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar was prevented by illness from attending the meeting of the Committee.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
F. M. HALLIDAY.
J. NUGENT.

The 9th January, 1891.

I was unable to attend the meeting of the Select Committee, but I accept the conclusions stated in the Report subject to the following exception:—

I beg to record my dissent from the amendment of section 26 of Act I of 1871 proposed in section 8 of the Bill as revised, for the reasons which commended themselves to the Select Committee on the Bill now Act I of 1871; and for easy reference I transcribe them here. At the meeting of the Council held on the 13th January, 1871, when that Act was passed, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell stated, on behalf of the Select Committee, that—

"It had been suggested that the provisions of section 26, which made punishable the negligently suffering damage to be caused by trespass of pigs, should be extended so as to include the case of other trespassing cattle. The Committee, after a careful consideration of the matter, had not adopted this proposal. Section 26 was thought to involve a wrong principle, the operation of which should not be extended. There were peculiar difficulties in the way of seizing and conveying pigs to a pound, and it was probably this consideration which led to the original enactment of the special provision of the law in regard to them, and the omission to include them in the list of animals in respect of which a pound-fine was leviable. The injury sustained in such cases was a civil injury, properly referrible, for the purpose of obtaining redress, to the Civil Court, and not to the Magistrate. * * * . It might be said that the fine inflicted in such cases was to be regarded simply as an award of damages; but in that case the Civil Court was the fittest place for the adjudication of the questions which had to be considered in determining such award."

I consider it very objectionable and unnecessary to invest Magistrates in such cases with the dual powers of imposing fines as punishment for the offence, and at the same time of assessing and awarding, out of those fines, compensation for damages. Sections 425 to 427 of the Indian Penal Code specifically provide adequate punishment for the offence in question; and the Civil Court is the proper tribunal to assess and award compensation for such damages.

K. L. NULKAR.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and incorporate therein Act XVIII of 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and incorporate therein Act XVIII of 1883 (*to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Substitution of new section for section 1, Act I, 1871.

1. For section 1 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Title and extent.

"1. (1) This Act may be called the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India except the Presidency-towns and such local areas as the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time exclude from its operation.

(3) The Local Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under sub-section (2)."

Additions to section 3, Act I, 1871.

2. To section 3 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

", and

'Local authority' means any body of persons for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matters within a specified local area, and

'Local fund' means any fund under the control or management of a local authority."

Amendment of section 10, Act I, 1871.

3. In section 10 of the said Act, for the words "take them or cause them to be taken without unnecessary delay" the words "send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11, Act I, 1871.

4. In section 11 of the said Act, for the words "take them without unnecessary delay" the words "send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours" shall be substituted.

Additions to section 12, Act I, 1871.

5. (1) To the first paragraph of section 12 of the said Act, prescribing the scale according to which the pound-keeper is to levy a fine for every head of cattle impounded, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, when it appears to the Local Government from the report of a Magistrate of a District, or on the representation of a local authority, that, in any local area subject to the jurisdiction or control of such Magistrate or authority, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, for every head of cattle of any kind specified therein which may be seized within such local area and impounded as aforesaid, the pound-keeper shall levy such fine, not exceeding double the fine mentioned in the foregoing scale, as may be prescribed in the notification."

(2) After the third paragraph of the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"The Local Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under the proviso to the first paragraph of this section."

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter V, Act I, 1871.

6. For Chapter V of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"CHAPTER V.

"COMPLAINTS OF ILLEGAL SEIZURE OR DETENTION.

Power to make complaints.

"20. Any person whose cattle have been seized under this Act, or, having been so seized, have been detained in contravention of this Act, may, at any time within ten days from the date of the seizure, make a complaint to the Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate authorized to receive and try charges without reference by the Magistrate of the District.

Procedure on complaint.

"21. The complaint shall be made by the complainant in person, or by an agent personally acquainted with the circumstances. It may be either in writing or verbal. If it be verbal, the substance of it shall be taken down in writing by the Magistrate.

"If the Magistrate, on examining the complainant or his agent, sees reason to believe the complaint to be well founded, he shall summon the person complained against, and make an enquiry into the case.

Compensation for illegal seizure or detention.

"22. If the seizure or detention be adjudged illegal, the Magistrate shall award to the complainant, for the loss caused by the seizure or detention, reasonable compensation, not exceeding one hundred rupees, to be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle, together with all fines paid and expenses incurred by the complainant in procuring the release of the cattle;

Release of cattle.

and if the cattle have not been released, the Magistrate shall, besides awarding such compensation, order their release and direct that the fines and expenses leviable under this Act shall be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle.

"23. The compensation, fines and expenses mentioned in section twenty-two may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Magistrate."

Recovery of compensation.

7. In section 25 of the said Act the words "under the next following section or" shall be inserted between the words "Any fine imposed" and the words "for the offence of mischief".

Amendment of section 25, Act I, 1871.

8. To section 26 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Addition to section 26, Act I, 1871.

"The Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time, with respect to any local area specified in the notification, direct that the foregoing portion of this section shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally, or to cattle of a kind described in the notification, instead of to pigs only, or as if the words 'fifty rupees' were substituted for the words 'ten rupees' or as if there were both such reference and such substitution.

The Local Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under this section."

Addition of new Chapter after Chapter VII, Act I, 1871.

9. After Chapter VII the following shall be added, namely:—

"CHAPTER VIII.

"SUPPLEMENTAL.

Power for Local Government to transfer certain functions to local authority and direct credit of surplus receipts to local fund.

"31. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette—

(a) transfer to any local authority, within any part of the territories under its administration in which this Act is in operation, all or any of the functions of the Local Government or the Magistrate of the District under this Act, within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the local authority, or

(b) direct that the whole or any part of the surplus accruing in any district under section eighteen of this Act shall be placed to the credit of such local fund or funds as may be formed for any local area or local areas comprised in that district,

and may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary any notification under this section."

10. Act XVIII of 1883 (*to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*) is hereby repealed:

Repeal of Act XVIII, 1883.

Provided that orders which have been made and notified under that Act by the Local Government and are in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as amended by this Act.

11. In section 6, sub-section (3), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, for the words and figures "Act XVIII of 1883 (*to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*)" the words and figures "the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 6 (3), Act XIII, 1889.

12. Any enactment or document referring to the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, or to Act XVIII of 1883 (*to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*), shall be construed to refer to the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as amended by this Act.

Saving of references.

13. This Act shall come into force on the first day of April, 1891.

Commencement.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for November 1890.

The month of November forms the close of the transition period from the south-west monsoon to the north-east monsoon period. With the exception of the Bay of Bengal area, where the skies are apt to cloud over during stormy weather in the south of the Bay, fine bright weather with rapidly diminishing temperature prevails over the Indian region, and, except in the Carnatic, the average rainfall of the month is ordinarily slight. Over the extreme south of the Bay of Bengal the retreating current of the south west monsoon continues to prevail. This current, as in October, curves round over the centre of the Bay, and advances on the Coromandel coast as a north-easterly wind, and is usually accompanied with heavy rainfall. Within this current cyclonic storms frequently originate, and past records show that this month has been particularly noticeable for the severity of the Bay cyclones.

In the Arabian Sea and on its coasts the weather is ordinarily very quiet, and the north-easterly winds of the cold weather prevail over the greater part of its extent.

The weather of November 1890 divides itself into three well-defined periods. The first continued from the 1st to the 14th. During this time the weather over Central and Southern India was in a very unsettled state. On the 1st an irregularly shaped depression existed over the south-west of the Bay. Rain was falling all around the Bay, in the south of the Peninsula, and at a few places on the West coast. The heaviest rainfall was in the east of the Peninsula. The depression did not develope much, and did not cross the coast, but rain continued to fall over the greater part of the Peninsula during the next few days. It has frequently been noticed that, at this period of the year, the

appearance of unsettled weather over the Bay of Bengal is followed after an interval of a few days by similar conditions over the Arabian sea, even though the observatories show no sign that the disturbance itself has advanced westward. This was the case in the present instance, as the observations of the 5th November showed a well-marked depression off the West coast between Karwar and Ratnagiri. This depression at one period threatened to assume important dimensions, but by the 8th it was filling up. Rain had fallen continuously over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country during the existence of this depression, but after the 8th rainfall began to decrease, and by the 15th had practically ceased all over the country. From the 15th the second period in the weather commenced. Its distinctive feature was fine settled weather throughout the whole country, and it continued only until the 18th. On the 19th the third period commenced. It was marked by fine weather over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and North-Eastern India, and unsettled weather in the North-West. Heavy rain commenced at Quetta on the 18th, and extended to a large part of the Punjab on the 19th. From the 20th to the 22nd the weather was fine, but on the 23rd rain was reported from Peshawar, on the 24th from Quetta, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan, and on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th from a great number of stations in North-West India. By the 29th rain in the North-West was confined to Quetta and Jacobabad, and on the 30th to Dera Ismail Khan and Lahore. The rain over North-West India during the final part of the month was apparently in no way connected with cyclonic depressions in the lower atmosphere, as throughout the whole period pressure was high, though prior to the heavy fall of rain on the 26th and 27th the barometer fell slowly in the North-West.

Cyclonic Storms of the month.—The cyclonic storms which have affected the weather during the month have been slight disturbances, which have never developed sufficiently to become of serious consequence.

Cyclonic storm of October 31st to November 3rd.—On the 31st of October the barometer was falling slowly over the centre and east of the Peninsula and the south-west of the Bay of Bengal. Over the latter region the isobaric lines showed an area of feeble depression around which the winds were circulating cyclonically, but without much force. On the 1st the chart showed that the depression had increased in definiteness, but this was due rather to an increase of pressure over the land than to a barometric fall within the disturbance. The wind continued cyclonic, and moderate rain was falling on the East coast of the Peninsula. On the 2nd the barometer was falling in all parts of the Indian region, but the fall was no greater within the low-pressure area off the Madras coast than elsewhere, so that the intensity of the storm was not increased. On the 3rd the barometer was rising, and the the depression filling up.

Cyclonic depression of the 5th to 8th November.—On the 5th a well-marked depression existed off the West coast, the centre lying between Karwar and Ratnagiri. The winds were cyclonic, strong in places. The sea was rising, and moderately heavy rain was falling. On the 6th the barometer was falling briskly all along the West coast and the area of disturbance was increasing. Moderate to heavy rain was falling, and the cyclonic winds were increasing. On the 7th there was practically no change, but on the 8th the barometer rose very rapidly on the West coast and the cyclonic depression dispersed without reaching serious proportions.

Pressure.—The average pressure over the whole of India during the month was ·04 inch above the normal. Relatively to this general condition pressure was in defect over a large part of North-Western India, the North-Western Provinces, and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces. The following tables give the anomalies in these different areas—

		"		"
N.-W. India—	Lahore	—·004	Deesa	—·030
	Jeypore	—·011	Rajkote	—·034
	Neemuch	—·018	Karrachi	—·017
N.-W. Provinces—	Lucknow	—·012	Benares	—·012
	Gorakhpur	—·014		
Central Stations—	Sutna	—·016	Hoshangabad	—·015
	Nowgong	—·011	Jubbulpore	—·004

To the south and east of these areas pressure relatively to the general state was in excess but more so in Bengal than in the Peninsula. The following tables give the local anomalies in these two regions :—

		"		"
Bengal—Barrisal	. .	+·022	Burdwan	+·011
Mymensingh	. .	+·016	Calcutta	+·007
Bogra	. .	+·024	Balasore	+·012
Peninsula—Ratnagiri	. .	+·010	Cuttack	+·016
Mangalore	. .	+·003	Madras	+·006
Cochin	. .	+·010	Negapatam	+·009

A reference to the anomalies of the previous month shows that there has been a considerable change in the relative distribution of pressure, for, whereas in October pressure was deficient over the Bay area and Bengal, and in excess over North-Western and Western India, this condition is now reversed.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the month has been in excess of the average within most of the provinces of India. Burma and Bengal were the only provinces showing any deficiency, while in Madras the mean temperature exactly equalled the normal average. The mean excess which varied in the different provinces from 0°·1 to 1°·2 was greatest in the central parts of the country, Sind, and Rajputana. In Bengal the mean temperature was below the normal in all the weeks, while in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Central India it was equally steadily above.

The variations from the mean temperature from the normal from week to week and for the whole month for different Provinces are shown in the following table :—

Province.	Difference of mean temperature from normal for week ending November				Difference of mean temperature from the normal for the month.
	10th.	17th.	24th.	1st Dec.	
Burma	—0·9	+0·2	+0·5	—1·0	—0·4
Bengal	—1·1	—1·2	—0·3	—1·3	—0·9
North-Western Provinces . . .	—1·8	—1·3	+1·9	+2·6	+0·1
Punjab	—2·9	—1·7	+2·6	+4·4	+0·6
Bombay	+1·3	+0·5	+0·3	+0·1	+0·5
Central Provinces and Berar . .	+1·6	0	+2·7	+1·7	+1·2
Guzerat and Central India . . .	+0·7	+0·1	+2·1	+3·3	+1·1
Sind and Rajputana	—1·3	+0·4	+3·0	+3·9	+1·1
Madras	+0·3	+0·6	—0·8	—0·5	0

A very sudden and considerable change in the day temperatures occurred over North-Western India with the setting in of the unsettled weather in the second-half of the month. The following table shows the mean maximum temperatures for several stations in North-Western India for the first 15 and for the last 15 days of the month :—

	Mean Maximum temperature, November 1st to 15th.	Mean Maximum temperature, November 16th to 30th.
Multan	85·8	77·2
D. I. Khan	85·0	74·4
Peshawar	80·8	68·7
Rawalpindi	79·2	70·5
Lahore	83·0	76·2
Delhi	84·4	81·7
Sirsa	86·7	84·1
Jeypore	86·9	83·9
Ajmere	85·9	82·9
Jacobabad	88·2	79·1

This comparison shows a large decrease in the day temperatures, a decrease which, owing to the increase in the night temperatures due to the cloudy state

of the sky, was almost entirely masked in the mean temperature of thé two periods.

Rainfall.—From the earlier portions of this summary it will have been seen that rain was very general throughout the month, the Bay area and the Peninsula having first received general rain and subsequently North-Western India. Consequently the only regions where the fall was light were parts of Northern and North-Eastern India and the Carnatic. The concluding table shows that Behar and the North-Western Provinces were without rain throughout the month, and that the east of the Punjab, part of Central India, and Guzerat received insignificant amounts. In all the other districts the average amount received exceeded 0·10 inch. The heaviest fall was in Ceylon which was succeeded in the following order by Mysore-Bellary, the Carnatic, Orissa, North Circars, Deccan, and Malabar. The regions of excessive rainfall were the Punjab (west), Orissa, the North Circars, the Central Provinces, Sind-Cutch, the Konkan, Deccan and Mysore-Bellary. The greatest excess relatively to the average was in Sind-Cutch and the Western Punjab. The regions of deficient rainfall were the Gangetic plain, part of Central India, Guzerat the south of the Peninsula, Ceylon, and Burma. The Carnatic had only slightly more than half its average fall, and in Burma the deficiency was even more In the other divisions the normal rainfall is small, and the deficiency is probably comparatively unimportant.

The following table gives complete data, and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :—

DISTRICTS.	No. of Stations.	Normal average rainfall in November.	Actual average rainfall in November, 1890.	Difference from the average in November, 1890.
Punjab, West	8	0·26	1·65	+1·39
" East	4	0·23	0·01	—0·22
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	8	0·22	0	—0·22
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic	4	0·07	0	—0·07
Behar	2	0·35	0	—0·35
North Bengal	6	0·20	0·12	—0·08
Assam, Cachar	3	0·73	0·14	—0·59
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	10	0·69	0·36	—0·33
Orissa—North Circars	8	3·82	4·79	+0·97
Central Provinces, South	7	0·51	1·24	+0·73
Berar—Khandeish	2	0·73	1·09	+0·36
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nurbudda	9	0·20	0·03	—0·17
Sind—Cutch	3	0·02	2·69	+2·67
Guzerat	3	0·20	0·01	—0·19
Konkan	4	0·81	1·37	+0·56
Deccan—Hyderabad	6	1·27	3·78	+2·51
Malabar	5	4·64	3·08	—1·56
Mysore—Bellary	4	4·97	6·44	+1·47
Carnatic	8	10·00	5·15	—4·85
Burma	8	4·14	1·29	—2·85
Ceylon	1	13·33	12·65	—0·68

SIMLA;
Dated the 22nd December, 1890.

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, December 29th, 1890.

The weather of the past week has been of the ordinary cold weather type. Pressure has been generally high over North-West India, and has decreased slowly in all directions from this centre. It has been lowest over the south and south-east of the Bay, and relatively low over Bengal, Silchar, and Burma. On one occasion the high-pressure area commenced an easterly advance from the Punjab towards the North-Western Provinces, and low pressure appeared on the North-West Frontier. This low-pressure area advanced into the Western Desert, and the rainfall accompanying it extended as far east as Gorakhpur. The depression only lasted one day, and was followed by a rapid barometric recovery when the high-pressure area was retransferred to the north-west of the Punjab. The day temperatures were very low during the period of disturbance, and the night temperatures fell considerably with the clear-up which followed the disappearance of the depression. These changes are such as are usual under normal conditions at this season of the year. Over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula the weather was settled throughout the period.

The chart of the 23rd showed a high-pressure area over the Punjab, Rajputana, and Upper Sindh, and low pressures over the Bay and off the West coast. The differences were small, and the winds, which circulated anticyclonically around the high-pressure area, were generally light or moderate. The only rainfall was at Sibsagar and Karachi. On the 24th the high-pressure area commenced an easterly advance and lay over the North-Western Provinces. The wind had fallen to a calm over North-Western India, and the weather had become showery at Quetta. With these exceptions there was no important change. Slight rain continued to fall at Sibsagar and Karachi. On the 25th a well-marked depression was shown over the Western Desert, and the high-pressure area had moved still further eastward. The centre of the depression was near Montgomery, where the barometer had fallen nearly 0·2" and was about 0·1" below the normal. The winds were cyclonic all over North-Western India, and were strong and squally on the North-West Himalaya, where snow, hail, and rain fell. Rain was also reported from the north-west of the Punjab and Sind. Over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and North-Eastern India the weather was slightly cloudy, and a few drops of rain had fallen at Madras and Nellore. By the morning of the 26th the depression had disappeared and the barometer had risen all over North-Western India, while it had fallen elsewhere. The area of highest pressure had returned to the north-west of the Punjab and the usual anticyclonic conditions of the cold weather had been re-established. Rain had fallen at nearly all stations within the Punjab, and at several within the North-Western Provinces, while slight showers had again fallen in parts of Madras. On the 27th the report showed no important change, and there was no rain except at Sibsagar. On the 28th and 29th the distribution was steady, the winds anticyclonic, and the weather fine, though slight rain was reported on the former date at Sibsagar, and on the latter at Quetta.

Temperature—has been low over the greater part of the country. In the Punjab every day of the week, and in Sind and Rajputana every day except the 25th, exhibited a considerable deficiency, while, on the contrary, Bombay, Madras, and the Central Provinces had warmer weather than usual throughout. The coldest day was the 27th, when there was a mean deficiency of 6° in the Punjab, and of 7½° in Sind and Rajputana. In North-West India and Baluchistan the maxima on this day were from 12° to 16° below the normal, while on the 26th in the Punjab, they were even lower. The following table shows the variations in

the mean temperature according to Provinces for the present and for the past week:—

PROVINCES.	Variation of temperature from normal for past week.	Variation of temperature from normal for present week.
	o	o
Burma	−2·2	−1·2
Bengal	+1·1	+0·5
North-Western Provinces	+1·9	−1·0
Punjab	−1·1	−3·7
Bombay	+1·1	+2·6
Central Provinces	+7·5	+4·3
Guzerat and Central India	+2·7	−0·7
Sind and Rajputana	−2·3	−·27
Madras	+2·7	+1·9

This comparison shows that, though the main characteristics of the distribution of temperature this week are similar to those reported last week, there has, except in the case of Bombay, been a general decrease of heat relatively to the average. Thus the deficiency of temperature has increased, and the excess decreased.

Rain.—The general features of the rainfall of the week have been given in the earlier part of this summary. Except the rainfall at Sibsagar and the slight showers on the East coast of the Peninsula, the rainfall of the week was due to the cold weather disturbance which appeared on the 25th, and was hence heaviest in the north-west of the Punjab, though it extended southward into Sind and Central India, and eastward into Oudh, the North-Western Provinces, and even as far as North Bengal. The table at the close of the summary shows that rain fell in 19 of the rainfall divisions during the week, but that in 13 of these 19 divisions the average was very slight—not reaching $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. In the hill and north-west districts of the Punjab the fall exceeded one inch, while in the western and the submontane districts of the Punjab and also in Assam (Bramaputra) the fall was about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. All over Burma, the greater part of Bengal, the Central Provinces, the west of the Peninsula, Guzerat, Kattiawar, and Rajputana there was no rain whatever throughout the week. The only regions in which the actual average rainfall of the week exceeded the normal average were Assam (Bhramaputra) and the Punjab Divisions; everywhere else the rainfall was deficient. The general deficiency is, however, small even in Madras, where the rainfall due to the north-east monsoon is falling off and amounts to only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch even in normal years. In the present case only one hundredth of an inch of rain fell.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 29th, 1890. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 14th to December 29th, 1890. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 14th to December 29th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	2·38	5·02	− 53
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	−0·04	5·42	6·01	− 10
	Central do.	0	0·01	−0·01	4·49	4·31	+ 4
	Upper do.	0	?	?	3·20	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	5·81	5·71	+ 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0	0	3·82	4·11	− 7
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·10	−0·10	2·96	3·96	− 25
	Do. (Bramaputra)	0·56	0·08	+0·48	4·52	2·98	+ 51
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0	0	5·95	3·08	+ 93
	Central do.	0	0·01	−0·01	4·89	2·62	+ 87
	North do.	0·01	0·01	0	10·79	2·60	+315
	Orissa	0	0·03	−0·03	4·95	5·55	− 11
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	−0·02	1·01	2·00	− 50
	Behar (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	1·34	1·71	− 22
	Do. (North)	0	0·02	−0·02	3·20	1·43	+124
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·08	−0·08	0·36	1·05	− 66
	Oudh (South)	0·02	0·12	−0·10	0·15	0·69	− 78
	Do. (North)	0·04	0·11	−0·07	0·38	0·57	− 33
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·02	0·15	−0·13	0·17	0·64	− 73
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·02	0·09	−0·07	0·25	0·30	− 17
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0·04	0·11	−0·07	0·55	0·64	− 14
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·11	0·10	+0·01	1·68	0·41	+310
	Do. (Central)	0·03	0·15	−0·12	0·74	0·59	+ 25
	Do. (Sub-montane)	0·54	0·17	+0·37	2·22	0·96	+131
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·34	0·31	+1·03	3·52	2·21	+ 59
	Do. (North-West)	1·11	0·40	+0·71	4·79	1·70	+182
	Do. (West)	0·48	0·15	+0·33	2·64	0·49	+439
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·06	−0·06	10·25	11·42	− 10
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·27	−0·27	9·96	12·30	− 19
	Coorg	0	0·04	−0·04	8·26	9·08	− 9
	Mysore	0	0·03	−0·03	7·81	5·13	+ 52
	Konkan	0	0·03	−0·03	2·02	2·05	− 1
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	−0·02	5·53	3·72	+ 49
	Hyderabad (North) Khandeish	0	0·21	−0·21	3·19	3·16	+ 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·14	−0·14	2·31	2·76	− 16
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·09	−0·09	2·91	1·56	+ 86
	Do. (Central)	0	0·09	−0·09	2·55	1·37	+ 86
	Do. (East)	0	0·07	−0·07	1·43	1·35	+ 6
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	−0·02	0·04	0·55	− 93
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0·06	0·29	− 79
	Sind	0·02	0·04	−0·02	1·95	0·18	+983
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·04	−0·02	0·22	1·00	− 78
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·91	0·52	+ 75
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	−0·02	0·27	0·18	+ 50
Madras	East coast (North)	0·01	0·05	−0·04	7·86	9·00	− 13
	Do. (North) A	0	?	?	4·40	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	2·79	2·19	+ 27
	Madras (Central)	0·01	0·10	−0·09	4·96	4·65	+ 7
	East coast (Central)	0·08	0·35	−0·27	8·84	14·95	− 41
	Do. (South)	0·01	0·54	−0·53	10·60	17·50	− 39
	Madras (South)	0	0·28	−0·28	11·49	13·31	− 14

SIMLA, *1st January, 1891.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—No rain anywhere, and no improvement therefore in the season's prospects in the affected portions of the Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, and Tinnevelly districts. Want of rain is also now being felt in the Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem districts, where, however, the rainfall has up to date been fair. Prices slightly rising in 13 districts, stationary in 4, and slightly falling in 5. Rice, the price of which has ruled abnormally high throughout the year, is now almost touching the scarcity rate in parts of North Arcot, Nellore, and Cuddapah, but dry grains are well below scarcity level, and markets are well supplied.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Rain in Karachi damaging reaped crops. Cotton, wheat, and oilseed blighted in a few talukas. Cotton in parts of Broach and crops generally in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar not satisfactory. Crops otherwise good except where damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th January.*—No rain. Weather generally fine and dry. Rice harvest is for the most part finished, and the yield is generally satisfactory except in the inundated tracts. *Rabi* crops are progressing well, but rain is wanted in parts of Chota Nagpore and a few other districts. Some of the earlier *rabi* crops are being gathered, and mustard is in flower. Sugarcane harvest is proceeding in some parts, and is yielding well; in Pubna the outturn is expected to be about eight annas only. Poppy and tobacco crops are doing well. *Boro* or spring rice cultivation is in progress in some districts. Locusts again appeared in parts of Hooghly and Khoolna during the week. Price of common rice has fallen in the flooded districts of Central Bengal and several other districts. In Cuttack the price has risen from 21 seers to 19 seers 11 chittacks per rupee.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Weather seasonable. Rain is much wanted for unirrigated crops *Rabi* crops thriving and prospects good. Slight injury to poppy-sowings by insects is reported from the Fyzabad district. Markets are well supplied, but prices are fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For the week ending 7th January.*—Rain has fallen in three districts. Prices rising in Delhi and Peshawar; stationary elsewhere. Sowings of *rabi* crops nearly finished. Rain much wanted in Hissar and Delhi. Condition and prospects of standing crops are reported good. Locusts appeared in several localities. Fodder sufficient in all districts except part of Multan. Poppy-weedings and sowings in progress in Jullundur and Amritsar, respectively.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Weather clear and cool. Prospects of winter crops favourable, but a few showers would be beneficial in Bilaspur. Threshing of *rabi* continues. Outturn good.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Reaping of paddy continues in most districts; is nearly finished in six districts, and is completed in four others. In Shwebo ploughing for dry-weather paddy, and in parts of Kyaukse transplanting of dry-weather paddy have commenced. In Pagan and Myingyan dry-weather crops are planted, and in Meiktila the ploughing and sowing of pulses continue. In parts of Katha and Yeu wheat has failed, but the prospect of the wheat and gram crops in Sagaing is favourable. In Pakkoku, Tilin, and

Gangaw the crop prospect has not improved, but the present food supply is sufficient. The price of paddy has risen in four and has fallen in four districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Weather cold. Harvesting of paddy and pulses continues. Prospects of crops in general good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Crops in good condition in Bangalore. Prospects generally favourable except in parts of the Tumkur district, where the rainfall was insufficient. Prices slightly risen in the Mysore district.

No change in Coorg during the week. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Weather cold. Cotton-picking continues. Threshing of *jowari* commenced. *Rabi* crops in good condition. Land is being prepared for ensuing *kharif* crops in Buldana. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. Standing *rabi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Winter rain still holding off in the Bhopawar Agency. Prices of food-grains in Dhar slightly risen. Probable outturn in Neemuch district below average. Other conditions remain unchanged since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory generally. Harvests fair. Cotton partially blighted in Harowtee. Pulse crop damaged in Dholepore. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four Agencies and Ajmere. Prices fluctuating.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st January.*—Weather cold and foggy. Wheat is germinating.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1890.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholu, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	11 11	11 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 0	15 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 4	11 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 3	...	...	...	...	157 0	157 0	16 0	16 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 7	12 15	17 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	219 9	219 9	16 10	16 10
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 10	10 6	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 0	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 6	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 6
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 12	10 12	15 9	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	16 7	15 9	19 11	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	37 9	50 2	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 14	10 0	...	...	12 0	11 7	13 5	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 13	22 13	8 9	8 9	60 0	60 0	15 3	16 14
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	25 6	27 0	33 3	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 14	20 3	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	16 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	12 4	12 4	...	...	11 8	10 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	9 12
Cachar	8 6½	8 14	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 6½
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	40 0	8 0	8 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 6½	11 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	17 0	...	...	12 12*	13 0*	120 0	100 0	9 0	10 10
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	11 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	8 0	10 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 13
Mymensingh	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 8
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
24-Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 14	13 3	18 1	17 10	8 12	8 10	13 1	13 3	16 0	16 0	12 8	10 9	...	...	9 8	8 15	16 11	16 11	16 14	16 0	14 9	14 2	90 0	90 0	10 12	10 10
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 4	15 10	16 0	17 12	11 13½	11 6	15 9½	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13½	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	12 8	13 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	13 12	13 12	17 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	10 8	10 8
Burdwan	12 8	14 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 11	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 1¾	11 2¼
Beerbhoom	16 8	17 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 4	...	...	12 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 12
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 0	18 12	...	...	7 6	7 5	15 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 8	12 0	16 8 to 18 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	15 12	16 8	24 0	24 0	12 12	12 12	16 2	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 12	...	...	17 8	17 12	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	15 8	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	14 11	15 10	20 0	18 0	14 4	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	...	...	16 4	15 10	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	...	...	17 12	17 12	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	11 13	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhoom	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	32 0	20 0	24 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	9 0
Manbhoom	13 5	13 5	28 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 14
Lohardugga	7 2 to 14 0	13 0	†	21 0	14 0	13 12 to 16 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	42 8	40 0	...	...	14 8	14 0	28 8	28 8	24 0	24 8	140 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0

(a) Not stated. * Khesari, husked. † Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1890—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	16 12	15 12	17 13	17 13	12 0	11 0	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 11	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 12	17 13	168 0	168 0	10 8	9 15
Gya	15 8	15 8	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	.	...	17 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	15 8 to 17 8	15 12 to 17 2	19 8	19 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	19 8	19 0	19 8	19 0	16 8	...	120 0	130 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	15 0	20 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	16 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	131 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	16 6	16 7	20 3	18 15	12 10 to 16 6	10 1 to 12 10	15 2 to 19 4	12 10 to 15 2	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	20 3	20 3	21 7	21 7	17 11	17 11	151 8	151 8	10 8	10 8
Durbhunga	13 3	14 0	17 9	17 9	13 3	12 0	18 0	16 8	...	...	.	...	27 8	26 7	...	...	18 0	19 12	20 14	10 12	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	17 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	..	...	25 0	25 0	...		20 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Sarun	14 8	14 8	16 4	16 8	8 8	8 8	14 12	14 14	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 4	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 4	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	18 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	...	.	19 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	15 8	15 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 9	13 13	16 4	15 7	9 3	9 8	14 10	14 10	19 8	17 14	16 4	17 1	13 9	13 9	14 0	14 4	17 1	16 13	19 0	18 11	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 6¼	10 6¼
Ghazipur	15 7	15 7	17 6	17 6	7 12	7 12	11 0	11 0	16 12	16 12	18 10	12 14	25 12	25 12	15 7	15 7	18 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 10	18 10	154 0	154 0	10 6	9 10
Jaunpur	13 0	12 8	14 8	14 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	9 8	16 0	15 0	..	...	18 0	18 0			15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	170 0	170 0	11 8	11 8
Allahabad	12 14	12 14	16 8	16 0	7 8	7 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 4	16 8	...	.	17 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	12 12	13 0	14 8	15 8	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	22 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	...	...	13 0	14 8	160 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Fatehpur	14 0	13 12	16 0	15 12	14 0	10 12	15 0	14 0	22 8	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	..	15 0	15 12	...	...	19 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	12 14	13 8	15 0	13 12	9 0	9 0	11 8	13 0	20 8	22 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	.	15 4	15 8	..	..	19 8	19 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 8
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	17 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	15 0	14 12	17 8	17 8	10 0	9 8	13 0	12 8	17 8	..	18 0	18 0		.	18 0	19 0	16 8	10 12	18 8	18 8	18 0	19 0	150 0	150 0	11 12	11 12
Etáwah	14 6	14 7	16 14	16 14	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 12	15 12	17 0	16 8	18 8	18 12	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 8	13 0	14 8	16 0	6 4	6 0	8 8	8 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	..	--	15 8	16 8		17 8	18 8	18 12	130 0	130 0	10 8	11 0
Mainpuri	14 4	14 4	16 8	16 0	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	.	.		16 0	15 8	16 8	16 0	18 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 4	15 4	17 4	16 12	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	17 4	17 4	15 4	16 4	19 4	19 4	10 4	10 4	19 4	19 4	18 4	18 4	14 4	14 4	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 6	14 8	17 4	17 0	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 14	19 8	18 0	13 0	12 0	25 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	19 0	19 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jhánsi	15 8	15 6	18 12	18 7	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	17 10	...	17 4	17 6	...	...	...	..	16 4	16 7½	17 8	17 8	19 4	19 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	19 4	19 8	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	15 4	15 4	18 8	19 8	5 4	5 4	9 4	9 4	18 0	18 8	16 8	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 12	18 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	16 4	16 12	17 8	17 8	6 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	18 8	..	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	14 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	16 0	16 4	18 8	18 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 8	15 12	...	16 8	9 5	9 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	12 4	13 0	18 10	19 4	18 0	...	18 4	19 4	140 0	155 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	12 14	12 8	14 6	14 12	8 14	8 14	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	16 4	16 4	12 8	12 8	177 8	177 8	9 3	9 3
Gorakhpur	12 15	13 8	14 6	14 6	9 0	9 0	15 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	14 6	18 0	12 8	12 8	16 10	16 3	14 6	16 3	17 1	16 10	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	15 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 12	14 4	16 0	18 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	16 8	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Budaun	14 4	14 8	17 8	17 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	17 0	16 4	16 8	...	...	18 8	19 0	17 4	17 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	15 10	14 14	18 12	20 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	19 6	20 0	22 8	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 14	10 14

Bareilly	13 12	13 12	16 4	16 4	8 2	8 2	13 2	13 2	17 8	17 8	16 14	16 14	...	...	15 10	16 4	16 14	16 14	17 8	17 8	16 14	17 8	125 0	135 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 12	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Tarai	14 6	14 6	19 6	16 4	7 8	7 8	12 8	14 6	21 4	18 12	15 10	17 8	...	...	21 0	20 0	17 8	16 0	18 12	20 0	18 12	18 12	90 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	14 10	15 3	[illegible] 12	16 5	11 13	11 13	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	16 5	17 2	...	...	...	...	17 2	18 0	18 0	...	14 10	14 10	135 0	135 0	10 9	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	17 10	17 5	[illegible] 8	16 8	6 9	6 9	13 4	13 2	19 13	19 13	17 10	17 9	12 2	12 2	8 13	8 13	18 11	18 14	19 13	19 13	11 0	13 5	132 0	132 0	11 2	11 3
Saharanpur	16 8	16 2	16 2	16 2	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 2	16 2	129 0	129 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dun	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 8	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 4	8 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	7 0†	7 0†	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwal	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 6	14 8	17 8	18 8	14 10	11 8	16 13	16 0	20 8	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	13 10†	15 0†	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae Bareli	15 2	15 4	17 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	21 8	20 8	19 8	20 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	16 12	18 8	17 0	18 0	22 8	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	15 0	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 12	13 12	15 10	15 12	6 0	6 0	12 1	12 4	17 8	15 0	17 0	17 8	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 12	15 0	18 0	17 0	18 2	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 4
Hardoi	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	13 0	17 0	16 4	10 14	11 0	13 12	13 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	15 14	16 0	15 8	16 8	20 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	15 0	14 12	16 12	15 8	12 14	12 8	14 4	14 2	19 0	19 3	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	16 8	17 0	19 4	20 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	15 8	15 4	19 4	19 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	17 8	22 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	15 8	15 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	21 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	...	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	16 4	15 10	23 12	23 12	8 2	8 2	11 4	10 10	23 2	23 2	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	25 0	19 6	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 13	15 3
Bánswára	15 0	21 4	...	22 8	6 4	7 8	15 0	16 4	21 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	23 12	37 8	40 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	10 7	10 8
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	12 8	18 12	17 3	8 8½	7 13	9 6	8 9½	18 12	18 12	16 6½	15 14	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	13 10¾	13 4½	12 8	19 8½	19 2½	10 8¾	10 15	160 0	160 0	9 12½	10 2½
Sirohee	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 8
Erinpura	15 11	15 2	20 5½	19 12	...	...	8 5	8 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 1	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	15 4	15 4	18 8	18 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	16 4	16 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	19 8	19 8	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	21 8	21 8	28 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	17 8	17 8	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	27 8	27 8	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	15 2	15 5½	23 14	23 14	8 5	8 14	11 12½	11 12½	24 5½	24 2	17 1	16 1	...	...	23 3½	23 3½	18 13	19 5	26 6	26 4	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 10	9 6
Tonk	16 6	16 10	22 0	21 6	8 8	8 10	9 8	9 10	23 8	22 4	20 8	20 2	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	20 8	20 4	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 14
Jeypore	15 0	15 0	21 8	20 4	4 12	4 12	8 4	8 4	21 8	20 12	18 0	18 8	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	18-0 to 19 0	18-0 to 19 0	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 10	15 10	21 4	21 4	13 12	13 12	15 0	15 0	22 8	21 9	20 10	20 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	21 4	21 4	210 0	210 0	10 15	12 0
Dholpúr	14 10	14 8	19 2	18 10	8 7	8 4	10 2	11 8	22 10	18 15	19 3	18 14	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 4	17 10	...	...	23 6	23 10	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	15 6	15 8	20 0	20 4	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	19 8	20 8	17 4	17 0	...	...	12 4	13 12	18 4	18 4	18 8	18 8	20 4	20 4	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	16 5	16 4	21 11	21 5	8 0	8 0	10 2	10 2	22 9	20 9	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 15	20 2	22 12	22 12	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	16 8	16 4	22 12	23 6	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 13	20 4	..	..	...	...	200 0	220 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 9	14 8	18 15½	18 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 10½	18 0	19 7½	22 0	11 14½	11 12	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	..	..	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	§	§	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	13 7	12 3	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 8	14 8
Anádra	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 8	12 0
Shahpoora	14 12	15 12	22 0	21 4	7 10	7 8	10 8	11 0	31 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 0	23 8	21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 1	11 6
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 6	13 7	18 12	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	15 10	16 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 11	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 2
Jeysulmere	11 4	12 6	...	...	8 0	8 4	10 6	10 12	16 0	16 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	12 0	12 7½	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	16 13	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 10	14 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	14 2	18 0	18 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	26 10	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	‡	...	‡	17 12	16 13	30 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	15 0	14 12	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	26 0	26 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 4	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 0	14 10	22 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 4	...	...	19 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 10
Goona	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	240 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 1½	14 5½	17 0	16 12	7 7	7 9	10 1½	9 2½	19 14¾	18 1	17 8	17 2	...	...	12 2	12 12	12 14	12 14	20 3	19 10½	13 15	14 1½	149 0	149 0	12 3½	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1890—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni. Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	16 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8
Ferozepore	18 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	105 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	9 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Lahore	16 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	13 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	18 0	18 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	7 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	13 8	13 6
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	12 6	12 8
Hoshiárpur	19 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	13 2	13 2
Gurdáspur	19 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 0	8 15
Kángra	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	19 0	20 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	25 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Jhelum	20 0	21 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	14 0	10 0	26 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	*	*	*	*	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	*	*	100 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	18 0	18 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	33 0	40 0	27 0	26 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	85 0	83 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	21 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	†	†	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	29 0	31 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshávar	17 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	23 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	110 0	40 0	41 0
Kohát	19 0	19 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	31 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	18 0	31 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	22 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Bannu	22 0	22 0	39 0	43 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	40 0	49 0	28 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	39 0	39 0	14 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	17 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	34 0	27 0	29 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	112 0	125 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	17 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	20 0	20 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	15 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	18 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	[illegible] 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 13	12 13	19 8	19 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	8 10	20 13	20 13	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	...	...	8 14	9 3	192 0	192 0	10 14	10 14
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	28 0	23 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	213 0	133 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	13 13	14 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 0	9 4	12 11	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 4	12 4	18 13	18 13	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 4	12 4	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Bombay	10 2	10 1	19 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	6 15	6 15	11 2	11 2	18 7	17 13	13 5	13 5	14 14	14 5	13 9	12 14	13 10	13 10	16 8	16 5	9 3	8 13	79 7	79 7	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	10 5½	10 5½	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 3	8 3	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 13½	16 13½	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 5½	10 5½	80 0	80 0	11 7	11 7
Deccan—																										
Dhárwár (Hubli)	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	17 0	16 5	32 0	32 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 8	20 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	14 12	14 8	...	...	13 8	13 0	76 0	70 0	13 8	12 8
Sátára	13 6	12 8	14 2	14 2	8 14	8 3	10 12	10 0	16 10	14 10	16 13	14 4	16 6	16 6	18 3	18 3	14 6	14 5	17 13	17 13	11 0	11 0	108 0	108 0	10 13	10 13
Sholápur	16 14	16 14	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	22 11	23 2	22 15	22 15	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	16 14	16 14	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 5	11 5	20 15	20 15	23 6⅔	23 6⅔	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	11 8	12 10	13 10	13 9	9 3	8 9	9 13	9 13	17 6	17 6	16 2	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	14 15	12 10	...	...	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 6	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	14 5	13 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	19 6	18 7	18 7	17 10	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 2	...	...	26 0	25 8	100 0	91 0	12 15	12 10
Násik	17 4	17 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	19 12	20 2	26 2	26 0	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 6	14 6	128 0	128 0	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 14	15 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	20 11	25 15	21 12	23 9	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 4	...	...	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Gujarat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	100 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	90 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	13 5	13 5	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	24 8	24 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 11½	9 11½	11 6½	10 13½	6 4½	6 4½	10 4½	9 11½	17 2	16 9	17 2	17 2	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máháls (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 7	8 7	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 6	14 6	23 5	23 5	10 5	10 5	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	13 7	13 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 0	145 0	13 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	18 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	15 1	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	11 7	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	23 4	24 0	23 4	24 0	...	...	16 12	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	16 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 1	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	17 9	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9	17 9	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	18 2	18 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 14	11 14	23 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	17 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 2	...	...	21 13	21 13	124 0	124 0	10 3	10 2
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	15 3	15 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	...	...	22 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	13 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	17 15	17 15	160 0	160 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	10 11	*	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	16 4	15 12	...	...	11 12	12 0	14 0	14 0	19 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 12	...	...	14 8	14 8	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	20 0	21 0	...	...	13 8	15 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	250 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	...	...	15 7	15 7	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	...	...	20 0	20 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	17 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	23 11	26 10	...	...	14 10	15 13	21 10	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 15	24 6	...	...	26 9	26 4	*	100 0	8 8	8 8
Raipur	21 4	21 4	...	...	13 11	13 11	22 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	25 8	25 8	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	18 2	20 2	...	...	15 12	15 12	20 2	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 12	...	...	14 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	8 5	8 0
Berar—																										
Buldána	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	§	§	9 0	9 0
Básim	16 5	15 15	...	...	7 13	8 2	10 0	10 5	24 10	23 5	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 2	...	...	15 8	15 11			9 8	9 8
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0			10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	22 0	22 0			9 8	9 8
Amráoti	15 13	15 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	27 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0			9 0	9 0
Wún	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	32 0	32 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 15	12 15	...	...	7 8	7 10	11 4	11 8	18 4	18 4	...	20 1	...	22 3	...	...	16 12	17 4	...	...	21 7	23 0	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Boláram	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 12	9 12
Chadarghat	12 0	12 4	...	...	9 0	7 12	12 0	11 4	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1890—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THÚR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 2	10 10	13 13	12 13	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 6	126 6	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	19 13	19 13	20 11	20 11	25 6	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 3	12 3
Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	20 0	20 0	15 6	15 6	18 11	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	9 3
Salem	10 11	10 10	...	...	10 5	9 13	12 13	12 11	21 13	22 8	24 10	24 10	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	12 13	12 14
Central—																										
Bellary	15 13	16 2	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 11	12 11	27 5	27 5	23 0	23 0	28 10	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	27 5	25 13	22 10	22 10	27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	13 3	13 3	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 14	12 14	24 2	24 5	21 13	20 5	30 0	29 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 10	14 10	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 3	12 3	29 6	29 6	24 6	24 6	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	10 11	10 11	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	14 8	*	*	*	*	30 14	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 3	114 3	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 11	10 2	11 14	11 5	27 8	27 0	34 11	33 11	28 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	12 10	12 10	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	18 6	18 6	*	*	26 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 11	11 11	19 13	19 13	18 2	18 2	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 2	10 6	10 11	11 0	*	17 14	17 8	18 0	22 6	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 2	102 3	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 5	11 11	*	*	*	*	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 0	11 10
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 10	12 3	23 11	23 11	21 8	21 8	27 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 14	11 6	11 6	*	*	23 2	23 2	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	10 13	10 13	13 13	13 13	*	*	27 10	27 10	26 6	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 13	10 0	*	*	20 5	20 5	21 10	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 0	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	9 6	9 6	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 0	10 10	*	17 13	17 10	17 10	21 11	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	126 6	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	12 0	11 0	10 8	10 4	8 4	8 12	9 0	9 0	34 4	34 8	21 0	18 0	26 8	25 8	14 8	14 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	19 0	17 8	102 0	102 0	10 0	9 0
Bangalore	10 8	13 12	13 6	11 4	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 12	19 0	...	...	28 0	25 4	...	...	16 6	10 0	...	...	17 4	16 12	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	11 0	10 12	...	...	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	19 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 8
Hassan	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	7 8
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	13 10	11 9	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 9	12 10	25 4	27 5	...	...	31 8	25 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 8
Chitaldroog	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 8	34 0	32 0	25 0	24 0	44 0	42 0	50 0	44 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 8	...	...	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	8 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVI OF 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 14th December, 1889.			Week ending 13th December, 1890.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th December, 1889.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 13th December, 1890.		Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.							
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	State Lines worked by Companies.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13th Dec., 1890	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,44,797	619	1,526	9,14,811	599	3,05,65,267	542	2,86,48,691	508	...	19,16,576
13th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,748	153	57	8,835	155	3,54,884	168	3,68,643	174	13,759	...
6th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*)71,241	57	(*d*)69,403	55	...	1,838
10th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*e*)	305	38,413	126	585	69,167	118	12,35,439	110	21,31,194	101	8,95,755	...
13th ditto	Indian Midland (*f*)	752	78,899	105	752	76,263	101	21,61,250	85	21,67,135	78	5,885	...
20th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,90,147	233	1,672	3,71,000	222	1,34,18,038	218	1,12,21,845	183	..	21,96,193
20th ditto	Southern Marátha	978	81,021	83	1,043	89,089	85	28,74,280	87	31,49,504	83	2,75,224	...
20th ditto	Ditto, Mysore section	296	19,800	67	296	24,255	82	6,83,998	72	8,64,201	79	1,80,203	...
13th ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal—Nellore-Tirupati section	83	5,057	61	83	4,848	58	1,76,312	58	1,67,549	55	...	8,763
	Villupuram-Tiruvannamalai section	...	...	...	42	1,319	31	...	...	(*g*)16,861	104	16,861	...
13th ditto	Bengal and North Western* (*h*)	649	75,297	116	699	86,750	124	29,95,849	125	30,78,942	124	83,093	...
	TOTAL	6,318	16,42,179	260	6,755	16,46,337	244	5,45,36,558	240	5,18,83,968	210	...	26,52,590
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*k*)		(*j*)			
13th Dec., 1890	North Western	2,369	(*i*)6,22,349	263	2,395	(*j*)6,34,215	265	2,01,31,545	223	1,85,86,661	211	...	15,44,884
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,47,155	213	692	1,42,767	206	53,17,214	208	47,73,230	186	...	5,43,984
13th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	105	7,260	69	105	5,960	57	2,25,118	58	2,18,148	56	...	6,970
13th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,88,801	387	763	2,36,340	310	80,07,616	301	79,87,819	284	...	19,797
13th ditto	Bengal Central†	125	12,827	103	125	14,580	117	5,36,984	116	4,64,639	100	...	72,345
13th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,012	75	27	2,140	79	69,520	69	65,740	65	...	3,780
13th ditto	Wardha Coal (*l*)	45	18,633	414	45	25,340	563	5,58,135	336	6,93,762	420	1,35,627	...
13th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	281	40	8	423	53	7,490	27	12,439	42	4,949	...
13th ditto	Jorhát	30	1,395	47	28	1,257	45	43,618	40	45,973	44	2,355	...
13th ditto	Burma (*m*)	553	80,691	146	556	87,026	157	31,91,031	157	35,45,546	174	3,54,515	...
	TOTAL	4,700	11,81,404	251	4,744	11,50,048	242	3,80,88,271	217	3,63,93,957	209	...	16,94,314
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
13th Dec., 1890	Great Indian Peninsula (*n*)	1,447	8,76,925	606	1,447	8,59,841	594	2,32,13,626	437	2,41,09,677	455	8,96,051	...
20th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,49,168	540	461	2,49,000	540	88,45,264	521	85,75,506	507	...	2,69,758
13th ditto	Madras	840	1,77,555	211	840	1,78,875	213	65,41,139	211	69,19,361	224	3,78,222	...
13th ditto	South Indian	654	1,12,765	172	655	1,15,849	177	41,04,259	170	43,93,381	183	2,89,122	...
	TOTAL	3,402	14,16,413	416	3,403	14,03,565	412	4,27,04,288	341	4,39,97,925	352	12,93,637	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		14,420	42,39,996	294	14,902	41,99,950	282	13,53,29,117	256	13,22,75,850	242	...	30,53,267
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	7,08,25,108	134	6,87,34,942	126	...	20,90,166
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,45,04,009	122	6,35,40,908	116	...	9,63,101
	Assisted Companies.												
13th Dec., 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	4,252	193	22	4,498	204	1,94,050	236	1,90,322	231	...	3,728
6th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)2,51,306	107	(*d*)2,46,704	105	...	4,602
6th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)3,28,705	117	(*d*)3,51,703	125	22,998	...
	TOTAL	22	4,252	193	22	4,498	204	7,74,061	126	7,88,729	129	14,668	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
13th Dec., 1890	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	44,504	126	354	39,720	112	16,32,674	125	17,37,665	134	1,04,991	...
20th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,797	47	72	2,730	38	97,187	45	1,42,000	57	44,813	...
20th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	888	33	27	800	30	36,979	37	32,761	33	...	4,218
20th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlad	...	...	...	13	710	55	...	...	(*o*)30,040	73	30,040	...
	TOTAL	440	48,189	110	466	43,960	94	17,66,840	109	19,42,466	115	1,75,626	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
13th Dec., 1890	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	8,277	77	108	8,323	77	(*p*)74,493	186	3,64,560	92	2,90,067	...
	Native States Lines.												
20th Dec., 1890	Jodhpore	124	7,335	59	124	6,300	51	2,44,981	54	2,50,474	55	5,493	...
20th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	329	21,802	66	334	28,929	87	9,05,311	88	10,75,145	88	1,69,834	...
13th ditto	Morvi	68	2,753	40	94	4,868	52	1,30,525	52	2,18,869	63	88,344	...
	TOTAL	521	31,890	61	552	40,097	73	12,80,817	74	15,44,488	76	2,63,671	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th December, 1889.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th December, 1890.
(*e*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 17th November, 1890.
(*h*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*k*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway from 1st April to 14th December 1889, and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railway from 1st April to 12th October 1889.
(*l*) Includes Warora Colliery.
(*m*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*n*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*o*) Total receipts from 5th May to 13th December 1890.
(*p*) Total receipts from 13th October to 14th December 1889.
* Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western Section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
† Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 9th January, 1891.

No. 1.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. C. D. Panioty, a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, leave for one month, or until further orders, with effect from the 10th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 2.—Mr. Charlton Swinhoe, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. D. Panioty, or until further orders.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1891.

No. 29.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to substitute the following clauses for clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of Part III of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879:—

(*c*) All scheduled districts in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, except the following tracts, namely:—

(1) so much of the Hazára district as is not included in the jagir of the Nawab of Amb, commonly known as Feudal Tanáwal, including the Phulera jagir,

(2) certain tracts and villages on the Hazára frontier specially notified by the Local Government,

(3) the Cis-Indus tahsils of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts, and

(4) Cantonments and Municipalities in the Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Gházi Khan districts,

from all prohibitions and directions contained in section 13:

Provided, with respect to the Trans-Indus tahsils of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts, and to the Dera Ghâzi Khan district, that the operation of the Act is not hereby withdrawn as to—

(i) arms known as pistols and daggers, or
(ii) arms of any kind as regards the class of persons known as Trans-Border Pathans.

(*d*) All scheduled districts in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, except the following tracts, namely:—

(1) so much of the Hazára district as is not included in the jagir of the Nawab of Amb, commonly known as Feudal Tanáwal, including the Phulera jagir, and
(2) certain tracts and villages on the Hazára frontier specially notified by the Local Government,

from all prohibitions and directions contained in section 14.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th January, 1891.

No. 36.—Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side, has been confirmed in that appointment by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with effect from the date of the appointment of Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Indian Civil Service, to be a District and Sessions Judge of the second grade in Bengal.

POLICE.

The 6th January, 1891.

No. 4.—In supersession of Home Department Notification No. 217, dated the 12th April, 1889, and with reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 4308 I., dated the 18th December 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act. III of 1888, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, to create a general police district embracing all the lands for the time being occupied by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system (including the Holkar State Railway, the Sindhia-Neemuch State Railway, the Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway, the Rajputana State Railway, the Western Rajputana State Railway, and the Rewari-Ferozepur State Railway, but excluding the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway), respectively, all lands occupied by stations, out-buildings and for other railway purposes being included, and to direct the enrolment under Act V of 1861 of a police force for service therein.

The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to appoint the Governor of Bombay in Council to discharge within the general police district aforesaid the functions of the Local Government under Act V of 1861, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th January, 1891.

No. 8.—The Reverend T. C. Shepherd, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 28th March, 1890.

The 8th January, 1891.

No. 10.—The Reverend O. D. Watkins, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 20th January, 1891.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—(HORSE BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.)

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1891.

No. 65—12-3 H. B., &c.—First class Veterinary Surgeon J. C. Dwyer, Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Department, Punjab, reverted to Military duty on the 9th December, 1890. First class Veterinary Surgeon W. H. Kemp is appointed permanently to succeed him, but he will continue to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Rajputana, until further orders.

PATENTS.

The 7th January, 1891.

No. 35-*P*.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood

Street, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 97 of 1890.—Rowland Brotherhood, of Cambria House, Chepstow, in the County of Monmouth, England, Civil Engineer, for an improved trigonometer.

No. 124 of 1890.—James Frederick Hodgetts, of London, England, late Professor of Nautics, for improvements in the construction of the hulls of iron clads or other vessels.

No. 148 of 1890.—Isaac Jackson, of Glossop, in the County of Derby, England, Manufacturer of Belt Fasteners, for improvements in and connected with joining the ends of driving bands.

No. 169 of 1890.—Middleton Crawford, of 3, Oxford Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in grinding apparatus more especially applicable for use in grinding and amalgamating ores containing gold and silver.

No. 172 of 1890.—Robert Aitken Speirs and Heinrick Stumpp, Rice-millers and Engineers, residing at Upper Poozoondoung, in the City of Rangoon, Lower Burma, for improvements in rice-milling, which has for its object the better polishing and finishing of cleaned or pearled rice.

No. 191 of 1890.—Odisseus Melachrino, of No. 13, Esplanade Road, in the Town of Bombay, Tobacco Merchant, for improvements in cigars.

No. 199 of 1890.—Peter Venters, Mechanical Engineer, No. 9, Commedan Bagan, Kidderpore, Calcutta, for a self-closing equilibrium or double-beat valve cock or tap to be used for water steam and other purposes.

No. 275 of 1890.—Rai Bahadoor Ganga Ram, Member, Inst., Civil Engineers, and Member, Inst., Mechanical Engineers, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Lahore, Punjab, for a cheap and efficient method of making irrigation and other wells in India, and which will be designated "Ganga Ram's Patent Well."

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 6th January, 1891.

No. 18-G.—Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Attaché in the Foreign Department.

The 7th January, 1891.

No. 71-I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, for the time being, to exercise the powers of a Political Agent, under Chapters IV and V of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, for the State of Kapurthala, with effect from the 1st December, 1890.

The 8th January, 1891.

No. 96-I.—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1143-I., dated the 22nd March, 1888, as modified by Notification No. 2065-I., dated the 22nd May, 1889, and with reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1146 I. of the 22nd March, 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent of Railway Police, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class, within and for the Railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's Territory, and also to invest him with power to try cases summarily under the Code of Criminal Procedure as applied to those lands.

No. 48-E. Under the provisions of Article VII of the Convention between Great Britain and China, relating to Sikkim and Tibet, Mr. A. W. Paul, Deputy Commissioner, Darjiling, is appointed to be the Commissioner on the part of the British Government for the purposes of Articles IV, V, and VI of the said Convention, with effect from the 6th January, 1891.

The 9th January, 1891.

No. 43-G.—Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, is granted privilege leave, for six weeks, with effect from the 15th December, 1890.

No. 45-G.—Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.

Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1891.

No. 67.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to place on record his sense of the loss which the public service has sustained by the sudden and premature death on the 1st January of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

Mr. Sinkinson entered the Finance and Commerce Department in June, 1877; and for the last three years he had held the responsible office of Secretary to the Government of India in that Department.

The Government confidently anticipated for him a future career of personal distinction and public utility, and deeply regrets his untimely death.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 7th January, 1891.

No. 38.—The following substantive *pro tempore* appointments are made with effect from 2nd January, 1891:—

Mr. J. F. Finlay is appointed to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, and

Mr. A. Kensington to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

The 9th January, 1891.

No. 113.—The following promotions of Officers of the Account Department are notified:—

With effect from the 9th November, 1890—

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 10th December, 1890—

Messrs. C. E. Crawley and H. G. H. Keene to officiate in class III, and

Messrs. D. J. Burbridge and M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th December, 1890—

Messrs. A. Newmarch and V. C. Scott-O'Connor to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th January, 1891.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MIRANZAI.

No. 22.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the despatch of a force, as detailed below, for operations in Miranzai on the Kohat border. The force will be styled the "Miranzai Field Force":—

No. 1 Column.

One troop of the 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.
Half of No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
Head-quarters and wing of the 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).
The 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry.
The 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 2 Column.

One troop of the 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
Three guns of No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.
Half of No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
The 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
Wing of the 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).
The 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 3 Column.

One squadron of the 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
Three guns of No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.
The 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

2. The following officers are detailed for the staff of the force; their appointments will have

effect from the dates on which they respectively enter upon the duties thereof :—

To command the force.	Brigadier-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.
Orderly Officer	Lieutenant H. G. Maxwell, 16th Bengal Cavalry.
Assistant Adjutant General.	Major C. C. Egerton, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	Captain R. F. Gartside-Tipping, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for Intelligence.	Captain A. H. Mason, Royal Engineers.
Commanding Engineer.	Major W. T. Shone, D. S. O., Royal Engineers.
Field Engineer	Captain R. S. Maclagan, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineers.	Lieutenant S. H. Powell, Royal Engineers. Lieutenant W. S. Nathan, Royal Engineers.
Principal Medical Officer.	Brigade Surgeon R. Harvey, M. D., Principal Medical Officer, Peshawar District.
Chief Commissariat Officer.	Captain E. C C. Sandys, Assistant Commissary General.
Transport Officer.	Captain H. Wharry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling.	Lieutenant F. W. Evatt, 5th Gurkha Regiment.
Survey Officer	Captain R. A. Wahab, Royal Engineers.
Veterinary-Surgeon.	W. A. Crow.

No. 1 Column.

To command .	Colonel A. McC. Bruce, 4th Punjab Infantry.
Brigade Major .	Captain J. A. H. Pollock, 1st Sikh Infantry.

No. 2 Column.

To command .	Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry.
Brigade Major .	Captain W. du G.Gray, 4th Punjab Infantry.
Intelligence Officer .	Lieutenant P. Holland, 5th Punjab Infantry.

No. 3 Column.

To command .	Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Brownlow, 4th Sikh Infantry.

3. All subsidiary orders regarding the equipment, transport, provisioning, &c., of the force will be isssued under the instructions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 23.—Captain J. Dallas, Royal Engineers Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, to be an Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major S. Grant, Royal Engineers, vacated. Dated 21st December, 1890.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 24.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, 1st class, Political Agent, Ulwar, (p. a.) for one year and 166 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, Residency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, (p. a.) for one year and two months, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 25.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the staff corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Captain G. H. J. Moore, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, Merwara Battalion, for six months. Pension service—12th year commenced 22nd January, 1890.

No. 26.—Conductor F. G. Gill, Ordnance Department, is granted leave to proceed out of India for one year on medical certificate, under Article 920 F., Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

No. 27.—The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Surgeon-Major A. S. Reid, M.B., 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment, (m. c.) for two months.

Sub-Conductor J. Baldwin, Commissariat-Transport Department, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 28.—Surgeon-Major G. S. A. Ranking, M.D., 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, is granted an extension of leave to the 23rd November, 1890.

No. 29.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. Tyler, Commissariat-Transport Department, was on furlough out of India (m. c.) from the 21st April to the 26th December, 1890, under the regulations of 1868. (This cancels G. G. O. Nos. 289 and 762 of 1890.)

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 30.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*" *dated the 9th December, 1890, page 6922.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
The 9th December, 1890.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Brigade Surgeon Henry V. Carter, M.D., Retired List, Bombay Medical Department, Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, has been granted the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, in consideration of his eminent services to Medical Science. Dated 8th November, 1890.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Joseph Gabbett, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 26th November, 1890.

"London Gazette" dated the 12th December 1890, pages 6990 and 6991.

INDIA OFFICE,

The 12th December, 1890.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Norton Charles Martelli. Dated 11th October, 1890.

To be Major.

Captain John William Edward Angelo. Dated 2nd October, 1890.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Stanley Charles Gough. Dated 11th October, 1890.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George Arthur Dale, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 30th July, 1889, but to rank from 17th October, 1888.
Second-Lieutenant Henry Arthur Lane, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 9th February, 1889
Second-Lieutenant Ernest Cave Rowcroft, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 23rd March, 1889.
Second-Lieutenant William Augustus Bailey, from the Gloucestershire Regiment. Dated 24th March, 1889.
Second-Lieutenant Alfred Granville Burne Turner, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 6th May, 1889.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D. Dated 26th September, 1890.

* * * * * * *

MADRAS SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, First Grade.

Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant, Thomas Kelley Hall. Dated 14th October, 1890.

To be Senior Apothecaries, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenants.

Apothecary First Grade Edmund Trutwein. Dated 28th August, 1890.
Apothecary First Grade Charles Trutwein. Dated 14th October, 1890.

* * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland Henry Thomas Hill, Madras Infantry. Dated 17th May, 1890.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers:—

Colonel William Brereton Birch, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th November, 1890.
Colonel Joseph Beauchamp Leggett, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st December, 1890.
Colonel David Cowie, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th November, 1890.
Colonel Augustus Berkeley Portman, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th December, 1890.
Major Lionel Albert Thomas McCudden, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th October, 1890.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette" dated the 16th December, 1890, page 7053.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

The 16th December, 1890.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * *

The undermentioned Officers would have been recommended to the Queen for reward in recognition of their services during the late Chin-Lushai Expedition had they survived:—

* * * * * * *

Major J. E. Barr, Bengal Staff Corps.

* * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 31.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Sydney Drummond Turnbull,—3rd January, 1891.

Captains to be Majors—4th January, 1891.

Henry Percy Poingdestre Leigh.
Richard Carnac Temple.
Frederick Guy Vivian.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 32.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Timothy Murthog O'Sullivan, to be Deputy Commissary, supernumerary, with effect from the 20th November, 1890.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 33.—*No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery*—

Havildar Hákim Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Imám Ali Shah, deceased, with effect from the 26th October, 1890.

No. 34.—*25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Lakha Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Sant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Búta Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 29th October, 1890.

No. 35.—*30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Rám Singh to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Hamira to be Jemadar, *vice* Hira Singh, deceased, with effect from the 16th August, 1890.

No. 36.—*2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regiment*—

Havildar Sarbjít Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Balwant Singh Mahat, promoted, with effect from the 1st October, 1890.

RETIREMENTS.

No 37.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Colonel Rowland Ernle Kyrle Money, Bengal Staff Corps,—17th February, 1891.

Surgeon-Major John Wilson Johnston, M.D., 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—4th February, 1891.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 38.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

Mr. Dare Arthur Stuart Hartland to be Engineer, *vice* Lamont, resigned.

No. 39.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Mr. Francis Gisborne Loch, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Steward, promoted. Dated 1st August, 1890.

No. 40.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Martin Ter Gregory to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Vaillant, resigned.

No. 41.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Walter Erskine Neale, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 42.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Frederick Walter Court, to be Major, *vice* Cadell, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 43.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

Engineer F. Lamont resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 44.—Lieutenant E. A. T. Tudor-Jones, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, employed on Submarine mining duty, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 1st June, 1890.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1.—The following appointments to the Indian Marine have been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Assistant Engineers.

Mr. W. Young . " J. Nutter . " T. P. Barnaby .	6th October, 1890.
" F. Olford . " A. Bonny . " W. C. Sharvell . " T. H. Knight . " A. McLean . " J Lush . " E. V. Tucker .	20th October, 1890.
" E. J. Ellery .	1st November, 1890.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 2.—Mr. H. A. Livermore, first grade officer, Indian Marine, and Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough (m. c.) for three months.

A. R. BADCOCK,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1891.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 2nd and 9th January, 1891 :—

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment.	2nd Lieutenant A. R. Burnett	4th Jan., 1891	Jhansi.		

A. R. BADCOCK,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1891.

No. 1.—Mr. W. A. Inglis, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr. R B. Buckley, temporary Superintending Engineer, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 7th January, 1891.

No. 2.—Mr. T. H. Wright, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is granted furlough out of India for one year and nine months under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 3.—It is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No 134 Railway, dated 4th December, 1890, accorded sanction to the Revised Estimate, amounting to R15,39,867, of the cost of constructing the high level line in the Bolan Pass between Hirok and Kotal.

The 8th January, 1891.

No. 4.—Rai Bahadur Khetter Nath Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 25th November, 1890.

No. 5.—Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred to the Establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

The 9th January, 1891.

No. 6.—Mr. H. P. Burt, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is temporarily transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with the rank of class II, grade 3, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 1st December last.

No. 7.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J. Miller, S.C., Executive Enginer, 1st grade, Punjab, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 16th November, 1890.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October, 1890.

From the 8th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcu ta.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 6th January, 1891.

No. 6.—Mr. T. T. Robyns, Superintendent, 1st grade, Northern Group, Punjab Circles, Upper Division, Internal Branch, at present Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is appointed an Assistant Commissioner, and posted to the Lower Division, Internal Branch.

No. 7.—On return from special duty, Mr. A. F. Ashton, Assistant Commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is posted to the Pachbudra Division.

On relief by Mr. Ashton, Assistant Commissioner, Mr. C. H. Holford, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Pachbudra Division, is reverted to his substantive appointment of Superintendent, 1st grade, and is posted to the Northern Group, Punjab Circles, Upper Division, Internal Branch.

A. D. CAREY,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

No. 1680.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds (Rx.) at

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1890-91.	April 1889 to August 1889.	April 1890 to August 1890.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	24,562,500	7,996,600	8,118,400	121,800	...
II	Opium	8,203,300	3,705,500	3,260,300	...	445,200
III	Salt	8,233,500	3,346,600	3,524,200	177,600	...
IV	Stamps	4,034,900	1,775,700	1,778,400	2,700	...
V	Excise	4,844,500	1,992,800	2,005,800	13,000	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,349,400	1,253,400	1,302,400	49,000	...
VII	Customs	1,561,100	615,800	696,900	81,100	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,558,700	672,700	698,000	25,300	...
IX	Forest	1,414,400	434,400	430,300	...	4,100
X	Registration	345,500	161,200	166,700	5,500	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	776,200	224,100	213,100	...	11,000
XII	Interest	700,000	371,600	387,100	15,500	...
XIII	Post Office	1,386,200	559,000	576,600	17,600	...
XIV	Telegraph	769,700	289,300	298,600	9,300	...
XV	Mint	244,000	74,200	98,700	24,500	...
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	341,800	151,600	146,400	...	5,200
	Law and Justice { Jails	289,300	93,700	80,500	...	13,200
XVII	Police	358,100	144,600	133,400	...	11,200
XVIII	Marine	192,400	59,100	56,700	...	2,400
XIX	Education	204,400	77,100	73,800	...	3,300
XX	Medical	57,700	16,800	17,300	500	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	73,600	30,200	28,100	...	2,100
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	219,800	72,400	76,400	4,000	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	72,800	27,900	23,400	...	4,500
XXIV	Exchange	443,500	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	360,200	135,100	95,900	...	39,200
		64,597,500	24,281,400	24,287,400	6,000	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	13,777,000	5,430,600	5,185,600	...	245,000
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,342,000	1,801,200	1,740,400	...	60,800
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	32,100	14,500	12,000	...	2,500
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,173,900	527,200	624,700	97,500	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	173,000	61,700	66,800	5,100	...
XXXI	Military Works	38,000	14,900	16,700	1,800	...
XXXII	Civil Works	516,600	318,300	184,600	...	133,700
XXXIII	Army: Effective	865,200	328,400	281,200	...	47,200
	" Non-effective	60,800	19,100	18,800	...	300
		84,576,100	32,797,300	32,418,200	...	379,100
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	245,500	104,200	126,400	22,200	...
	Exchange added to Revenue	110,500	50,200	40,700	...	9,500
	GRAND TOTAL	84,932,100	32,951,700	32,585,300	...	366,400

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 7th January, 1891.

five months of the year 1890-91, as compared with the corresponding period of 1889-90.

Rx to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1890-91.	April 1889 to August 1889.	April 1890 to August 1890.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	219,600	93,900	99,900	6,000	...
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,513,000	434,000	413,700	...	20,300
3	Land Revenue	3,712,200	1,436,900	1,461,100	24,200	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,303,900	1,079,200	1,563,800	484,600	...
5	Salt (do. do.)	452,900	194,600	203,700	9,100	...
6	Stamps	85,500	37,400	36,600	...	800
7	Excise	172,500	44,900	50,700	5,800	...
8	Provincial Rates	43,500	29,400	21,700	...	7,700
9	Customs	138,300	56,200	55,100	...	1,100
10	Assessed Taxes	31,200	11,000	11,700	700	...
11	Forest	844,100	260,600	256,100	...	4,500
12	Registration	194,800	82,800	84,600	1,800	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,196,200	1,823,600	1,903,500	79,900	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	455,200	35,400	40,400	5,000	...
15	Post Office	1,297,100	520,700	533,000	12,300	...
16	Telegraph	586,500	223,500	225,000	1,500	...
17	Mint	98,200	39,400	45,600	6,200	...
18	General Administration	1,417,600	552,400	552,600	200	...
19	Law and Justice . Courts of Law	2,756,000	1,116,100	1,128,200	12,100	...
	Law and Justice . Jails	887,900	358,700	369,600	10,900	...
20	Police	3,949,200	1,579,800	1,561,300	...	18,500
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	462,900	159,900	155,900	...	4,000
22	Education	1,393,300	458,700	473,500	14,800	...
23	Ecclesiastical	166,800	65,700	67,200	1,500	...
24	Medical	800,200	309,500	322,400	12,900	...
25	Political	697,300	222,400	287,700	65,300	...
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	469,400	188,400	210,900	22,500	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	511,100	216,900	221,000	4,100	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,600	700	600	...	100
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	799,100	315,600	333,600	18,000	...
30	Stationery and Printing	538,100	186,600	194,600	8,000	...
32	Miscellaneous	263,400	109,500	98,100	...	11,400
33	Famine Relief	10,500	26,200	2,300	...	23,900
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	26,500	31,800	5,300	...
36	Reduction of Debt	524,500	...	...	...	...
		32,058,600	12,297,100	13,017,500	720,400	...
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	4,800	3,600	—20,000	...	23,600
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,096,000	2,755,600	2,627,900	...	127,700
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	4,900	4,800	...	100
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	569,000	25,600	15,100	...	10,500
	Interest	8,600	1,500	1,300	...	200
40	Subsidized Companies (Land, &c.)	52,000	24,100	12,500	...	11,600
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	111,300	40,000	47,300	7,300	...
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	728,800	293,700	313,200	19,500	...
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	922,800	331,400	311,200	...	20,200
44	Military Works	1,126,200	326,100	364,900	38,800	...
45	Civil Works	4,406,400	1,374,700	1,320,900	...	53,800
46	Army: Effective	13,911,500	5,416,800	5,561,100	144,300	...
	" Non-effective	894,500	396,300	424,000	27,700	...
47	Special Defence Works	425,800	127,500	87,800	...	39,700
		62,335,700	23,418,900	24,089,500	670,600	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,919,800	6,845,900	6,979,500	133,600	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,163,900	3,296,200	2,249,600	...	46,600
		85,419,400	33,561,000	33,318,600	...	242,400
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,960,200	634,800	730,800	96,000	...
49	Irrigation Works	545,900	138,100	112,500	...	25,600
	In England—					
48	State Railways	855,000	477,200	443,500	...	33,700
49	Irrigation Works	2,800	400	2,200	1,800	...
50	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	4,695,000	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	386,100	230,000	143,700	...	86,300
		8,445,000	1,480,500	1,432,700	...	47,800
	GRAND TOTAL	93,864,400	35,041,500	34,751,300	...	290,200

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Dy. Comptroller-General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1890.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent. Loans: Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	Total.	4½ per cent. Loans: Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion.	Total.	Transfer Loan of 1879. Seven Shillings per cent Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th December, 1890	54,700	12,02,560	25,40,900	3,59,96,300	5,89,02,000	4,86,36,400	1,97,74,500	16,70,52,660	39,500	60,84,100	8,27,99,700	8,89,23,300	1,33,800	32,200	25,61,96,660
Add— Amount of the following Loans transferred to 4 per cent., 1854-55, in London:— 4½ per cent., 1878. 4½ per cent., 1879. 4½ per cent., 1880.	...	...	...	...	* 7,90,000	...	...	7,90,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,90,000
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December, 1890	...	...	...	1,47,500	96,500	4,91,500	41,500	7,77,000	...	...	30,000	30,000	...	...	8,07,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December, 1890	...	...	20,000	8,37,000	10,04,800	12,94,200	26,000	31,82,000	...	2,09,000	8,23,900	10,32,900	...	...	42,14,900
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December, 1890	...	...	...	1,78,100	1,14,000	1,68,900	...	4,61,000	...	12,500	3,00,100	3,12,600	...	...	7,73,600
	54,700	12,02,560	25,60,900	3,71,58,900	6,09,07,300	5,05,91,000	1,98,42,000	17,22,62,660	39,500	63,05,000	8,39,53,700	9,02,98,800	1,33,800	32,200	26,27,82,160
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	20,500	37,500	3,25,500	73,500	2,500	4,59,500	...	10,600	39,76,600	39,87,200	...	...	44,46,700
Balance on 31st December, 1890	54,700	12,02,560	25,40,400	3,71,21,400	6,05,81,800	5,05,17,500	1,98,39,500	17,18,03,160	39,500	62,95,000	7,90,77,100	8,63,11,600	1,33,800	32,200	25,83,35,460

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Oct., 1890, enfaced from India 6,780 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,730 lakhs.

		Enfaced from India	Re-transferred from London
From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Oct., 1890		6,780 lakhs	5,730 lakhs
" 1st Nov. 1890, " 15th Nov.		40 "	43 "
" 16th " " " 30th "		130 "	54 "
" 1st Dec. " " 15th Dec.		91 "	0 "
" 16th " " " 31st "		58 "	37 "
		7,099 lakhs.	5,874 lakhs.
		5,874 "	
Balance against India		1,225 lakhs.	

* This amount includes R39,000, being balance of 4½ per cent. Rupee Loan Certificates of 1880, which stood at credit of Government of India and is now transferred to 6/4 London Registers.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th January, 1891.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,00,55,186 4 1	2,03,47,145 5 5
Public Deposits at Branches	1,02,91,959 1 4	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		6,18,74,003 5 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.		6,66,851 8 6
Sundries		26,47,788 10 5
RUPEES		11,02,35,788 14 0

ASSETS.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Government Securities		1,35,48,721 8 0
Other authorized Investments		79,77,963 2 0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		61,00,068 3 5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		60,35,117 0 0
Bills discounted and purchased		1,62,84,644 6 6
Balances with other Banks		4,29,560 13 5
Bullion		10,35,989 6 11
Dead Stock		12,03,320 13 1
Stamps		12,687 2 10
Sundries		13,38,557 0 7
		5,39,66,629 8 9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	3,16,38,938 9 10	5,62,69,159 5 3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,46,30,220 11 5	
RUPEES		11,02,35,788 14 0

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 8th January, 1891.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.

Percentage 65·78.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Isaac Abrew	Moulmein	30th November, 1890.	Judge of Moulmein, on the 9th December, 1890.	Will in possession of the widow. Assets about R3,100. No application for administration.
Mr. J. Purdie	Mandalay	7th December, 1890.	Civil Judge of Mandalay, on the 11th December, 1890.	Deceased was a forester. Assets about, R33,000. No application for administration
A. C. Campbell	Gauhati	27th November, 1890.	Judge of the Assam Valley District, on the 17th December, 1890.	Deceased was Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup. There is a Will in the possession of the widow and executrix and sole legatee who will apply for probate.
Mrs. Davison	Allahabad	18th October, 1890	District Judge of Allahabad, on the 22nd December, 1890.	Will left. Assets, a bungalow, valued at R1,700. The husband has filed a petition for letters of administration with Will annexed.
Mrs. M. Wheldon	Moulmein	12th December, 1890.	District Judge of Moulmein, on the 19th December 1890.	Will left. Assets not known. No application for administration. Will in the custody of the son of the deceased.
Mrs. M. Hutton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Intestate. No assets.
Mrs. M. A. McKenzie	Murree	11th July, 1890.	District Judge of Rawal Pindee, on the 24th December, 1890.	Intestate. Assets about R100. No application for administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 9th January, 1891.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 2nd January, 1891.

No. 23.—Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Tahsildar, 4th grade (officiating 3rd grade), and Tahsildar of Lower Zhob, is granted one year's leave without pay from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 24.—Consequent on the grant of one year's leave without pay to Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Tahsildar of Lower Zhob, the following changes and promotions are made in the graded list of Tahsildars :—

Munshi Syed Rasul, Tahsildar, 4th grade, and Tahsildar of Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar, 3rd grade.

Lalla Gobind Dass, Naib Tahsildar of Bori, is appointed a Tahsildar of the 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and to officiate as Tahsildar of Lower Zhob during the absence on leave of Kazi Muzaffar Khan, or until further orders.

By Order,

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.*,
First Asst. & Secy. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl. & Chief Commr. in Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 26th December, 1890.

No. 5528-*G.*—It is hereby notified that Major A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., B.S.C., Political Agent, Bikanir, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 18th December, 1890, of the ninety days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 5339-*G.*, dated 12th idem, making over charge of his duties to Mr. C. S. Bayley, B.C.S.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd January, 1891.

No. 1-*A.*—Lieutenant E. D. Haggitt, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental standard examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, para. 14, on the 23rd December, 1890.

J. DAY, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 5th January, 1891.

No. 1.—Manager's Notification No. 2, dated the 4th December, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Manager, Oudh & Rohilkhand Ry.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter from Detachment, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, dated at Ranikhet, this 2nd day of January, 1891.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 9913, Private F. Arford.	Figure,—Burly, and slightly round-shouldered.
Complexion,—fresh ; Hair,—brown ; Height,—5 feet 7½ inches ; Eyes,—blue.	Three small scars, right eye ; small-pox marks, back of left forearm.
Actual age,—25 years, but looks older.	Moustache,—Very slight. Has been merchant seaman. In possession of ample funds (stolen) when he deserted.

W. J. PARKER, *Lieut., Rifle Brigade,*
Commanding Winter Section.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 7th January, 1891.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 31st December, 1890	50,45,795	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	16,42,999	66,88,794
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	7,55,771	
Ditto ditto Government	...	7,55,771
		74,44,565
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	10,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	10,524	10,10,524
Balance on the evening of the 7th January, 1891	...	64,34,041
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	48,52,471	
Ditto ditto Government	15,81,570	64,34,041
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	8,26,577	
Ditto ditto Government	...	8,26,577

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 8th January, 1891.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 1st of July, 1890, certain treasure, to wit, R13, was found in Vádi Satrondi, of kasbe Chinchni, in the Dahanu taluka of the Thana district, and held by one Naran Khushal Vani of Chinchni.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Dahanu, on the 8th June, 1891, when the

Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Collector of Thana.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1891.

No. 10630.—In continuation of Notification No. 8848, dated 19th November, 1890, Lalla Sanwal Das Ramasnehi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for three days.

The 7th January, 1891.

No. 10640.—The followinga ppointments are made, with effect from the 19th November, 1890, *vice* Lalla Brij Lal Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, retired:—

Mr. G. E. Rose, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade.

Mr. M. C. Byrne, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 6th January, 1891.

Agent; Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Co,
Blot, A.
Brukonsly, J.
DeDarford, C. J.
Gregory, C. A.
Harrington, B. R.
Hutchison, J. H.
Jones, J. A.
Linden, A.
Lumsden, A.
Manager, Army and Navy Co-operative Society.
May, G, C. and Co.
Paige, Miss Hettie.
Russell, E. C.
Scott, Hon'ble A. M.
Smith, Messrs.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Smith, Henry.
White, J. D. C.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, Mrs. F. M.
Angor, Louis.
Armstrong, J.
Ardesher, C.
Barker, Fred.
Barrett, Mrs. E. C.
Batti, P. H.
Beardsmore, J. C.
Been, Mrs. August.
Bingham, Major C. T.
Bisset, Col.
Boddam, R. W.
Boulogne, Mon, De.
Brown, G. A.
Brown, Mrs.
Browne, R. T.
Bryant, F. Beadon.
Buckland, Mrs. G. W. F.
Butler, G. F.
Campbell, Walter.
Clery, Madame L.
Cowille, H. S.
Craemers, Mr. Henry A.
Cubitt, Lieut. W. M.
Cumming, A. G.
Currie, John.
Dallas, J. Captain, R. E.
D'Padua, J. L.
DeCriguis, A.
Dias, J. F.
Doughty, C. E.
Duplessis, Madame P.
Earl of Galloway.
Farmer, C. A.
Flynn, Esquire.
Fornaro, H. C.
Fraisor, William.
Frost, Joe.
Gilmore, D. C.
Glascock, Captain G.
Harding, Charles.
Hall, R. W.
Henderson, Mrs.
Hewitt, F. T.
Hicks, N.
Hickman, W. C.
Hobhouse, C. E.
Hutton, H.
Hutchison, Allan.
Ingram, Jack.
Johnson, M. A. F.
Jones, R. H. W.
Keightley, B.
Keisler, Dr. S. L.
Lamb, G.
Lee, W. H.
LeRay, Madame.
Little, Mrs. R.
Lockhart, W. S.
Lynte, Miss R.
Mabie, Revd. H. C.
MacBride, R. K.
Macdonald, M.
Mackenzie, A.
Macleod, James.
Magems, Lady L.
Markham, A. B.
Marsden, C. W.
Martin, Wm.
Maclean, J. G.
Mitchell, Mrs. H.
Moody, C. J.
Morot, Madame A.
Murray, A. H. Hallom.
Nolan, Mrs.
Patridge, W. L.
Paulin, William.
Penney, Mrs.
Port, Kintzing.
Pootskalo, G.
Purcell, Mrs.
Pugh, J. M.
Pyle, Mrs. C.
Rivington, Miss.
Robart, P.
Roberts, R. H. E.
Rosenstein, E.
Rosenberg, A.
Rupesingha, A. P.
Sale, G. J.
Scott, W. A., Esq.
Schoenback, J. G.
Schulten, Mrs.
Senior, Lewis.
Sherman, J.
Shipley, Mrs. A.
Smith, G.
Smith, James.
Spier, Julius.
Stanton, B. P.
Stewart, Lady W.
Stuart, C. M.
Syme, J. H.
Thompson, D. P.
Tremble, S.
Trundemann, Revd. R.
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Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 5th January, 1891.

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The 10th January, 1891.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

GLOBE GOLD PROSPECTING AND MINING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Globe Gold Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta, on Friday, the 16th January, 1891, at 12 o'clock, noon, to receive the Managing Agents' Accounts and Report of the progress made in the Business and Affairs of the Company, from the 4th October, 1890, the date of the incorporation of the Company; and to confirm the action of the Managing Agents.

PIERRE CHARRIOL & CIE,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December, 1890.

N.B.—The Shareholders will be required to produce their Share Warrants before being admitted to the Meeting.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that [Steel Brothers & Co., Limited, having been duly incorporated in London, as a Limited Company, under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, on the 1st November, 1890] the partnership heretofore existing between William Strang Steel, James Alison Steel, Hugh Alexander Laird, John Ebenezer Borland, Robert McCraken, James Manuel Allan, James Duncan, and Edouard Chrestien as Merchants and Rice Millers, carrying on business at 6, Fenchurch Avenue, London, under the style of "Steel Brothers & Co.," and at Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, and Akyab in Burmah, under the style of W. Strang Steel & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 31st December, 1890. The business will be continued at all the above places by Steel Brothers & Co., Limited, who will receive all assets and pay all liabilities of the late firms. Dated this 31st day of December, 1890.

W. S. STEEL.
JAS. A. STEEL.
H. A. LAIRD.
JOHN E. BORLAND.
R. MCCRAKEN.
JAS. M. ALLAN.
E. CHRESTIEN.
J. DUNCAN.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed.

The following Government Promissory Notes Nos. 172391, 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, A016221, reduced 4 per cent., 1879, for R1,000, and 071224 and 073556, 4½ per cent., 1879, for R500 each, originally standing in the names of the Bank of Bombay, Chooni Lal, Nan Chand, and the Bank of Bengal, respectively, and last endorsed to Ahmed Hosein, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

AHMED HOSEIN,
Sehore, C. I.

The 15th December, 1890.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 9th January, 1891.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahádur Muhammad Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Ahsan-Ulla, Khan Bahádur.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. NUGENT took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

CATTLE-TRESPASS ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

EASEMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE moved that the Bill to provide for the extension of the Indian Easements Act, 1882, to certain areas in which

A

that Act is not in force be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Khan Bahádur Muhammad Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889, AND SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878. He said:—

"When I introduced the Merchandise Marks Bill in 1888, I took occasion to say that the success of the measure would depend greatly on the extent to which the mercantile community co-operated with the officers of Government in carrying out its provisions, and I expressed the hope that that co-operation would be freely afforded in order to secure the efficient working of the Act without unnecessary friction or expense to the public. The Act has now been in force for nearly two years, and, I believe, I am justified in saying that, like the corresponding Statute in England, it has been beneficial to the commercial interests of the country, and that the Customs-authorities have carried out its provisions with great fairness, and with a due regard to the requirements of honest trade.

"It was to be expected, however, that novel legislation of this kind, which had a tendency to check the rapid delivery of imported goods, would produce at the outset some inconvenience to those whom it was designed to benefit; and representations were made to the Government by mercantile bodies both in England and India that certain difficulties had arisen in regard to the working of the Act, which might be removed without in any way diminishing the protection against fraudulent practices which the Act was intended to furnish. In February last a Committee consisting of three officers of the Government, a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Calcutta Trades Association, was appointed by the Governor General in Council for the purpose of considering these representations, and the last paragraph of the report of the Committee, which was submitted in March last, contained the following recommendations:—

'(1) We consider that a section should be inserted in the Act giving power to the Governor General in Council to define from time to time the term "piece-goods". Such an amendment is required to give statutory effect to the regulation we have proposed that only certain goods should be treated as piece-goods.

'(2) It has been suggested to us that it is a hardship to require in section 10 of the Act the name of both place and country on goods not made in the United Kingdom or British India. We think the objection reasonable and that it is sufficient to require the name of the country. We recommend that section 18 (*e*) be amended accordingly.

'(3) We recommend the insertion in the Act of a section giving the Governor General in Council such a power with respect to yarns and certain other goods as in the case of petroleum is given to the Local Governments by section 8 (*1*) (*e*) of the Petroleum Act, XII of 1886.

'(4) We also recommend the insertion in the Act of a provision similar to that contained in section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, as amended by Act III of 1887. We make this suggestion because we think it desirable that Customs Collectors should not be compelled to disclose the names of their informants.'

"The Governor General in Council accepted the suggestions of the Committee; and the object of this Bill is to give effect to those suggestions.

"With regard to the first point, I may say that the provision for stamping the length on all 'piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece,' though introduced at the express request of the Chambers of Commerce in this country, has been found to have too wide an application. It is proposed therefore to empower the Government, in making regulations under the Act for the guidance of Customs-officers, to declare what descriptions of goods are to be treated as piece-goods for the purposes of the Act. A list of such goods has been carefully prepared by the Committee, and may be added to, from time to time, as occasion may require.

"Upon the second point, the Indian Act goes beyond the English Statute in requiring both the place and the country in which a foreign article has been

manufactured to be indicated. A Parliamentary Committee, which has recently been enquiring into the working of the English Act, has reported that, although the substitution of the words 'made abroad' for the actual indication of the country in which the goods were produced could not be allowed, yet 'the name of the country might be held to be a sufficient indication of origin, without in all cases insisting on the name of the particular place in which the goods were made.' The Bill will, therefore, bring the Indian into conformity with the English law in this respect.

"The third amendment relates to the making of rules for testing whether goods which purport or are alleged to be of uniform number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, really answer their description. This is particularly necessary in regard to yarns.

"The last amendment extends to Customs-officers the same protection in regard to proceedings under this Act which they already enjoy with reference to offences against the public revenue. It is, I think, obvious that they should not be compellable to say from whom they have got their information, as otherwise persons would be chary of putting them on the track of breaches of the law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. He said:—

"Under section 375 of the Penal Code, the offence of rape is constituted when a man has sexual intercourse with a woman under certain specified circumstances, one of these being when the intercourse takes place, with or without the consent of the woman, when she is under ten years of age. No exception is made in favour of married persons, but, on the contrary, it is provided that sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under ten years of age, is not rape, that is to say, that her consent will not liberate her husband from the operation of the general law, unless she has attained the age at which consent may be given by women as a class. The proposal in the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce is to raise the age of consent, both for married and unmarried women, from ten to twelve years.

"I think it desirable to state at the outset that no new offence will be created by the Bill. This disposes of the argument, which I have seen put forward in some quarters, that the existence of the marital relation renders it impossible for a man to commit a rape upon his own wife, because it is of the essence of the offence that the carnal knowledge of the woman should also be unlawful and this cannot be the case between husband and wife, because of the matrimonial consent which she has given That such intercourse may be unlawful under certain circumstances is established by the Penal Code,—it has been the law in India under that Code for more than thirty years,—and the reason for it is thus given by the Indian Law Commissioners:

'There may be cases in which the check of the law may be necessary to restrain men from taking advantage of their marital right prematurely. Instances of abuse by the husband in such cases will fall under the fifth description of rape.'

"I do not suppose that any one will question the right and duty of the State to interfere, for the protection of any class of its subjects, where a proved necessity exists for such interference; and I shall therefore proceed to state briefly the reasons which have led the Government of India to propose this amendment of the law.

"The object of the Bill is two-fold. It is intended to protect female children (1) from immature prostitution, and (2) from premature cohabitation.

"As regards the first aspect of the proposal, which affects all classes of children, Europeans as well as Natives, there can scarcely be any ground of objection. The *Indian Medical Gazette* for September, 1890, states—'Very cursory observation in Calcutta suffices to indicate that females are trained and prepared for a life of vice from a very tender age;' and what is said of Calcutta may, I fear, be said of other parts of the country. The consent of a girl so trained would be a matter of course, and it would be intolerable to allow the reprobate who had ravished her to escape from well-merited punishment on the ground that his victim had consented to the outrage.

"With regard to the second aspect of the proposal, which is equally wide in its scope, the suggestion has been made that to prohibit premature cohabitation is an interference with the religious law of the Hindus. It seems therefore desirable to explain that no interference with the Hindu law of marriage is intended, or will be occasioned, by this measure. The question of child-marriage has been discussed, from both points of view, by men of great erudition and authority: but it is not necessary for me to attempt to decide between them, for the question of child-mariage is left untouched by this Bill. I will, however, venture to say that, out of all these discussions, two propositions have emerged and stand established. The first is that the sages enjoin, and the custom of many castes requires, that a girl should be given in marriage before she attains puberty; and the second, that the Shastras denounce in the strongest terms, and award the most terrible punishments, both here and hereafter, to the sin of connection with an immature girl. I scarcely think that sufficient stress has hitherto been laid on the latter proposition. In an eloquent appeal to his fellow-countrymen, Pundit Sesadhur Turkachuramoni thus states the orthodox doctrine:—

> 'It is true we advocate early marriage (but not before the eighth year), but we condemn the custom of cohabiting with a wife before she has attained puberty. We do not support early marriage of boys. We believe it to be a great sin to cohabit with a girl before her puberty, and we believe it to be the terrible cause of our degeneration. We know that Hindu society does not believe this custom to be a great sin, and hence the degradation of the Hindus.'

"It seems to me therefore that I am justified in saying that the teachings of the sacred books of the Hindus are not in conflict with the proposals of the Bill; if modern practice, under the guise of religious observance, disregards and violates those teachings, it cannot be allowed to invoke them to justify its own disobedience to their commands.

"A better argument, or rather an argument that would be better if it were well-founded, is that the Bill is not necessary, in the first place, because the mischief intended to be guarded against is not of common occurrence, and, secondly, because the existing law is sufficient to punish the infrequent cases that occur. I am unfortunately not able to accept either of these contentions.

"Upon the first point I readily admit that the practice is not equally common in all parts of India, and that among the more enlightened classes everywhere it is viewed with increasing disfavour. But as regards Bengal, for instance, Sir Steuart Bayley reports that—

> 'it is a general practice for Hindu girls, after they are married but before puberty is even indicated, much less established, to be subjected to more or less frequent acts of connection with their husbands. The custom appears to be widespread—less universal among the higher than among the lower classes of Hindus—but it prevails generally over Bengal Proper, especially over Eastern and Central Bengal. It does not extend generally to Behar, nor is it prevalent in Orissa, and the aboriginal tribes are apparently free from it.'

"If this testimony stood alone, I submit, the necessity for legislation would be made out, but there is no doubt that the evil is not confined to Bengal. Where it exists, it should be dealt with as an offence; where it does not exist, the law will have no operation.

"Then, is the law already sufficient? To put it crudely, I should say that a law which permits a full-grown man to violate with precaution a little girl of ten years of age cannot be considered sufficient, except from the ruffian's point of view. 'Female children under the age of puberty,' says Dr. Macleod, in an able paper recently read by him before the Calcutta Medical Society, 'are physically unfit for sexual intercourse, and such intercourse with sexually immature female children, under any circumstances, should be declared an offence

punishable by the law.' That is a perfectly intelligible proposition, and is the proposition which I am asking this Council to adopt. But what is the existing law, as laid down by one of the ablest of our Judges in Hari Maiti's case? After pointing out that the law of rape was not applicable, as the girl was over ten years of age, Mr. Justice Wilson goes on to say—

'From that follow certain consequences. One is that, in cases to which the law of rape is not applicable, neither Judges nor juries have any right to do for themselves what the law has not done—I mean not done with reference to girls above the age of ten, that is, to lay down any hard-and fast line of age, and to say, we think that when sexual intercourse takes place with a female below such an age it is dangerous and must be regarded as punishable, and when sexual intercourse takes place with females above that age it is safe and must be regarded as right. We have no right to do that, because the law has not done it, and therefore in cases of sexual intercourse with females above ten years of age, but of whom it is alleged that they are so immature as to render sexual intercourse dangerous, we cannot take the simple and easy method, as in cases of rape, of enquiring merely into the age of the girl. We have to enquire into all the circumstances of each individual case. And secondly, when we come to apply the law to the facts of each case, we have no hard-and-fast line drawn for us as in the case of rape, in which the fact of sexual intercourse is the only matter to be enquired into; but we have to do with a wholly different class of evidence, involving many delicate considerations, of intention, of knowledge, of rashness, of negligence and of consequences. . . . In such cases, we have not to do with any general question as to what is the usual age of puberty, or what we should say, if attempting to lay down a general rule, is the safe age for the consummation of marriage. We have simply to do with the facts of the particular case on the evidence, and to say whether, having regard to the physical condition of the particular girl with whom sexual intercourse was had, and to the intention, the knowledge, the degree of rashness or of negligence with which the accused is shown to have acted on the occasion in question, he has brought himself within any of the provisions of the criminal law.'

"Now I put it to the Council whether all these difficulties ought to be interposed in the way of giving effectual legal protection to these poor little girls, and whether we ought not to lay down a hard-and-fast line, as the learned Judge calls it, whereby enquiries into cases of this class may be simplified, and the people generally may be brought to understand that the exercise of marital rights must be restrained where restraint is necessary for the protection of the wife. I have already shown that the Legislature has a right to impose such a limit. Again to quote Mr. Justice Wilson,—

'Under no system of law with which Courts have had to do in this country, whether Hindu or Muhammadan or that framed under British rule, has it ever been the law that a husband has the absolute right to enjoy the person of his wife without regard to the question of safety to her.'

"The question then remains—what ought that limit to be?

"The proposal of the Bill is to draw the line at twelve years. This is the age which has been advocated by those who have for many years been endeavouring to educate public opinion on the subject. And there appear to be valid reasons for the recommendation. It is in accordance with the practice which already prevails in some parts of India. In a numerously signed petition from Poona, against raising the age of consent, it is stated that consummation of marriage seldom takes place before the girl is twelve years old. In Madras it is alleged that premature cohabitation is of rare occurrence, and in the Punjab conjugal life ordinarily begins after sexual maturity. The Hindu law, as I have already shown, while enjoining the marriage of girls before they attain puberty, strictly prohibits the consummation of marriage before puberty is attained. According to Muhammadan law 'puberty and discretion constitute the essential conditions of the capacity to enter into a valid contract of marriage.' With both the great divisions of the population in India, the attainment of puberty may be taken as determining the appropriate age for consummation of marriage. When, then, is the period at which in the ordinary course of nature puberty is commonly attained by girls in India? There has been much discussion on this subject among medical men, and many are of opinion that a girl is not competent physically or mentally to give her consent to sexual intercourse until she has completed fourteen years of age. But to adopt this limit would involve too abrupt a fundamental revolution in the social life of India; and to attempt to enforce it by legislation would almost certainly fail of its object. I prefer to submit for the approval of the Council the more moderate view ex-

pressed by Dr. Macleod in the paper from which I have already quoted. Speaking of the period of life at which sexual maturity is attained, he says—

'Hitherto the appearance of menstruation has been held to indicate this epoch in the life of a female; and, allowing for the present that it does so in the great majority of cases, what evidence do we possess regarding the age at which menstruation commences in the females of this country? Sushruta, the Hindu sage and physician, lays down that the menstrual discharge begins after the twelfth year, and that is the age laid down for marriage by the great Hindu law-giver Manu Dr. Allen Webb collected statistics on the subject, and the result, as stated in his *Pathologia Indica*, was that, "out of a list of 127 Hindu females, menstruation began only in six girls under twelve years of age; and as many of them did not again menstruate until a year after this—which they believed a first appearance—it is probable, as suggested by Babu Modusudan Gupta, that a ruptured hymen would better account for that." I am not aware of any other statistics on this subject, but twelve years may, I think be accepted as the earliest period of appearance of the menses, and probably thirteen would be a safe average. In England, fourteen years is held to be the most frequent age of menstruation, and it is held by law to be a felony to have sexual intercourse with a girl below that age. Making all due allowance for climatic and racial differences, and bearing social customs in mind it would seem reasonable and right that the age of protection should be raised in this country from ten to twelve.'

"On the ground, therefore, that the age of twelve years approximately may be considered as the average age for consummation of marriage, both according to law and custom, on the one hand, and, on the other, as the lowest safe age as regards physical fitness, I venture to think that the line may be drawn at that age without doing violence to any respectable social usage, or to the religious law, of any portion of the community. And, though this age may be considered by some too low, it must be borne in mind that, while this amendment of the law will afford absolute legislative protection to girls up to the age of twelve years, the remedies of the existing law in regard to cases of brutality will remain available to girls above that age.

"Two other objections to the proposed amendment of the law remain to be considered. In the first place, it is feared that it may lead to the invasion of the privacy of families by the police, not so much for the detection of crime as for the purpose of extorting blackmail. I have found this apprehension so widely entertained that, whether it is justified or not, I think it deserves consideration. I therefore propose that offences by a man against his own wife under the amended section shall be non-cognisable, that is to say, that police-officers may not arrest without warrant, but proceedings must be taken by summons, and bail may be accepted. This concession, I hope, will remove all ground of alarm on this account.

"The other objection is that legislative action is not likely to have much direct result This may be so; but for my part I shall be content if the effect of legislation is mainly educative—if it strengthens the hands of fathers of families for the protection of their daughters, and modifies custom so as to diminish the opportunities and incentives which are now afforded for indulgence in this pernicious practice. I cannot, moreover, forget that it was pointed out long ago by Dr. Chevers that the existing law has done mischief to those whose interests it was designed to protect, by fixing too low an age; and I agree with the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the opinion that though it may not be probable or even desirable that many cases will be brought into Court, yet, if the enforcement of the husband's rights upon a girl below twelve years of age is stigmatised by the law as rape, and it is publicly recognized that those who abet such assaults render themselves liable to punishment, a great improvement will surely be effected, not only in the condition of the class for whose protection the Bill is primarily designed but in the physical and social well-being of the people at large."

The Hon'ble SIR ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER said:—"The proposed amendment of the *exception* to section 375 of the Indian Penal Code is likely to cause widespread discontent in the country. If it were necessary to protect child-wives from personal violence, or if it were not a departure from the wise and just policy of the Government not to interfere with the religious rites and duties of any portion of the subjects where such interference is not needed for the repression of crimes, or even if it had the effect of remedying to an appreciable degree the evils of early marriage, I should have been very glad to support it.

"So far as the protection of child-wives from personal violence is concerned, they are now sufficiently protected by the provisions of the existing criminal law.

"A husband under the existing law would be criminally liable for acts which constitute an offence of causing death by doing a rash or negligent act, of hurt simple and grievous or of assault against his wife, even if they were done with her consent if she be under twelve years of age. The existing law therefore affords sufficient protection to a wife under twelve years of age from violence from her husband.

"The proposed measure would be a departure from the wise and just policy of the Government referred to above, because it would interfere with the religious rites and duties of the orthodox Hindus. I desire to be understood that my observations here apply to the orthodox Hindus domiciled in Bengal Proper. Whether they apply to orthodox Hindus domiciled in other parts of the Empire I cannot say.

"In Bengal Proper the orthodox Hindus are guided by the interpretations of the Shasters given in Rughu Nundun Bhattacharjea's *Ashtubinghastti Tuttos*. Whether these interpretations are correct or not is, I venture to think, a question with which legislators in this country should not concern themselves.

"So long as the orthodox Hindus continue to accept this work as containing a correct exposition of their Shasters, we must look to it to ascertain the views of the Shasters upon any particular subject. It is for the social and religious reformers to discuss whether or not the book in question interprets the Shasters correctly. It is upon this line that the question of the propriety of abolishing early marriage amongst the Hindus is being discussed now. But, as I have said, we must refer to this work to ascertain whether the proposed measure would or would not interfere with the religious rites and duties of the Hindus in certain cases.

"Rughu Nundun, in *Sanscar Tawtwa*, treating of *Garbadhan* ceremony, lays down that the proper period of the consummation of the marriage is when the wife attains the age at which a certain well-known physical condition occurs, and the husband would commit a sin if he does not then consummate it. Now, in this country this physical condition is reached in certain cases before the age of twelve.

"In these cases the orthodox Hindu husbands, if the proposed amendment be adopted, would be placed in this dilemma—either they must break the law or disregard the injunctions of the Shasters. It is true that the hold of the Shasters upon the minds of the educated persons, at least so far as the ceremonial portion is concerned, has been to a great extent loosened, and many educated persons amongst the Hindus do not observe the *Garbadhan* ceremony in their families. But the proportion of such families to the strictly orthodox families in which it is observed is small. Although the former do not observe this ceremony in their families, still they disapprove of the present measure, because it is a departure from the non-interference policy hitherto observed by the Government and guaranteed by the great Proclamation of 1858, which says:—

"We do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under Us, that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of Our subjects on pain of Our highest displeasure."

"Then again, although it is proposed to make the offence when committed by the husband upon his own wife under the amended section non-cognizable, still it would be liable to be abused and be a source of annoyance and molestation in some cases.

"In villages, where party strifes sometimes rage very high, it is not altogether improbable that a judicial officer might be induced to institute criminal proceedings under this section, his suspicion having been aroused by anonymous communications.

"According to the English law as hitherto laid down in decided cases, a husband cannot under any circumstance commit rape upon his own wife, though this proposition has been incidentally doubted in a recent case in which the particular question did not arise. I am not aware whether in any other civilized country a husband can be held guilty of rape upon his own wife.

"It is an offence which, having regard to the considerations upon which its criminality is founded, a husband should be held incapable of committing. Some of these considerations are obviously the preservation of female chastity and the prevention of indelible disgrace upon the husband and the family to which the outraged female belongs. These considerations cannot apply to a husband.

"It is an anomaly in the Indian Penal Code that a husband under certain circumstances may be guilty of rape upon his own wife. That provision is, however, a dead letter. Since 1860, when the Penal Code was passed, I am not aware of a single conviction under this part of section 375. If the amended section is also likely to prove a dead letter, there is no need for enacting it. If it be, on the other hand, effective in bringing about convictions, even in a small number of cases, the consequences of such convictions upon the marriage relation of the parties would be very deplorable. Could the marriage relation in these cases after the convictions be in any sense happy or cordial? Still the marriages, if they are Hindus, are indissoluble.

"If any amendment of the Code is needed for punishing an offender who is not the husband of the outraged girl, that may be easily done by substituting twelve for ten in the fifth clause of section 375. It is open to doubt whether, reading section 375 with section 90 of the Code, the age of consent as regards persons other than husbands is not already twelve years. But to remove this doubt there cannot be the slightest objection to any amendment which would raise the age of consent in these cases to twelve. But I venture to think that the proposed amendment regarding the husband's criminality would cause widespread discontent in the country and would be a departure from the policy to which I have referred in the beginning.

"The degree of discontent that is likely to be caused may be, to a certain extent, realized if we take a parallel case. Suppose in Great Britain an endeavour be made by legislation to enforce the custom of cremation instead of burial, on the ground that the former is far better from a sanitary point of view: what would be the state of the feeling of the people? It seems to me that legislation upon subjects like these must wait till the public opinion is sufficiently educated. In this connection I may be permitted to throw out a doubt that the proposed measure is likely to put back reformation in the marriage system of the Hindus, which was being slowly and silently effected. The orthodox and the advanced parties were gradually approaching to a common point of agreement. But the agitation in England has had a very baneful effect upon the prospects of the views of the two parties being reconciled to one another, and the proposed measure, I regret to say, would widen the breach still more.

"These are some of the consequences that I apprehend would follow from the proposed measure. On the other hand, no appreciable benefit would be gained thereby."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR KRISHNAJI LAKSHMAN NULKAR said:—

"I wish to support the Motion that leave be granted to introduce this Bill, inasmuch as it will afford, to a certain extent at least, protection against physical violation of a class of helpless children among large sections of the population.

"As to the religious objection pointed out by my Hon'ble friend, I doubt not that he must be accepted as one of the best authorities on that point. But I would beg to observe that Hindu religious authorities on such matters are so varied and contradictory that it is often difficult to decide as to which of them ought to be accepted and followed in preference to others. I am aware that the practice of the Courts of law has been to administer such of the provisions as may be found to be generally received and acted upon by the communities concerned. It must, however, be remembered that this practice has often led to the Courts lending themselves to the sanction of practices directly opposed to justice, equity and good conscience; and consequently the Legislature has often felt it to be its bounden duty to step in and amend the law. In the present instance, granting that the Hindu law, as enunciated by my hon'ble friend, is really claimed to be strictly and invariably followed in any part of India, it is one of those provisions which I think ought to be disregarded in the interests of humanity. I do not, however, admit that it is of the binding character claimed for it. There are other provisions for which a much greater authority and sanctity could be justly claimed, according to which marriage itself is not lawful until a much higher age than that which the proposed Bill provides as the age of consent for consummation.

"As to the unpopularity of the measure, it is very probable that in certain quarters and in certain sections of society it will be at first viewed with disapprobation, and it may even be made the occasion of false alarm But I feel certain that such a feeling would be temporary, traceable directly to the false issues raised in the course of the heated controversy which has been going on

for some years past between social reformers on the one side and those who claim to be conservatives on the other. It is the country's misfortune that the one party should have often overdone their part by appealing for legislative aid in matters which lie quite outside the ordinary functions of the Legislature, and in which it is the duty of society to provide remedies. The other party has naturally retaliated by crying down any legislation whatever, apparently because it was asked for by their opponents. Indeed, these latter have done some harm by claiming the measure now under consideration as specially belonging to their programme of social reform. As a matter of fact, it has as little direct connection with social reform as any other provision of the Penal Code. It simply seeks to remove a glaring defect in the criminal law of India. This true character of the measure will soon become clear to the public, as they have time to consider its nature and effect calmly and dispassionately; because I feel certain that, but for the fact that it was mixed up by one of the parties to the social reform controversy with their demands for all manner of legislative props to their plans, we should never have heard of any misconception on the subject, much less opposition to such an extremely moderate increase of the age of consent. Indeed, it is extremely probable that, if twelve or even fourteen years had been provided for in the original Penal Code thirty years ago, it would have passed unchallenged by the general public."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not think it necessary to add to what has already been said in defence of the Bill on the table except perhaps to the extent of observing that, while we shall always recognize the high authority which attaches to any observations falling from the lips of our Hon'ble Colleague Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, the Government of India, for the reasons urged by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in his opening statement, cannot admit with him that the existing criminal law is sufficient for the purpose of affording protection to those whom we propose to protect under this Bill. Nor can we accept his view that the Proclamation of 1858, which the Government of India regards as in the highest degree obligatory upon it, can be considered as absolutely precluding us from interference, simply because for the purposes of this Bill the same protection is extended to married as to unmarried children. Nor, again, can we join with him in thinking that because there have been no prosecutions under the existing section of the Penal Code with its ten-year limit of age, that section can be regarded as having no effect, or, as I think he described it, a 'dead letter.' I believe that I shall be confirmed by those who are more familiar with Indian legislation than I am when I say that the effect of the law in this country is often valuable quite as much for its educative operation as for any results which it may lead to in the matter of legal proceedings or prosecutions. These, however, are points which can be more conveniently discussed at a later stage in the Bill. My object in now addressing the Council is to place Hon'ble Members and the public in complete possession of the views of the Government of India, not so much with regard to the special question dealt with in this Bill, as with respect to certain other matters which are to some extent connected with it in the mind of the public.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has very properly insisted that it does not in any way affect what may, for convenience sake, be spoken of as the marriage law of this country. There is, as far as I am aware, no social or religious custom, or observance, in force among the Hindu community to which this Bill does the slightest violence. We propose merely to protect from the unquestioned evils of early prostitution, or premature sexual intercourse, that great body of the female children of India which lies between the age of ten, up to which the present law affords them protection, and the age of twelve, up to which we propose that such protection should be extended. Our measure affects the marriage usage only in so far as this protection extends to a married as well as to an unmarried child. Under the law, as it now stands, no distinction is made between them for this particular purpose, and we do not propose that, as a matter of principle, any such distinction should be introduced now. The immaturity of a young girl does not vary according as she is married or not, and we cannot, therefore,

consistently give protection to the one class and deny it to the other. That is the beginning and the end of the connection of the Bill upon the table with the marriage law of India.

"It is, however, within the knowledge of Hon'ble Members—and our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Nulkar has dwelt with great force upon the point—that the proposal embodied in the Bill has recently been associated with other proposals widely different from it—proposals which do most distinctly affect the marriage law and the religious and social institutions of the Hindus. This association has been so closely maintained that the whole group of questions has come to be regarded as indissolubly connected, and it is inferred that, if the Government of India intends to deal with any one part of the subject, we are to a certain extent committed to deal with the rest.

"I desire to correct this misapprehension, and, if Hon'ble Members will allow me, I propose to place them and the public in full possession of our intentions, and to tell them exactly, not only what we propose to do in regard to the group of proposals to which I have referred, but also what we propose to leave undone.

"The proposals to which I refer, and which have lately been brought prominently under our notice, are to be found in a series of Resolutions lately submitted to the Government of India by an English Committee, numbering amongst its members many persons occupying conspicuous positions in public life, and connected at one time or another with high official employments in this country. It is impossible to feel any doubt as to the sincerity of this distinguished body of reformers, or as to the excellence of the objects at which they are endeavouring to arrive. If we do not entirely agree with them in their conclusions, it is only because, being, as we are, in closer contact than most of them with public opinion here, we realise more fully than they can the extreme gravity of any steps of which it might be truly said that they involve interference with the religious or social institutions of any large section of the inhabitants of India.

"I will, for the sake of convenience, refer in order to the Resolutions adopted by the Committee, and by it submitted to the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government.

"The first of these Resolutions is in favour of raising the age of consent to twelve. That is the proposal embodied in our Bill, and I need not refer further to it except for the purpose of mentioning that we decided to take this subject up early in the month of July last, and consequently long before we were aware of the movement which had been set on foot in England.

"I may also point out in passing that, in one most important respect, our Bill, in so far as it affects husbands and wives, affords to them a degree of security against undue or inquisitorial interference which they do not at present possess. It does so in the following way:—My Hon'ble friend has explained that in order to minimise the risk of private persecution, or of blackmailing by the police, the offence dealt with by the Bill has, in all cases where the husband is the person accused, been made non-cognizable. As the law now stands, with the lower limit of age, it is a cognizable offence even if the husband is the person who has committed it. While therefore we have in one sense rendered the law more stringent by increasing the age limit, we have in another sense greatly increased our precautions against an abuse of the law, and given the advantage of this new security to a large number of persons who are at present entirely without it.

"The second Resolution suggests the so-called 'ratification' of infant marriages 'within a reasonable time of the proper age,' with the condition that marriages not so ratified shall be set aside. This proposal has, I understand, received a considerable amount of support in influential quarters. I do not, however, think that those who have advocated its adoption can have realised the tremendous gravity of the step which they recommend. It is no exaggeration to say that such a change in the law would simply revolutionise the social system of the Hindus. We are all aware that in their estimation a marriage contract, no matter at what age it is entered into, is of the most absolutely binding and sacred character. To enact that such a contract should subsequently be made revocable, or, in other words, that the original contract should become little more than a formal betrothal, would involve an interference with the domestic institutions of the people of India, which neither my colleagues nor I are prepared to admit. To justify such interference upon the ground that

it would to some extent assimilate the law in India to what used to be the common law as to child marriage in Christian Europe appears to me to be entirely beside the mark. I am, moreover, altogether at a loss to conceive how such a law, supposing it to have been passed, could be enforced, and I observe that even the authors of the Resolution admit that the change could not be made without consulting native Indian opinion, and that they throw out the further suggestion that, should the proposed change meet with serious opposition, it could, in the first instance, be made binding only on such classes of the community as might formally place themselves under it.

"The third Resolution has reference to the much debated subject of suits for the restitution of conjugal rights. It is urged that such suits in their coercive form are open to serious objection, and that the law under which a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights may be enforced by imprisonment should be amended. The Government of India is invited to 'reconsider the whole subject with a due regard to the marriage law and the habits and customs of the people of India.' I am in a position to say that the Government of India have already, on more than one occasion, given to this matter that reconsideration for which the authors of the Resolution have asked. The subject is one of extreme intricacy, and it would be impossible, within the limits of these observations, to deal with it satisfactorily, but I may say that the result of our enquiries has been to satisfy us that suits for restitution are common only in a few localities, and that in these they are usually confined to the lower classes of society, which naturally regard such suits from a point of view different from that of their superiors in social status. We have therefore had to consider how these classes would be affected were we to deprive them absolutely of any of the remedies which the law now affords.

"Now, it must be borne in mind that in cases where the husband or wife has property, the Court already has power to attach it, and after a limited time to award compensation to the suitor. It can, therefore, only be in cases where there is no property that any necessity can arise for enforcing the decree by imprisonment, and in such cases imprisonment is probably often the only remedy available. We are of opinion that a serious injustice would be done to the poorer classes of suitors, were it to be enacted that under no circumstances shall this remedy be resorted to. Such an enactment would encourage lax customs in respect of marriage where the customs are already deplorably lax, and where it should be our object to render the marriage tie more binding than it is at present. Whatever be the opinion of the more educated members of the community, we have no reason to believe that among the poorer classes the enforcement of a decree for restitution by imprisonment of the wife or husband at the discretion of the Court is looked upon by either party as an outrage. We think, however, that the existing law is capable of improvement. At present the law leaves it to the decree-holder to demand imprisonment as a means of enforcing the decree, and, if he does so, the Court has no option. We think that such an option should be given, and that it would suffice if a proviso were inserted in section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code empowering the Court to refuse to consign a recusant wife or husband to imprisonment, or, should the Court order imprisonment, to restrict the term to such period as it might think fit. We do not, however, regard this question as one of immediate or urgent importance, and we propose to deal with it whenever we next have occasion to revise the Civil Procedure Code. We see at any rate no reason for undertaking legislation in regard to this point concurrently with that which will be necessary with reference to the wholly distinct question dealt with in the present Bill.

"The fourth Resolution has reference to the remarriage of widows, and asks that the legal obstacles that still stand in the way of this should be removed. In regard to this, two proposals are made. Of these the first is that we should alter the law as it is expressed in section 2 of Act XV of 1856, under which a widow forfeits her interest in her deceased husband's property on her remarriage. Now there can be no doubt that this section often has the effect of placing a Hindu widow who marries again in a most lamentable position—a position which is all the more pitiable because, as pointed out by the framers of the Resolution, it is a worse position than that of the widow who, without remarrying, leads an unchaste life. The section is, however, one which we are certainly not prepared to repeal. During the course of the long discussions which have taken place in

regard to this branch of the subject, nothing has been more clearly established than that the right given to a widow in her husband's estate is one which she enjoys under very strict and special limitations. She is allowed to assume an interest in her husband's property, not as its natural heir, or with the idea that she is to be free to enjoy it in such a manner as she may deem fit, but because she is regarded as specially responsible for the performance of certain religious acts essential to the well-being of the deceased—acts which she could not adequately perform if by a fresh marriage she were to become the wife of a different person. This aspect of the question was thoroughly considered at the time when the Act of 1856 was discussed in the Legislative Council, and I will venture to read an extract from a speech delivered upon that occasion by Sir James Colville, who has expressed in language more appropriate than any which I can command, and with an authority to which I cannot pretend, what seems to us to be the sound view of the case. Sir James Colville said:—

'The right thus taken by the widow in her husband's estate was a very peculiar one, and very limited in enjoyment. She had not full dominion over the property, for she could not alienate any part of it except for purposes of strict necessity, or for such pious uses as contributed to the spiritual benefit of her husband. In fact, the law gave it to her not for her own benefit, but from the notion that her prayers and sacrifices, and the employment of his wealth in religious and charitable acts, would be beneficial to her deceased husband in another state of existence. If then this Bill had enabled her to carry into the arms of another man, or into another family, the property which she had so acquired, its opponents might reasonably have objected to it, that it would aggravate those mischievous consequences which often flow from the law as it exists, and that, contrary to Hindu law and Hindu feeling, it enabled the widow to enjoy her deceased husband's estate freed from the condition and the trusts upon which alone the law gave it to her.'

"This view of the case is, I apprehend, as sound at the present time as it was when Sir James Colville's words were spoken, and we do not propose to make any departure from the wise policy embodied in the passage which I have just read.

"The second of the alleged obstacles is said to arise from the insufficiency of the protection afforded to widows desiring to remarry under section 6 of the same Act, which runs as follows:—

'Whatever words spoken, ceremonies performed, or engagements made, on the marriage of a Hindu female who has not been previously married, are sufficient to constitute a valid marriage, shall have the same effect, if spoken, performed, or made, on the marriage of a Hindu widow; and no marriage shall be declared invalid on the ground that such words, ceremonies, or engagements, are inapplicable to the case of a widow.'

This section was obviously intended to afford facilities for such remarriages by giving them validity in spite of any ecclesiastical opposition which they might encounter. These facilities are, however, it is stated, of no avail in consequence of the refusal of the Hindu priests to perform the necessary marriage ceremonies, and it is suggested tentatively that the State might perhaps provide a form of civil marriage before a Registrar for women desiring to contract a second marriage.

"I am constrained to express my opinion that those who propose to overcome this obstacle by the adoption of such a remedy have altogether underrated the extent of the difficulty with which they have to deal. In order to explain my meaning, I cannot do so better than refer to the manner in which the same point has been dealt with by a well-known writer on Indian subjects who has lately published in the London *Times* a series of papers dealing with these subjects. The writer of these papers sums up his conclusion by advising us not to provide an alternative form of marriage, but to take steps in order to afford protection to individual Hindus who desire to avail themselves of the civil rights already granted to them by British-made Acts against the public penalties inflicted upon them by the Hindu ecclesiastical law, and he explains, in more than one eloquent passage, that the whole of the disabilities under which Hindu women at present suffer in this respect arise from the shortcomings of our legislation, 'which allows the Hindu ecclesiastical law to inflict penalties upon Hindu women for the lawful exercise of their civil rights.' He tells us that the remedy for this state of things 'lies within the power of the Anglo-Indian Legislature,' and that 'the Hindu ecclesiastical law should forthwith be deprived of its power to legally punish women for the lawful exercise of their civil rights.'

"Now I think Hon'ble Members will agree with me that when we speak of Hindu ecclesiastical law, and of legislation for the purpose of depriving it of

any of its powers, we should keep before us a clear conception of that which is meant by the expression 'Hindu ecclesiastical law;' and fortunately the writer of the papers from which I am quoting has himself supplied us with an adequate definition, for he proceeds to explain that by the term 'Hindu ecclesiastical law' it is his intention to sum up 'the complex growth of ordinance, usage, and procedure, which forms the religious side of the caste system, as distinguished from its social and commercial aspects.' The struggle therefore upon which the Indian Legislature is invited to embark is a struggle with no less an opponent than the whole system of Hindu religious caste. The hopelessness of such a contest in reference to issues of this kind, even if we were not deterred from it by other considerations, becomes evident if we consider the nature of the penalties by which the edicts of this so-called ecclesiastical law are enforced. What then are those penalties? We are informed by the same authority that the penalties which the Hindu ecclesiastical law, as thus defined, inflicts upon a couple who have the courage to avail themselves of the Marriage Act of 1856, are threefold. The first of these penalties is, he explains, a social one. The married couple, and such of their friends as have abetted their marriage, are cut off from social and domestic intercourse with their families and caste people. With this penalty the writer frankly admits that 'it would be practically impossible for the British law to interfere.' We may therefore assume that, whatever legislation we may resort to, this penalty, with all its terrors—and it is not easy to overestimate them—will remain in force. It is explained, however, that there are also two religious penalties,—'the woman is denied admission to the temple for the performance of her habitual religious duties, as if she were living in open sin;' and besides this 'an act of excommunication may also issue against the married couple and their abettors, which completely cuts them off from all rights and privileges to which they were entitled as members of a Hindu caste.'

"It is against these penalties that we are asked to protect those who are liable to them, and I gather from what follows that it is intended that such protection shall take the shape of a change in the law which would render any attempt to enforce such penalties punishable under the Penal Code.

"We have anxiously considered this suggestion, and the conclusion which forces itself upon us is, first, that we should not be justified in attempting so far-reaching an innovation as that which would, for example, be involved in compelling the admission of any person to the places of worship of the Hindus in opposition to the religious scruples of the rest of the community. And in the next place we are convinced that any attempt to resort to such legal compulsion would be absolutely illusory so long as the social excommunication, with which it is admitted that we should be powerless to interfere, remains in force. The social and the religious excommunication are two forms of one and the same thing, and, so long as Hindu opinion remains what it is upon these subjects, any attempts to remove either religious or social disabilities in cases such as that under discussion are, we believe, predestined to failure. If any change is to be made in these respects, it must come from within, and not from without, and must be the result of an alteration in the public opinion of the people of this country, and not of a social innovation forced upon them by the British Government. Signs are, I am glad to say, not wanting that, amongst the more enlightened and better educated classes, such an alteration is already in progress.

"For the reasons which I have given, we do not, with the exceptions upon which I have already touched, propose to proceed in the direction indicated by these Resolutions. We propose for the present to limit ourselves to legislation which, as my Hon'ble friend has pointed out, will not create a new offence, and which will not touch the marriage law. Our object is simply to afford protection to those who cannot protect themselves, protection from a form of physical ill-usage which I believe to be reprobated by the most thoughtful section of the community, which is to the best of my belief entirely unsupported by religious sanction, and which, under the English law, is punishable with penal servitude for life, without any exceptions or reservations.

"I trust that the measure, thus limited and restricted, will receive the support of public opinion, and I cordially commend it to the favourable consideration of the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1889, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act, 1889. He said :—

"Clause (*a*) of section 6, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, gives Local Governments certain powers for the regulation of ships when entering, or leaving, ports subject to that Act, and clause (*h*) of the same section confers powers for regulating the moving of all vessels when in port. The provisions of the Indian Ports Act of 1889 follow in this respect the provisions of the repealed Act XII of 1875. It has hitherto been held that these provisions conferred on Local Governments very ample powers for the regulation of the movements of all or any classes of vessels within port limits, but a recent legal decision has thrown doubt on this construction. The Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta bring to notice that the recent decision has seriously limited the powers which were supposed to exist for the regulation of vessels within the ports, and the object of the present Bill is to confer on Local Governments those powers for the regulation of vessels in port which they have hitherto been supposed to possess, and which it is essential that they should possess. The Bill also provides for removing all doubts as to the validity of the rules already issued in connection with this matter, and which have hitherto been held to be in force, by providing that such rules shall be deemed to have been issued under the authority given by the Indian Ports Act as it will now be amended."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Fort St. George Gazette, the Bombay Government Gazette, the Calcutta Gazette and the Burma Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 23rd January, 1891.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 12th January, 1891.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

The following papers on the subject of raising the Age of Consent under Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code are published for general information:—

No. 437J—D. dated Darjeeling, the 8th November 1890.

From—C. C. STEVENS, ESQ., Offg. Chief Secretary to the Governmeat of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to submit, with the fullest support of the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of a letter to my address from the Secretary of the Calcutta Public Health Society on the subject of raising the Age of Consent under section 375 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. Before dealing with the question, the Lieutenant-Governor thought it right to collect information as to the prevalence of the custom to which the Society's paper refers, and also to collect the opinions of leading medical officers as to its physiological aspects.

3. Sir Steuart Bayley understands that the Government of India have already had the matter under their consideration, and he feels himself consequently at liberty to abstain from any detailed discussion of it; but the information and opinions which he has collected, coming as they do from the highest Indian authorities on the sub-

Letter from Baboo Obhoy Chunder Dass, late Deputy Collector, dated the 23rd August 1890.
Letter from D. R. Lyall, Esq., Commissioner of Chittagong, dated the 25th September 1890, and enclosures.
Letter from G. Toynbee, Esq., Commissioner of Burdwan, dated the 6th September 1890, and enclosure.

Letter from Dr. A. Hilson, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, dated the 2nd October 1890, and enclosures.
Letter from A. W. B. Power, Esq., Commissioner of Dacca, dated the 14th October 1890.
Letter from E. E. Lowis, Esq., Commissioner of Rajshahye, dated the 18th October 1890.
Letter from C. C. Quinn, Esq., Commissioner of Bhagulpore, dated the 31st October 1890.
Leter from C. F. Worsley, Esq., Commissioner of Orissa, dated the 10th October 1890.

ject, will probably be of use to the Government of India in deciding on the action to be adopted, and he therefore forwards, for the consideration of His Excellency in Council, the papers enumerated in the margin.

4. Briefly stated, the conclusions at which the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived from a perusal of these papers are the following :—

That whereas it is a religious obligation among Hindus for their daughters to go through the ceremony of marriage before the age of puberty, it is no part of Hindu religion that they should be subjected to cohabitation with their husbands before that period.

That in Bengal menstruation (which only indicates the appreach and not the completion of puberty) generally takes place at the age of 12 or 13, though it is frequently by artificial stimulation brought on at an earlier age.

That it is a general practice, the limits of which will be referred to hereafter, for Hindu girls, after they are married, but before puberty is even indicated, much less established, to be subjected to more or less frequent acts of connexion with their husbands.

That apart from the moral abominations which sometimes accompany this practice, the physiological results are disastrous not only on the immediate health of the girl, leading constantly to injury and occasionally to death, but even more markedly so on her capacity for bearing healthy children thereafter.

That while this practice is viewed with growing disfavour by the educated men of the community, it is favoured and enforced by the influence of the women. On this point the Lieutenant-Governor would invite special attention to the letters of the native officers, both medical and civil, which will be found in the enclosed correspondence.

5. The custom itself appears to be widespread—less universal among the higher than among the lower classes of Hindus—but it prevails generally over Bengal proper, especially over Eastern and Central Bengal. It does not extend generally to Behar, nor is it prevalent in Orissa, and the aboriginal tribes are apparently free from it.

6. There is a strong and very intelligent body of public opinion in Bengal which recognises the evil of the custom, but it it not to be supposed that a reform of a deep-seated custom in the domestic life can be carried without persistent opposition, and even among those who are most strongly opposed to the custom itself, not a few would prefer to leave it to the growth of improved public opinion rather than call in the interference of Government.

7. The question is now whether Government should interfere, and, if so, how? The legislature has already interfered by fixing the age of 10 years as that at which the intercourse of a husband with his wife, or of a man with a girl not his wife if she consents, is not "rape." Sir Steuart Bayley is not aware whether any convictions for rape on account of the wife being less than 10 years old have been obtained in the courts; but he fears that the law has done mischief to those whose interests it was designed to protect, by fixing too low an age. He thinks that this may have contributed to forming or confirming the opinion that the age of 10 is suitable for the commencement of cohabitation, and on this account alone he would be prepared to recommend legislation.

8. Sir Steuart Bayley has no expectation that legislative action is likely to have very much direct result; nor is it, he thinks, even desirable that numerous cases should be brought before the courts; but it is his opinion that, if the enforcement of the husband's rights upon a girl below 12 years of age were stigmatised by the law as rape, the hands of the reformers would be strengthened, and it would be publicly recognized that any one abetting such assaults was committing a crime. He would therefore change from 10 to 12 the age at which intercourse by a husband with his wife should cease to be rape.

9. The case of intercourse by a man with a girl not his wife is somewhat different. Here neither religion nor custom can claim any concessions, and the hand of the Legislature is free to protect the girl from physical if not from moral harm. Some of the papers which I have now to submit indicate that there is a good deal

of juvenile prostitution which should plainly be stopped. It is to be remembered that, whereas a married girl has the safeguard that she is married and handed over to her husband by her own relatives, who may be presumed to have some regard for her welfare, and is received by her husband's family, whose interest it should be to behave properly to her, the unmarried girl or young widow has no such protection from the consequences of her own ignorance and folly or the wickedness of others. The law therefore ought to aid her. Looking to the opinions of the medical officers, and having regard to mental as well as physical maturity, the Lieutenant-Governor would advise that the age of consent in any case other than that of a wife should be raised to 14 years. It is possibly open to question whether intercourse with consent of a girl between 12 and 14 years should be deemed rape, or should form a separate offence, to be visited with somewhat less severe punishment. But Sir Steuart Bayley thinks it unnecessary for the law to make this distinction, which the Courts dealing with particular cases would have ample power to make.

10. In recommending the above changes in the law, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot conceal from himself that there will certainly be much opposition from the more conservative among the Hindus, but no other class is likely to be obstructive; and he has a firm conviction that legislation would be welcomed by the great majority of the educated and really patriotic throughout the country.

Dated Calcutta, the 1st September 1890.

From—The Honorary Secretary, Public Health Society of Calcutta,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Calcutta.

1. I am directed by the Council of the Public Health Society to bring prominently to the notice of Government some facts and considerations bearing upon a subject of social reform of the gravest and most serious importance to every community in India. The question involved in the raising of the age of consent, although for the moment it has come into special prominence, is one which has for at least a generation engaged the attention and employed the thoughts of the best men of all the native communities. It is a question extremely difficult to deal with, because there gather about it the silent but coercive force of traditions, the sanctions of immemorial customs, and the misunderstood injunctions of religious systems closely intertwined with the daily usages of many nations. The Council of the Health Society would hesitate to discuss such a subject on the ground that the history of British Rule, and the working of British Courts, in India manifest a distinct leaning to tenderness towards, and non-interference with, the customs and religious observances of the Indian peoples. Reforms introduced from outside require force as a factor in their acceptance by the peoples or communities they concern, and it may be doubted if they are ever thoroughly assimilated. The Council would, therefore, hesitate to give to the suggestions presented in this letter the appearance of a reform which commends itself solely to the Anglo-Indian community. For the same reason while they would value any expression of the sympathy of the English people, and especially of the women of England, with the state of things this letter will disclose, they would regard it as an evil if the impression were to get abroad that the Government of India, in a matter of this sort, found the springs of its action in the sentiments, wishes, or opinions of the people of England. But fortunately for the Government, and the native community, the Council find themselves in a position where the native community requires the sympathy and the assistance of their Anglo-Indian fellow subjects. The Government, too, may avail itself of the strength to be derived from the recognition of a widespread native movement, and of the sanction of a discussion which has grown out of the suggestions and criticisms of the thoughtful few, to the dignity of a prominent topic with the native press, and with all sections of the educated classes. In the opinion, therefore, of the Council the time would be favourable for the Government to deal with such a subject as the age of consent, even if the case of the unhappy child Phulmoni Dossee had not brought the discussion to a point where action appears to be almost imperative. The discussion, however, of this particular case by the public press throughout India, and the stir and attention it has provoked in

all sections of the Indian community, furnish, in the opinion of the Council, a fitting opportunity for the Legislature to deal with a matter which intimately concerns the health and well-being of the female population of India, and which, through woman, affects the health, vigor and morality of all the communities concerned.

2. The Council direct me to lay special stress upon the point that in whatever facts they may adduce, they base no charge of any kind against the native community. While, therefore, I am to refer to the prosecution of the husband of the unfortunate child Phulmoni Dossee, I am to do so as to a case which has served in an impressive and startling manner at a particular juncture, and at a particular stage of public opinion, to bring some of the evil effects of infant marriage before the public. The Council do not attach any undue importance to that case itself. It happens to be the latest, and perhaps for that reason, the most striking illustration available for the purposes of this discussion.

3. Marriage from a Hindu point of view is a religious duty in the nature of a sacrament, invested with sanctions of the highest character which retain their hold upon the sympathies and customs of the people, because they can be traced back with exceptional freedom from modification to very early times. Whereever there are Hindus there marriage holds a place it is difficult for other nations to comprehend. Sir Thomas Strange in his work on Hindu Law thus describes marriage in the opening of his second chapter:—

"By no people is greater importance attached to marriage than by the Hindus. It is among them with one sex (the female) indispensable, with the other it constitutes the order of housekeeper (*grihasta*), the second and most respectable of the four by which with them the different periods of human life are distinguished. It completes for the man the regenerating ceremonies, expiatory, as is believed, of the sinful taint that every child is supposed to contract in the parent's womb; and being for the Sudra, and for women, the only one that is allowed, its obligatoriness is as to the latter among the ordinances of the Veda. Thus religion and law co-operate with the climate in its favour."

Further there are some important religious acts which cannot be performed by an unmarried man. These considerations point at once to the difficulty and delicacy of the task before Government, and indicate that any reform which may be attempted must be undertaken upon clear and unmistakable issues; must be moderate in its extent; and must be as far as possible a return from a deteriorated custom, and a compliance with the demands and requirements of natural and recognised physiological laws. It will thus be at once and readily inferred that the reform which the Council would advocate, and which they feel assured would command general, if not indeed universal, support is one which would not interfere with the binding force of marriage amongst Hindus. The Council admit that our native follow-subjects must be allowed the fullest possible freedom in deciding when their children should be ceremonially married. That in the constitution of Hindu society is a matter with which no Government could meddle, and with which no Government ought to meddle. This ceremonial marriage is much more than merely the betrothal known to Western nations, inasmuch as it is indissoluble. But the second or consummatory home-bringing of the wife stands upon no such special and peculiar ground; and may be considered in the interests of the people, and may in those interests be regulated and defined. As regards this second home-bringing custom differs in various parts of India. It takes place earlier in Bengal than in the Hindustan provinces, where it may reasonably be supposed that among a more purely Aryan population the custom approaches more nearly to the ancient practice; it is, therefore, to the age of females at which consummation of marriage may be legally permitted that attention is given in this communication.

4. The Council having thus set out the reasons which have actuated them in approaching Government on this subject, and the points to which they consider its efforts should be directed, desire me now to enter into those details which in their opinion make action necessary.

5. The child Phulmoni Dossee, in accordance with the customs of the country, was married at the age of eleven years and two months, and while still immature, to a man named Hurry Mohan Mahanti, or Maiety, who was thirty-five years of age, and therefore her senior by twenty-four years. On the 15th

of June last her husband, at whose house she had previously stayed for eight days, and who had stayed at her mother's house for three days, called on her. Phulmoni went to sleep with her sisters in a corridor; but about 1-30 on the morning of the 16th June the houehold was roused by the cries of the child which came from the adjoining room occupied by her husband, Hurry Mohun, and here she was then found on a *charpoy* beside which he was standing, while she was weltering in blood, and was discovered to have been fatally injured by him. She died within 13½ hours from the injuries she had sustained, and in the opinion of the medical experts who were examined at the trial of Hurry Mohun Maiety, her death was occasioned by exhaustion from hœmorrhage caused by injuries inflicted during coition. In Appendix A to this letter the facts found on *post-mortem* examination of the body are detailed. They show conclusively that both externally and internally the child was organically undeveloped and immature.

6. As regards this case there are two points which have not been overlooked by the Council—one is the legislative difficulty experienced in dealing with such matters, and the other the circumstance that in the opinion of one of the medical experts it was not the first time that the act of coition had been perpetrated on the child. This letter will deal chiefly with the first difficulty; the second may be explained in various ways, and need not be dealt with at length on this occasion.

7. As will be seen from what I have said above, the Council fully recognise that, however desirable reform as to the age of consummation may be from every point of view—moral, mental and social—its inauguration is attended with some difficulty. The existing custom of infant marriage for females is sanctioned by high authority; it has maintained its hold on a conservative people from the earliest dawn of their history; and as marriage is regarded as being nothing less than a religious duty, the religious difficulty which besets so many Indian questions again presents itself in this case. In the Code of Menu it is laid down (Chapter IX, slokas 88, 93, and 94) that a man may give his daughter in marriage even though she have not attained the age of eight years; that a man of thirty may marry a girl of twelve; or a man of twenty-four a damsel of eight; that a father loses dominion over his daughter if she has not been given in marriage at a time when she might have been a parent, &c. In connection with these texts it must be kept in view that there are at least two passages in the Institutes of Menu which are distinctly directed against premenstrual intercourse (Chapter XI, slokas 59 and 171); but, as will be shown later on, the actual practice of many of the Hindu peoples in this respect is now altogether inconsistent with the doctrines contained in the Institutes. But although girls were required to be married while they were still immature, the early Hindu legislators appear to have laid it down as a rule that a Brahman man ought not to marry under the age of eighteen years, when the period of studentship was supposed to be completed. A man marrying earlier is by some said to commit a sin. The difficulty is evaded by what may be termed a pious fraud, and although for the purpose of marriage a male Hindu attains his majority on the completion of his fifteenth year (Commentary on the Hindu Law, by Jagendro Smarta Siromoni, p. 65), and no provision is made for the guardianship in marriage of males under age, yet male minors are now frequently married. It should, however, be noted that there is a ruling [see Nundolall Bhaguwandass *vs.* Tapudas, 1 Morely, 287] to the effect that in such cases the consent of the boy's father or other guardian is necessary. In this connection it must also be remembered that though Act IX of 1875—The Indian Majority Act, 1875—has raised the age of majority for persons domiciled in India from 16 to 18 years for all purposes of contract and the like, marriage, *inter alia*, is specially exempted from its operation.

8. Nor is the practice of infant marriage confined to Hindus. Quoting from a note in Mr. Fendall Currie's Indian Penal Code p. 312, we find the following is the Mahomedan practice founded on Mahomedan law:—"Under the "age of *seven* years intercourse with a female is distinctly and wholly interdicted. "After the seventh year and from that to the *ninth* year of her age cohabita-"tion with a wife is admissible, provided she be steady and robust, and exhibit "unequivocal signs of advancing pubescence. The practice, as it obtains "amongst Mahomedans in Bengal and Upper India, is that a man has inter-

course with his wife only when she is about to menstruate for the first time." This indicates that the Mahomedans like the Hindus regard the appearance of the catamenial flux as an indication of nubility, whilst recent researches tend to show that it may precede or succeed ovulation, or occur once and be delayed for months. The observations of the late Dr. Allan Webb, who was assisted by several pundits, and of other medical men—observations extending over the past thirty or thirty-five years—go to show that, except in a few instances, menstruation may be taken in India to make its appearance at the age of twelve years. It is absolutely no test whatever that maturity for the purposes of maternity has been attained. The customs, therefore, with which we are concerned in this letter are based on a complete misunderstanding and misinterpretation of natural facts.

9. As is well known the law in England has been recently altered, and 'the age of consent' raised. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, 48 and 49 Vict., c. 69, which was passed, *inter alia*, to make further provision for the protection of women and girls, provides that any person who has unlawful and carnal knowledge of any girl under the age of thirteen years shall be guilty of a felony; and that any person who has similar knowledge of any girl above that age, but under sixteen, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour. So far as the Council are aware no case has arisen in England since the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, in which it has been laid down that the words "any person" in sections 4 and 5 of the Statute apply to and include a husband; but on reference to the case-law of England it is to be noted that in R. *v.* Lord Audley, 1 State Trials, p. 387, fo. ed., it was held that, though a husband could not be guilty of a rape on his own wife, he might be guilty as a principal if he assisted a third person to commit the offence. It is not for the Council to construe the Statute, nor to do more than indicate the points raised under it.

10. The law of India on the subject is laid down in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, wherein it is provided that it is criminal in "any man" to have sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of ten years. It is a legal presumption here, which admits of no proof to the contrary, that an offence of the kind contemplated in the section cannot, by reason of physical inability, be committed on a child under the age of ten years. Unfortunately the section closes with "an exception" which opens the door to offences of the class committed by the man Hurry Mohan. The exception is as follows:—"Sexual intercourse by "a man with his own wife, the wife not being under ten years of age, is not "rape." In the words of Dr. Chevers, which received painful confirmation in the instance of Phulmoni Dossee, "it is to be feared that the reservation contained "in this exception, benevolent as it is, does not fully meet the evil of fatal injuries inflicted in the first act of coition." The catamenial flux which, as pointed out above, is merely one of the signs of puberty, and not an indication of nubility, though regarded as such by the majority of the Indian peoples, as already stated very seldom appears in native girls before the age of twelve. It is a fact that child-marriage is accepted in many cases as a warrant for premenstrual intercourse. The first edition of Dr. Chevers' work was issued in 1856, and the experience of medical men in cases which have come to their knowledge both before and since that date has abundantly corroborated the accuracy of Dr. Chevers' views. He himself mentions fourteen cases. In the medico-legal returns submitted by the Civil Surgeon of the Presidency during the years 1870-71-72, Dr. Harvey called attention to five cases. Other instances could be cited, for deaths caused as the child-wife Phulmoni's was, are by no means rare. They are naturally carefully concealed, and the institution of the *purdah* can be made to aid in their concealment; but they do come to light from time to time. The death of Phulmoni has only brought before the public an evil the existence of which is no new development of recent years, and which is far from being merely co-extensive with the limits of the experience of medical officers, coroners and juries sitting in Presidency towns.

11. The Penal Code was passed in October 1860—thirty years ago—and came into operation on the 1st May 1861. In that interval the Governments of India and of each of the Presidencies have recognised in various legislative enactments the growth and progress of knowledge and public opinion in the

native community. It is obvious that the benevolent exception in the Penal Code noticed above, and the legal presumption raised by the existing law, do not meet the evils against which they are directed. Unquestionable immaturity, and consequent physical inability, do exist in cases wherein the Penal Code not only affords no protection, but on the contrary, almost seems to sanction, by its concession to prevailing customs, the infliction of injuries which in many instances prove fatal, and in still more numerous instances seriously affect the future health and well-being of native women The well-known fact that they become prematurely aged is only one result of their having the terrible strain of premature maternity cast on them at a very early period of life. A native medical witness who was examined in the course of the prosecution of Phulmoni's husband, testified that in at least 20 per cent. of marriages children were born to child-wives who were from twelve to thirteen years of age. The President of the Society, to whom the Council are deeply indebted for the facts and figures on which they have based the medical aspects of the questions raised in this letter, has called attention to a long list of the evils which follow on premature maternity:—difficult and delayed labour; laceration and sloughing of the passages; death of the child; extreme exhaustion: fever; abscesses; contractions; fistulæ, &c. And all these we learn are very much more common than is generally supposed.

12. The Council are also indebted to the President for generously placing at their disposal the results of enquiries and researches made by him, and which illustrate how social customs tend to reflect themselves as hideous exaggerations in vice and crime; and how the obverse of the legalised love of child-wives in marriage is represented on the reverse by the sacrifice of female children to a life of degradation outside of marriage. The President reminds the Council that though we may be without statistics of infant prostitution, cursory observations in Calcutta alone indicate that females are trained and prepared for a life of vice from a very tender age. In this connection the Council would direct attention to the abominable and demoralising practice which is described with sufficient fulness in Dr. Chevers' work on *Medical Jurisprudence*, p. 689 of the edition of 1870; and which is resorted to, though probably only for the purpose of fitting children for a life of prostitution. The circumstance that such a practice should exist shows that the demand, at any rate outside of marriage, for sexual intercourse with children is such that it is found necessary by a mechanical and unnatural process to enable extremely young girls to co-operate in the attempt to discharge the functions of mature life.

13. The President has also called attention to two reports on the medico-legal returns submitted to the Inspector General of Hospitals by the Civil Surgeons in the Bengal Presidency. The report for the years 1868-69 was prepared by Dr. Kenneth McLeod himself. It includes 48 cases of rape, in about one-half of which the victims were under ten years of age. In two of these cases the children defiled were 5 years of age; and in 17 cases between 6 and 10 years. Of some of the cases it is reported that "the parts gave evidence of habitual and repeated intercourse." The report for the years 1870, 1871 and 1872 was prepared by Dr. Robert Harvey. It includes 372 cases, of which 205 were considered certain, and 167 doubtful. Fifty-one per cent. of the cases in which the age is given, are of female children under ten, and 89 per cent. under fifteen years of age. One of the cases was of a child 2 years old; one, 2½ years; one, 3 years; three, 4 years; five, 5 years; nine, 6 years; nine, 7 years; eighteen, 8 years; twenty-one, 9 years. Among the "doubtful cases," in 60 instances children of from 9 to 13 years of age were reported as "accustomed to intercourse." Such statistics speak for themselves and point to a state of things which not only calls for remedy, but which can be remedied altogether apart from any question connected directly with the infant marriage of girls. The great agitation and excitement which arose in England shortly before the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, referred to in a previous paragraph, and which was based on comparatively few cases, contrasts significantly with the indifference which has hitherto prevailed in India to the state of things disclosed by the two reports referred to above. That there has been a powerful growth of educated public opinion in this country has been alluded to in the earlier parts of this letter, and will be shown later on by the

references made to the recent utterances of the native press. But the strong chains of custom still fetter the peoples of India; and legislative aid is not only needed, but could now be opportunely applied, to advance matters beyond the point they have reached. To adopt a very homely figure of speech, it would at this juncture help our native fellow-subjects over the stile, and secure to them an immense advantage to which many are already sensible, but which, when regard is had to all their circumstances, perhaps can only be secured for them by a judicious interposition of the State.

14. There doubtless will be some opposition to what will be incorrectly termed an interference with social and religious usage and immemorial custom. But while this will be so, there is reason to believe that the Government will be supported by the bulk of the educated and intelligent section of the native community. There are trustworthy indications of this in the recent utterances of the native press of all the presidencies on the subject of Phulmoni Dossee's death. The European press is naturally unanimous in its views against what has very aptly been termed a barbarous custom. The *Indian Mirror* has announced that it will uphold the views advocated by the *Englishman*, and the Council should add, by the *Indian Daily News*. The need for reform has also been strenuously urged by the *Indian Public Opinion* which, referring to the proceedings of the Hindu Social Club at Hyderabad, points out with approval that an orthodox Hindu, Rajah Murli Munohur Bahadoor, presided at a meeting of the Club in question, when a resolution was carried to the effect—"That a memorial be addressed to the Government of India praying for an increase in the limit of age in the exception to section 375 of the Indian Penal Code from 10 to 14." The resolution was introduced by Mr. Krishna Aiyangar, who spoke in Urdu, and who pointed out that the early intercourse of husband and wife which prevailed in native society was opposed to religious, physical and divine laws. He very properly characterised it as a stigma upon higher education, if those who had reaped its full benefits pursued a low policy, and continued callous to things outside their own selfish sphere. The editor of one of the native papers, to which reference has been made, calls on the native community to unite in discharging a duty which they owe to themselves, to their country, and to humanity. The Council would also invite attention to a notice accorded in the *Indian Daily News* of the 21st August to the Report of the Third Social Conference held at Bombay in December last, when the question of the age of consent was discussed, and a resolution passed on the subject. The Council have not had an opportunity of perusing the Report above alluded to, but as a record of the discussion on the age of consent, it would appear to be an important addition to the consideration of the subject of this letter.

15. With this consensus of intelligent opinion to work upon in a strictly social question, it seems to the Council of the Public Health Society that the Government would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity, and to take that step now which, having regard to the backward state of all public opinion in this country in 1860, would have then been perhaps inadmissible. A generation has passed since the Penal Code found a place in the Statute-book; and the conviction which is gaining ground amongst the peoples of India that the law in respect to the age of consent needs amendment, and that that age should be raised to 13, or even perferably to 14 years, indicates that the Government may look for support in a quarter where thirty years ago nothing but opposition could have been expected. The desired reform is one which will serve to remove a blot from our Indian Codes, and which will ameliorate and elevate in a wide and deep-reaching manner the condition of the women of India. It seems to the Council that it is to the improvement of that condition that the attention of all who seek for well-founded and permanent reform in India should be mainly directed. It is hardly necessary to say that the evidence of history goes to show that the high status attained in European countries has proceeded slowly, it may be, but necessarily and surely, ever since the period when the status of woman was first elevated; and when she first began to be regarded not as the mere toy and slave of her husband, but as his equal and fellow worker. Here again the Legislature can give a right direction to popular opinion in this country, and can serve an educational purpose, the value of which it is almost impossible to over-estimate. The evils dealt with in this letter sap national

vigour and national morality; and the reform which the Council of the Health Society seek to press on the attention of the Supreme Government seems to be the natural and necessary corollary of all those beneficient schemes for raising the physical, moral and mental status of native women, and of which the noble institution founded by the Countess of Dufferin is only one phase.

16. In conclusion, it will be seen from the remarks of the Council that the reform they urgently advocate is one which does not interfere with the age of marriage, and is not calculated to alarm or disturb our native fellow-subjects on the score of a custom to which the Council admit they are wedded in a manner and by ties which remove it beyond the sphere of discussion or interference. Apart, however, entirely from the custom of infant marriages for girls, reform is demanded in the interests of the State, of native society, of the Indian peoples, and of humanity, in two directions:—*1st*, the age at which intercourse with a female becomes a criminal offence; and *2nd*, the age at which a wife may be taken home for good by her husband. These may be considered separately and are susceptible of different treatment. With reference to the first the Council desire me to say they would not interfere with the general "age of consent" as regards offences given in clause 2 of section 90 of the Indian Penal Code. They look upon the age of consent in connection with the offence of rape in the same distinctive manner as it has hitherto been treated in the Penal Code itself. Section 375, clause 5, fixes that age at ten years. If under that age, sexual intercourse with a girl by any man is, with or without her consent, rape, and is punishable accordingly under section 376. I am to say that in section 375 the Council would substitute "twelve," or "thirteen," for "ten" in the fifth clause of the section, and in the exception. The principle of the proposed reform is already recognised in the Penal Code, in which the distinction between the mere age for marriage, and the legalised age of nubility is embodied: the first has not been interfered with; the second is at present fixed at ten years. All that the Council practically ask for is that the legalised age of nubility be still further raised to either twelve or thirteen years. Simple as this suggestion appears on the surface, it involves grave social issues, and such a material protection to Indian women as must result in untold good to the people at large. As regards the second branch of the suggested reform, I am directed to say that in the opinion of the Council it should be dealt with by a separate enactment. The principle involved is the same in both cases, but in the second case the practice may differ without inflicting any hardship on families, or on those more immediately concerned. Indeed, it may be said that the change which would result in practice would be scarcely felt in Upper India, whilst in Bengal, Madras, and parts of Bombay it would be an unmixed good.

17. In submitting the views and suggestions contained in this letter to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his consideration, I am desired to request that it may in due course be forwarded to the Government of India who alone can alter the provisions of the Indian Penal Code which in the opinion of this Society call for amendment, and with such support as His Honor may be able to accord.

APPENDIX A.

Facts found on the post-mortem examination held on the body of Phulmoni Dossee.

Body well nourished; mucous membranes pale; no hair on pubes; breasts beginning to be prominent, but not yet developed. No external mark of injury. No abrasions or marks about the genital organs. Internal organs healthy, with the exception of œdema at the base of the left lung; they were bloodless. A clot measuring 3 inches by 1½ inches in the vagina. Vagina smooth and dilated; no hymen or fourchette, and no ruga. A longitudinal tear 1¾ inches long by 1 inch broad at the upper end of the vagina to right of os uteri. A hœmatoma 3 inches in diameter in the cellular tissue of the pelvis. Vagina, uterus and ovaries small and undeveloped. No sign of ovulation.

Dated Calcutta, the 23rd August 1890.

Demi-official from—BABOO OBHOY CHUNDER DASS,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WITH reference to our conversation on the subject of raising the age of girls, laid down in section 375, Indian Penal Code, I beg leave to state that

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I have consulted many Hindus and Mahomedans of various denominations both at Calcutta and Dacca. A considerable portion of them, specially the orthodox class, are against the measure. They would allow the age of 10 years to remain unaltered, as several native girls attain puberty at that age. They contend that Hurry Mohun Maiti's case should form no sufficient ground for raising the age, as the consequences of the outrage committed on his wife, Phulmani Dassi, would have been the same if committed even on a grown up girl of 16 years. Those who are for raising the age would raise it to 14 years, which is, they consider, to be the mean age for puberty, the Mahomedan law holding 12 years and the Hindu law 16 years to be the age of puberty. And again in the discussion which ensued in passing the Brahmo Marriage Act (III of 1872), the age of 14 was also considered to be the minimum age of puberty. Baboo Ananda Chandra Roy, the leader of the Dacca Bar, writes to me to say that he would not raise the age of consent to more than 12 in section 375, as that would give a handle to public women who begin their trade much earlier to levy a blackmail But he would raise the age to 14 in the case of a wife referred to in the exception clause.

2. My individual opinion is decidedly in favour of raising the age, and I would alter it from 10 to 12 years in clause 5 of section 375. It is not unknown to you that the custom of child-marriage which prevails amongst Hindus and Mahomedans is at the root of the evil which it is now proposed to check; but as long as this custom continues, the limiting of age to constitute rape cannot be a safeguard against mischief. The evil consequences of sexual intercourse before the age of puberty can be hardly over-rated, but it is impossible to prevent it without legislative interference, making 14 years to be the minimum age of marriage. The Government could not, however, do this unless at the instance of those concerned. The Hindu and Mahomedan laws, though they allow child-marriage, yet forbid sexual intercourse before the age of puberty under severe penalty. The old custom was not to allow wives to go to their husbands' beds before the age of puberty, when a certain ceremony known as second marriage had to be performed. The observance of this ceremony still continues, but the wives are allowed to go to their husbands' beds long before it takes place. It is to be regretted that while we violate the rigid injunction of our law and good old custom, we fail in moral strength to oppose child-marriage, the evil consequences of which every Hindu and Mahomedan family feel more or less. The tendency of the present age, however, is on the whole in favour of raising the age of marriage, and I hope, with the advance of education and social reform, the pernicious custom of child-marriage will altogether disappear. For the present the age of consent in clause 5, section 375, Indian Penal Code, may be safely raised to 12 years. To this there will be, I think, little or no opposition. The insertion of a higher age—14 years—will, I am afraid, meet with violent opposition.

Dated Chittagong, the 25th September 1890.

Demi-official from—D. R. LYALL, Esq., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

YOUR demi-official of Bankipore, 10th September, regarding "Age of Consent."

2. I have consulted all the Collectors and have also talked with native gentlemen on the subject.

3. The practice of consummating marriage with immature girls is universal in this Division as it is all over East Bengal. It is less common among Mahomedans, but is universal among all castes and classes of Hindus. Every one consulted admits this, whether in favour of reform or against it.

4. I forward the Feni Deputy Magistrate's letter, as it is the opinion of a man who has given attention to the subject. He says the custom is universal. Greer says it is the common practice. Allen says it is widespread, and some of those he consulted put the percentage as high as 90. This is, I take it, too high, but there is no doubt the practice is common, and, that it has increased of late years.

5. Allen's letter is a good one, and I enclose it too.

6. There is no doubt from the letters I enclose, and from what I have heard, that the women, the old ladies of the house, are the main cause of the scandal, and that until they are got at, or some control can be exercised on them, the practice will go on. Men are apparently helpless in this matter. I know one case of a man who has allowed his daughter to live with her husband from the age of 11, though the second marriage did not take place for two years, and yet he was opposed to the system, and generally I may say that the men are theoretically opposed to it, but give in to the women. I do not think the age of consent can be raised without really interfering with the Hindu religion. Some girls do menstruate at 10 or thereabout, and to make it an offence for a husband to cohabit with such would be flying straight in the face of the dictates of the Hindu faith.

7. I think the publicity which the second marriage ceremony gives to the time of a girl attaining puberty should be made use of in any legislation, if it is decided to legislate. If it be made rape for a Hindu husband to cohabit with his wife before the second marriage, and if persons who cause a husband and wife to live together before such second marriage are treated as abettors of rape, the system would die a natural death and we should probably have very few cases.

8. This is almost what Nobin Baboo proposes as his second scheme.

9. The alternative is to leave the thing to public opinion. I doubt if this would have much effect, as the practice has grown in spite of educated public opinion, and uneducated public opinion is, I fear, in its favour.

10. Whatever is done, I fully agree with Nobin Baboo that the leading pundits should be consulted.

11. I do not think anything can be done as regards Mahomedans, nor do I think that the evil among them is so great as to call for action on the part of Government.

12. There is yet another class which wants protection and regarding whom the age of consent might well be raised without interfering with any prejudices.

13. I mean prostitutes' children. Dr Wise made enquiries regarding these many years ago in Dacca, and the results were very startling. The means that he found were used to render them fit for cohabitation and to bring on puberty prematurely were simply beastly. As regards such, the age of consent might well be raised to 12 or even higher.

14. I ought to add that as regards these girls every care was taken to prevent a case like that which caused the present enquiry, and that I do not believe there is any danger to life in the case of these girls, or at least such danger is reduced to a minimum.

Dated Feni, the 20th September 1890.

Demi-official from—BABOO NOBIN CHUNDER SEN, Deputy Magistrate,

To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

BEING a native of this division, I may assure you that the practice of consummating marriage with immature girls is universal in this division as in other parts of Bengal. It is not confined to any particular section or caste.

2. Besides the two points raised in the Government letter, as you wish to have *all information* on this subject, I may add that the evil has no religious sanction. On the contrary, it is condemned in unmeasured terms by our religion Even the leading orthodox pundit of the day, Pundit Shashadhur Tarkachuramani, was compelled to demonstrate it the other day in the columns of the chief orthodox vernacular paper, *Bangabashi*—nay even a child could prove it by quoting texts from *Manu* and other Hindoo law-givers. The evil is also unknown, I believe, except in very rare cases, outside Bengal, where it is the outcome of a brutal superstitious custom. Our mothers, mothers-in-law, and aunts are possessed of a foolish belief that their happiness in this and salvation in the next world lies in having children born of their sons and daughters, and with this end in view they bend their whole soul to have as early a consummation of their children's marriage as possible. I know in the case of my own brothers I had put my foot firmly down on this evil. I had strongly insisted that they should have nothing to do with their wives until the latter reached their puberty. I found, however, my old aunt was secretly nullifying my wish. I then brought away the girls with me, leaving their husbands at home. You will thus perceive that the educated sense of the country is already rising in arms against this evil.

3. It is also receiving a check from another cause, the difficulty of finding husbands in these days. Good cometh out of evil. This difficulty is steadily advancing the marriageable age of our girls. Thus the society has already begun to right itself, and if left to itself it will thoroughly right itself in the end. The work undoubtedly will be a slow one. It was so in the case of the polygamy also; the result, however, has been sure: poligamy now lies dead.

4. It appears to me extremely doubtful how the evil can be checked by raising the age of consent in the Penal Code. In the first place the limit, unless raised to an extreme point, will be purely an arbitrary one. The age of puberty in our country varies from 12 to 14. If you take any age less than 14, many girls will be unprotected. If you accept 14 it will upset the Hindu and Mahomedan society. Girls in our climate could not be left unmarried up to 14, nor would a girl of that age submit to the present system of marriage according to which husbands are chosen by parents and elderly relations. Unlike *Sultanism*, marriage is interwoven with the whole texture of our society, specially the Hindu society. You cannot alter the marriage system without disturbing the whole fabric. The remedy may thus prove worse than the disease.

5. The raising of the age of consent, in the next place, will not prevent early marriages. It will therefore fail to secure its object. How will the law find out an offence committed in the strict privacy of the zenana? Except in the case of fatal accidents, of which only one instance has come to light in our lifetime, the law will be utterly powerless to reach the offender. On the other hand, it will place a dreadful power in the hands of the police, which will enable it by a single breath to blast the honour of any family, however innocent or respectable. The matter every way is a most serious one. A law for dragging our women to police stations and courts of law, and thereby eternally disgracing them, ought not to be light-heartedly passed by our Government at the sole bidding of a Parsi agitator who knows as much of the inner working of our Hindu and Mahomedan society as any Englishman does.

6. The best way of checking this evil would be to introduce into Bengal the custom which prevails in Behar. There after marriage the bride and bridegroom stay with their own parents until the former reaches her puberty, when the consummation ceremony, or what is called *second marriage*, is performed and the bride is escorted to her husband's house. This can be done by organizing an influential society which should engage men like Pundit Shashadhur, and leading and learned moulvies to move the conscience and religious feelings of the people by preaching to them that the consummation of marriage before puberty was a *sin* according to both Hindu and Mahomedan religion, and by advocating the Behar plan. Thus, if slowly, the work could be smoothly carried out, and with the best of results.

7. As I have been taking much personal interest in this question since many years, and have devoted much thought to it, I could not help writing this long letter, frankly expressing my views, for which I can only ask your indulgence and pardon.

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Dated Feni, the 21st September 1890.

Demi-official from—BABOO NOBIN CHUNDER SEN, Deputy Magistrate,

To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

In addition to what has been stated in my yesterday's letter, I beg to submit one more suggestion for your consideration. If the Government should decide that the matter is one which imminently calls for legislative interference, then, instead of raising the age of consent, for the reasons stated in my letter the Government should pass a short Act making either marriage before puberty or the bringing of husband and wife together, before the latter had reached her puberty, a penal offence. The former would of course be strongly resented by the orthodox Hindu community as interfering with the Hindu religion, as a certain religious ceremony has to be performed immediately on the attainment of puberty. But if the latter were made penal, obtaining the opinion of the leading pundits like Pundit Shashadhur, then the Government would carry the whole Hindu community and their *Shastras* with it. If the removal of the girls to their husbands before puberty were thus prevented, the axe would be laid at the very root of the evil, and while it would be thus destroyed, Hindu religion and society would be left untouched.

Dated Noakhali, the 21st September 1890.

Demi-official from—C. G. ALLEN, ESQ., Magistrate of Noakhali,

To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

Your demi-official on the subject of the Age of Consent.

1. The practice among Hindus of this district of consummating marriages with immature wives is, I fear, widespread. Baboo Bhoirab Chondra Das, a pleader and member of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, says that 90 per cent. of girls have connexion with their husbands before attaining the age of puberty. Baboo Radha Kanta Aitch, a pleader, and Chairman of the Municipality, and also a Sadharan Brahmo, says 40 per cent. Baboo Tarak Mohun Guha, a pleader, and Vice-Chairman of the District Board, who is a strong conservative, admits that consummation of marriage with immature girls does take place.

2. The Shastras say that a husband and wife should sleep together on the night of the marriage, and it appears that married girls get into the habit of sleeping with their husbands at a very early age. In this they are encouraged, so it is said, by their mothers and mothers-in-law, who take a delight in egging on the little girls to sleep with their husbands. The elder male members of the family restrain the practice to some extent, but such restraint is not effectual, as may be easily imagined when it is considered that the elder women take the husband's part. Owing to this practice it is said that such diseases as *vaginitis* and *leucorrhœa* are very common. The practice of going through a second marriage ceremony when the wife attains puberty is general, but does not appear to check premature sexual intercourse, as wives live with their husbands from time to time in the interval between the first and second marriages. I am told that mothers and mothers-in-law are in the habit of falsely alleging that a girl has menstruated, before her menses regularly commence, with a view of hastening on this second marriage.

3. All this shows conclusively, I think, that opportunity is constantly given to husbands to consummate the marriage before their wives attain puberty, and there is no reason to doubt that the husbands frequently avail themselves of the opportunity. This practice does not appear to be confined to any particular castes or classes of the people. It is, however, restrained to some extent among the educated classes by the fact that young husbands of this class are frequently absent at school while their wives are advancing towards maturity.

4. The age of consent was originally fixed by 9, Geo. IV, Chapter 74, at eight years, sexual intercourse with a girl of that age being punishable as a felony, and with a girl between the ages of eight and ten punishable as misdemeanour under that statute. Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code raised the age of consent to ten years.

5. According to the Shastras, a father is considered accursed whose daughter remains unmarried at the age of ten, but those fathers whose daughters marry before this age enjoy blessings on a graduated scale. Imprecations are invoked on the head of a father whose daughter menstruates while still unmarried in his house. He is considered to have destroyed a fœtus. From these texts I conclude that the compilers considered ten years to be the earliest age of menstruation. Mahomedan law fixes the earliest possible age of puberty in a woman at nine years. Medical authorities are divided on this question. A Baboo, quoted apparently with approval by Chevers on page 672 of his Medical Jurisprudence, says: "The first menstruation of girls in good circumstances generally takes place when they are eleven years old, even in some cases at ten years." Taking into consideration the facts that the texts in the Shastras and the ruling of Mahomedan law embody the accumulated experience of centuries upon this subject, I do not think that the probability of females in India attaining puberty shortly after the age of ten, say between ten and eleven years, can be safely left out of sight.

6. This consideration seems to me to be of the utmost importance. Legislation is made in this country for husbands who habitually sleep with immature wives, and who invariably have sexual intercourse with their wives, certainly as soon, if not sooner, than their wives attain puberty. If then the age of consent be raised, let us say to eleven years, the probabilities of a man being convicted of rape for sexual connection with his own nubile wife are increased. This danger appears to me an indefensible argument against raising the age of consent under section 375, Indian Penal Code.

7. This question is more or less closely connected with that of early marriages, and I believe it to be for this reason that advanced Brahmos are agitating in the matter. They think that the effect of altering the law as proposed would be to postpone marriages. The conservative Hindus think that such a measure would be an attack on the system of early marriages. They argue that early marriages and the association of wives with their husbands at an early age produce happy marriages. It is believed that the intellects of husband and wive associating together, when they are young and tender, assimilate more readily than they would do at a later age. Whatever we may think of this argument, I believe there is every reason to apprehend that a change in the law, by which the age of consent under section 375, Indian Penal Code, was raised, would meet with very strong opposition from the whole body of conservative Hindus.

8. If, however, it be thought that a check ought to be imposed on the consummation of marriages with immature girls, the check should, in my opinion, take the form of an amendment to the following effect, to follow section 376, Indian Penal Code :—

"*Section 476a.*—Whoever has sexual intercourse with a woman above the age of ten and under the age of eleven years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both."

This amendment is borrowed from Article 256 of Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law (p. 173).

9. As regards Mahomedans, the question has no importance. Marriages among them rarely take place before the girls attain the age of puberty. Moreover religious feeling strongly condemns the consummation of marriage before the signs of approaching puberty are visible in the wife.

Dated Hooghly, the 26th September 1890.

Demi-official from—G. Toynbee, Esq., Offg. Commr. of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The enclosed letter from Mr. Dutt expresses clearly and forcibly the result of my own inquiries and of replies from other Collectors on the subject of your demi-official of the 10th instant. The testimony of a native gentleman of his position and learning may be accepted as conclusive as regards this Division.

Dated Burdwan, the 22nd September 1890.

Demi-official from—R. C. Dutt, Esq., Collector of Burdwan,

To—The Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

With reference to your demi-official of the 16th, I have talked on the subject with some intelligent people of this district, and I have learnt from them that the practice of consummating marriage with immature girls prevails generally and widely in this district.

From my own knowledge I can also assert that the practice prevails widely and generally in Calcutta and in other parts of Bengal. It is not confined to any particular castes or classes, but is universal. Girls are generally married between the years of 8 and 11; they go to their husband's houses immediately after their marrige, and return to their fathers after a short stay. After a few such temporary visits, the duration of which is gradually extended, they ultimately go and remain with their husbands, probably a year or so after their marriage. No precautions are taken against the consummation of the marriage; on the contrary, it is the universal practice to let the young couple sleep together at night, even when the girl is of a tender and immature age. And marriage is generally consummated long before the girl has her menses, or is in a fit state, physically, for having intercourse.

Dated Calcutta, the 2nd October 1890.

Demi-official from—A. HILSON, ESQ., M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Brigade-Surgeon K. McLeod, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta.
Brigade-Surgeon H. B. Purves, Civil Surgeon, Howrah.
Brigade-Surgeon R. C. Chandra, Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta.
Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye, Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta.
Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.
Surgeon-Major F. C. Nicholson, Civil Surgeon, Dacca.
Surgeon-Major C. H. Joubert, Professor of Midwifery, Medical College. Calcutta.
Surgeon-Major R. L. Dutt, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Midnapore.
Surgeon-Major B. Gupta, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Hooghly.
Dr. K. D. Ghose, Civil Medical Officer, Khoolna.

With reference to your demi-official dated 1st August last, I herewith enclose in original letters from the medical officers, as per margin, among whom you will notice the names of some of the most eminent practitioners of the Presidency, and also of several native medical officers of large experience and mature judgment. It will be observed that they are almost unanimous that the first sign of puberty or capacity for sexual intercourse does not usually appear in the native female until the completion of the 13th year, and although menstruation occurs at this age, the physical develpoment essential for child-bearing is not obtained for some time later.

2. The native medical officers are unanimous in their abhorrence of the present custom tolerated by Government, by which the age of consent is fixed at ten years for a husband and 16 years for a person who does not stand in that relation, and they are also of opinion that little real opposition would be experienced from the native community if the age of consent, as regards the former, were fixed at 13 years.

3. Taking all the opinions into consideration, as well as judging from my experience during a long residence in India, I do not think the age of consent should be fixed before the completion of the 13th year.

Dated Calcutta, the 19th August 1890.

Demi-official from—BRIGADE-SURGEON K. McLEOD, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta,
To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

Referring to your circular No. 8649, dated 6th August, forwarding a letter from Mr. Stevens, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on the subject of raising the "Age of Consent." I cannot do better than submit an article which I have written for the *Indian Medical Gazette*, in which I have discussed that point. The only statistics with which I am acquainted, relating to the age at which menstruation commences in native girls, are those collected by Dr. Allan Webb, and published in his "Pathologica Indica." He found that out of 127 cases collected by him, only six girls commenced to menstruate before the completion of the twelfth year, and there was reason to believe that some, if not all, of these six cases were doubtful. I may mention that I have brought the whole subject before the Calcutta Medical Society with a view to eliciting additional facts and ascertaining the opinions of native medical men. On completion of this discussion, which is still in progress, I shall submit a report of the Society's proceedings for his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's perusal.

EXTRACT FROM THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE.

Child-Wives.

"The case of fatal rupture of the vagina in a child-wife, consequent on sexual intercourse with a mature husband, which we reported in our last issue, has attracted attention to a subject of very great social importance, namely, the nubile age of females in this country. The appearance of menstruation is held by the great majority of natives of India to be evidence and proof of marriageability, but among the Hindu community it is considered disgraceful that a girl should remain unmarried until this function is established. The consequence is that girls are married at the age of nine or ten years, but it is understood or professed that the consummation of the marriage is delayed until after the first menstrual period. There is, however, too much reason to believe that the earlier ceremony is very frequently, perhaps commonly, taken to warrant resort to sexual intercourse before the menstrual flux has occurred. This came out clearly at the recent trial, and was indeed advanced in extenuation of the prisoner's "rash and negligent act" by his counsel; and from evidence which we have gathered since the trial, it may be accepted as true that pre-menstrual copulation is largely practised under the cover of marriage in this country.

2. From this practice it results that girls become mothers at the earliest possible period of their lives. A native medical witness testified that in about 20 per cent. of marriages children were born by wives of from twelve to thirteen years of age. The state of matters thus revealed implies

consequences of a very hurtful nature to the victims of the practice of immature sexual congress, to the welfare of the race, and to the tone and well-being of society in general. As regards the unfortunate children, apart from the demoralization entailed by premature sexual intercourse and the evils consequent on the assumption of the functions of womanhood in childhood, there is abundant evidence to show that pain, damage, and death result from premature copulation. Cases of death caused by the first act of sexual intercourse are by no means rare. They are naturally concealed, but ever and anon they come to light. Dr. Chevers mentions some 14 cases of this sort in the last edition of his "Hand-book of Medical Jurisprudence for India," and Dr. Harvey found five in the medico-legal returns submitted by the Civil Surgeons of the Bengal Presidency during the years 1870-71-72. But very serious injuries may be inflicted by a mature male in intercourse with an immature female, short of being fatal, lacerations of the external genitals and severe tearing of the vaginal canal. These are inevitable under the circumstances in every case in which mechanical measures have not been previously resorted to for dilating the sexual passage. There is reason to believe that such measures are not unfrequently used, and it is difficult to decide which is the greatest evil and disgrace, the injury caused by the natural method or the degradation due to the artificial. But more physical injury and mortality are probably due to premature maternity than to premature copulation. The function of parturition demands a higher degree of maturity of the skeleton and soft parts than the function of copulation. Difficult and delayed labour, laceration and sloughing of the passages, death of the child, exhaustion, fever, abscesses, contractions, and fistulæ are the principal consequences of premature maternity, and all these are more common than is generally known. Then early maternity causes premature ageing, and accordingly the women of this country lose the bloom of youth and vigour of adult life long before they ought or would if they were allowed to mature before becoming wives and mothers. Menstruation is not a sign of maturity; it is in the great majority of cases a sign of puberty—of ovulation and impregnability. It is not even an infallible sign of that. Some female children menstruate long before they begin to ovulate, others menstruate once casually, and the regular establishment of the function is delayed for many months; in others ovulation commences long before menstruation appears. Recent researches tend to show that menstruation and ovulation are by no means so closely related as they were supposed to be, and menstruation is not therefore the certain and infallible sign of marriageability it is supposed to be in India. But maturity—physical, mental, and moral—is not attained in women for many years after menstruation has appeared, and it is true beyond question or doubt that maternity as a function and duty should be undertaken by mature women and not by immature girls. As regards the race, there can be equally little doubt that the marriage of children, often with aged males, tends to the physical deterioration of the human stock, and physical deterioration implies effeminacy, mental imperfection, and moral debility. The effect of premature covering and bearing is very well understood in stock-breeding, and the more robust races of the world contract and consummate marriage after and not before maturity in every sense of the term has been reached by both man and woman. The social evils caused by infant marriage are a theme rather for the moralist than the physician, but they are very evident, more especially in connection with rape and prostitution. Social customs find in vice and crime hideous exaggerations, and the legalized love of child-wives in marriage is apt to be represented by lust for female children outside of marriage.

3. The medico-legal returns submitted to the Inspector General of Hospitals by the Civil Surgeons in the Bengal Presidency for the years 1868 and 1869 formed the subject of a report prepared by Dr. K. McLeod, and those for the years 1870-71 and 1872 by Dr. R. Harvey. Dr. McLeod's report includes 48 cases of rape. In two the age is put down as five years, in 17 between six and 10; in 10, between 11 and 15, in seven between 16 and 20, in three above 20, in nine the age was not stated; that is to say, about half of the victims were under 10 and about three-fourths of them under 15. Most of these children had been badly hurt, some had venereal disease, and in some "the parts gave evidence of habitual or repeated intercourse."

4. Dr. Harvey's report includes 372 cases, of which 205 were considered certain and 167 doubtful. Of the 205, one was two years old; one 2½; one 3; three, 4; five, 5; nine, 6; nine, 7; eighteen, 8; twenty-one, 9; twenty-six, 10; nineteen, 11; twenty, 12; thirty, between 12 and 15, and 9 above 15. That is to say, of those whose ages are given 51 per cent. were under 10 and 89 under 15. Five of these cases were fatal, and in 25 instances, besides external injuries, laceration of the vagina was found. The parinæum was torn in 14 cases.

5. Among the "doubtful" cases "in 60 instances children from 9 to 13 years of age were reported as 'accustomed to intercourse.'"

6. Statistics of this kind are fortunately peculiar to India, but they tell a ghastly tale. We have no facts in our possession regarding infant prostitution, but very cursory observation in Calcutta suffices to indicate that females are trained and prepared for a life of vice from a very tender age. It is time that native society bestirred itself in this matter. The evil is one which saps national vigour and national morality. Reform must come from conviction and effort as in every other case, but meantime the strong arm of the law should be put forth for the protection of female children from the degradation and hurt entailed by premature sexual intercourse. This can easily be done by raising the age of punishable intercourse, which is now fixed at the absurd limit of 10 years. Menstruation very seldom appears in native girls before the completed age of 12 years, and if the "age of consent" were raised to that limit, it would not interfere with the prejudices and customs which insist on marriage before menstruation. This would be a step in the right direction; but we would impress strongly and earnestly on the native community that maturity and not puberty is, on physiological as well as social grounds, the true time and condition of marriage.

Dated Howrah, the 26th August 1890.

From—BRIGADE-SURGEON H. B. PURVES, Civil Surgeon of Howrah,

To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

I have the honour to acknowledge copy of a letter, dated 1st instant, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, forwarded with your endorsement No. 8654 of the 6th idem, and marked

confidential. I am strongly of opinion that the age of consent in India should be raised to twelve years, and, if possible, thirteen years would be better still. I think it is a pretty well ascertained fact that few native girls in this country menstruate naturally before about the completion of the twelfth year.

2. Sexual connection with girls of such tender age, as is the custom in this country, is not only dangerous at the time, but often leads to bad confinements, instrumental labours, and, it may be, premature death, not to talk of the weakened progeny of immature mothers that survive.

3. A Bengalee Assistant Surgeon of long service and great experience informs me that it seems to be a general custom in Lower Bengal for men to cohabit with wives aged eight years and upwards. Consequently the development of puberty is hastened in many cases, and menstruation takes place sooner than it otherwise would do. He considers the practice of early marriage and cohabitation in this country a bad one and highly detrimental to the health of the females. In "Chevers' Medical Jurisprudence," at page 672, it is recorded that what often is supposed to be a first menstruation may be rather a first copulation and the result of injury to the parts. Several cases of injury of this kind are quoted in the work referred to. In regard to the development of native girls at certain ages, I have had a good deal of experience in ageing girls under the Factory Act.

4. Many at even twelve years of age look immature and poorly developed, so it can easily be imagined what the younger ones look like who, under the present law, live with their husbands. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion amongst the native community that the age of consent should be raised, and I do not think much active opposition will be experienced in trying to amend the law on the subject.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd September 1890.

From—BRIGADE-SURGEON R. C. CHANDRA, Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, and Second Physician to the College Hospital,

To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your demi-official No 8650, dated the 6th ultimo, marked confidential, forwarding copy of a demi-official from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor desires, in connection with the case in which Phulmani Dassi lost her life and her husband has been imprisoned for a year, an expression of opinion regarding the minimum age below which intercourse with a girl even by her husband should be regarded as rape. In reply, I beg to submit the following remarks.

2. This important question has a wide bearing in a social point of view as regards the native community, and also with reference to the improvement of the race. But here it requires to be considered only in connection with the personal safety of the girl. To ensure this, as far as practicable, it is necessary to ascertain the minimum age at which a girl acquires her capacity for sexual intercourse, and the minimum age at which she attains to full maturity for maternity. Such minimum age is, as a rule, lower in a warm country like the plains of India, compared to countries in cold latitudes. It is not, however, quite so low as is generally believed.

3. A girl acquires the capacity for sexual intercourse when she arrives at puberty; and this latter is indicated by signs of general physical development, accompanied ordinarily by the appearance of the menstruation. But menstruation is not a sign of a girl having acquired the *full* capacity for sexual intercourse. It only shows that she has just commenced to enter on this new stage of her development; and I am of opinion that she cannot be considered to have attained to the minimum stage of such development until after at least another year.

4. This leads on next to the question what is the minimum age at which this occurs among the native girls in this country? On this point I regret being unable to give regular statistics of individual facts which have come to my knowledge. But I can make general statements from facts which I have seen and heard.

5. I know of a few rare instances of something like menstruation showing itself in very young children. Supposed ordinary menstruation I have also seen to have occurred in a few at the age of 10, and perhaps a few more at the age of 11. But in the majority, so far as I have seen, regular menstruation commences between 12 and 13, and sometimes later on. In connection with this, I might mention as a significant fact that menstruation at the ages of 10 and 11 has been seen only in girls who were married at a very early age, namely, at eight or nine; and that it appeared at the ordinary period 12 or 13 years in those whose marriage had been delayed. Early menstruation in most of those cases would therefore appear to be due to some provocative kind of influence.

6. From a careful consideration of the above facts, the legitimate inference would be that the minimum age at which Indian girls may be said to attain the capacity for sexual intercourse, even with their husbands, should not be fixed lower than 13. But even then it must be borne in mind that intercourse at this minimum age is not altogether unattended with risk. Instances of bodily injury of a greater or less degree by intercourse at this, and particularly at an earlier age, especially with a full-grown adult male, are not uncommon, though such cases very rarely come to light at the time.

7. Bearing on this point, I might mention an occurrence which is very commonly seen. Indian girls, as a rule, pass the first few years of their married lives between the houses of their parents and husbands, paying alternate visits to each. During this period, before the girl attains womanhood, she always welcomes the approach of her visit to her father's house with joy and gladness; but the return to her husband's house is often accompanied with sobs and crying. This disinclination to go back to her husband at this tender age may, I think, in many cases be due to the dread of what might be called *compulsory consent*.

8. The question as regards the effect of very early sexual intercourse with reference to maternity is mainly a social one. But maternity at such an early age, before the constitution has arrived at its maturity for the proper performance of this new function, is often followed by bodily injury and sometimes death. I have known serious bodily injury being done to child-mothers during parturition, and even death has occurred; or serious and fatal illnesses have developed after parturition; or even after leaving the child-bed the general health has been left in such a shattered condition that a life of lingering suffering found rest only in death. The consideration of the question of premature maternity should not therefore be altogether lost sight of when enacting a law fixing the minimum age of con-

sent. The protection of the law should be extended, though indirectly, in such a way as to minimize the chance of a girl being compelled to become a mother when she is but a mere child herself.

9. From the above considerations, I now beg to submit as my opinion that the minimum age of consent should not be below 13, but that it would be beneficial if it were fixed at 14.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th August 1890.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR D. O'CONNELL RAYE, Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta,

To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

In reply to your No. 8652, dated 6th August 1890, "Confidential," I have the honour to state that I am not able to furnish any facts bearing on the case of Phulmani Dassi, no such occurrence having ever come under my personal notice. I am aware from hearsay that violence resulting in death has more than once occurred from adult males having intercourse with children in Bengal, and I may perhaps suggest that a search should be made through the *post-mortem* records in the various civil stations for, say, the past ten years. The ages of the victims could thus be ascertained, and would form a basis on which to estimate the period of life at which early intercourse is unsafe. I do not think that the native midwifery practice in which Europeans are now and then consulted would be likely to disclose such cases.

2. I regret that I am unable from want of facts to assist the deliberations of Government. I can only express my opinion that adult intercourse with a girl under twelve must from the immature development of the parts always be a somewhat dangerous proceeding, and that at still earlier ages severe damage, not improbably of a fatal nature, cannot possibly be avoided.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd September 1890.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR E. A. BIRCH, Principal, Medical College, Calcutta,

To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

In reply to your No. 8651, dated 6th August, I have the honour to say that I am of opinion that the minimum age below which intercourse with a girl even by her husband should be considered as rape, should be 14 years. I find that many of the Bengalee medical practitioners agree with me in this matter. Many girls do not menstruate before 13 years of age, and indeed at that age are quite unfit for sexual intercourse, incapable of it I should say. It seems to me that this minority ought to be protected from the risk of mutilation and death. In my experience the process of parturition in very young girls is a terribly painful and hazardous one, producing, I believe, a very high mortality of which there is no record, nor is there likely to be any.

2. I have seen many cases of puerperal fever in Calcutta among girls who have become prematurely mothers, consequent upon sloughing and injuries inflicted during efforts to bring forth children.

3. I am aware that the view expressed above is rather an extreme one which it is not likely it will be possible to attain at first; but such is my conviction. The age of 12 I hold to be too low, and that, on the double medical grounds of capacity for the sexual act and the bearing of a child, protection by law will be abortive of good results if it does not extend to the age of 13 years, but that it ought to extend to 14 years.

Dated Dacca, the 18th August 1890.

Demi-official from—SURGEON-MAJOR F. C. NICHOLSON, Civil Surgeon, Dacca,

To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

Referring to your demi-official No. 8655 of the 6th instant, forwarding a copy of a demi-official letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 1st August 1890, regarding the necessity of raising the minimum age below which intercourse with a girl even by her husband should be regarded as rape, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. In India at present the minimum age of consent is 10, as is laid down in section 375, Indian Penal Code. In England this age was formerly fixed at 12, but since the passage of the Criminal Amendment Act in 1885 it has been raised to 13. By this Act it is a misdemeanour to have intercourse with a girl under 16 years even with her consent. This is an offence punishable with a lighter punishment than rape, which is a felony.

3. I think that the minimum age of consent in India should be raised, and I would advise that the age should be fixed at 13, as it is in England. I do not, however, think it necessary in this country to adopt the provision of the English law and make it a misdemeanour to have intercourse with a girl under 16.

4. My reason for raising the age of consent to 13 is that I think that no girl is fit for sexual intercourse with a male until she has arrived at puberty, and I am of opinion that the average age at which native girls arrive at puberty is 13, as is indicated by the establishment of menstruation and the development of the sexual organs.

5. I have arrived at the conclusion that 13 is the average age at which native girls reach puberty from a consideration of the following opinions and facts:—

(*a*) Several native medical practitioners, whom I have from time to time consulted on this point, have informed me that in their experience 13 is the most usual age for menstruation to be established.

(*b*) Dr. Modoo Soodon Gupto, quoted by Dr. Allan Webb in his "Pathologica Indica," gives it as his opinion that 13 is the age at which menstruation is usually established, and he quotes 37 cases of first menstruation in support of his opinion.

(c) Dr. Chevers in his "Medical Jurisprudence for India" quotes the above opinion and generally endorses it.

(d) Again my own observations and enquiries confirm this opinion, for I find that out of 68 cases of first menstruation I have collected, 49 occurred at 13 and over, while only 19 occurred before this age.

6. It is necessary to fix puberty as the period of girl life before which consent cannot be given, I think, because I believe that intercourse with a girl before puberty is liable to do her serious injury, and may even be the cause of her death, as was the case with Phulmani Dassi.

7. I have formed this opinion, because I have learned from numerous medical practitioners and others whom I have consulted on the matter, that immature girls are often seriously injured in a first connection with their husbands, especially when the husbands are of mature age. Such cases are seldom made public, as every one concerned desires to keep them quiet; but that they do occur, and not infrequently, I think there is no doubt.

8. It is rare probably that the injuries in such cases are so serious as to end in death, but that death sometimes occurs is certain. The case of Phulmani Dassi shows this, and Dr. Chevers in his work on medical jurisprudence alludes to several.

9. The statistics of rape on young girls also, I think, go to show what serious injuries may be inflicted on them in the act of a first connection. Dr. Harvey in the medico-legal reports for 1871, 1872 and 1873 mentions that in these years 133 girls of and under 12 years of age were raped. In 24 of these severe lacerations of the vagina, generally of the posterior wall, were found, and in 14 the perinæum was torn. Five of these cases terminated fatally.

10. The reasons I have advanced above for raising the age of consent are all based purely on physical and physiological grounds, but I think there are strong moral grounds also on which the age of consent should be raised; but these I do not think it necessary to enter on.

Dated Calcutta, the 9th August 1890.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR C. H. JOUBERT, Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta,

To—The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

With reference to your memorandum No. 8653 of the 6th instant, marked "Confidential," I have the honour to submit the following opinion.

1. The case of Phulmani Dassi, in which a child of 11 years and 4 months lost her life from the results of injuries sustained in the act of sexual intercourse with her husband, raises the question as to whether the present limit (minimum) of age for "consent," namely, 10 years, has not been fixed too low by the Indian Penal Code. Intercourse even by a husband below that age is punishable as rape: but above that age the present law appears to allow intercourse, though if serious injury results to the female, the man, as in the present case, is punishable under another section of the Code.

2. It appears to be the custom of the Hindus in this country not to openly allow sexual intercourse between men and their child-wives till the latter have menstruated once, though how far this custom is observed in point of fact is open to doubt. It would be impossible to obtain any certain information on this point, though the Hindu barrister who defended the accused in this case of Phulmani Dassi openly appealed in court to the Hindu members of the jury as to their personal knowledge of the universal custom of men having or attempting intercourse with their child-wives even under the age of 10 years.

3. Taking first the accepted opinion in Hindu society, that the first menstruation proclaims the female to have become mature and capable of maternity, no more erroneous opinion could exist. Menstruation is at first irregular; it may appear once and then not recur for many months. The first appearance is at most an indication that the sexual organs are commencing to prepare themselves for their future functions, in the same way that the appearance of the first few teeth in the infant proclaims that dentition is in progress, not that the time has arrived for an immediate change in the mode of nutrition. Menstruation commencing, therefore, is but *one* sign of the commencement of puberty, not that the child has suddenly become mature, become a woman. Indeed so little is menstruation the *only* reliable sign of puberty that it is not at all uncommon for young women to attain to all the other outward signs of puberty before they begin to menstruate. I know in England a young woman who was seduced and had a child before she ever menstruated. I know a young married woman in this country who has the most developed outward signs of maturity, and who has never menstruated owing to the absence of a uterus and ovaries. I have seen several cases of native women who have never menstruated, but who had all the outward signs of perfect puberty or maturity, though the uterus and ovaries were absent or rudimentary.

The idea therefore that the appearance of the first menstruation indicates maturity or the completion of puberty is absolutely incorrect.

4. But there is no question that though the sexual organs are immature, conception may occur from intercourse at a very early age. Ova capable of being fertilised are discharged from the ovaries independent of menstruation, and it is now believed that this discharge may and does occur before the first appearance of menstruation. If fertilisation occur before or just after the first menstruation, all may go apparently well, but the eventual results are often disastrous to the child-mother. The babe may come to the birth without there being strength on the part of the mother to bring forth (see Eden Hospital Case No. 16 in the annexed list), or the child may be born with terrible damage to the undeveloped passages of the mother, such as loss from sloughing of the base of the bladder or other parts of the vaginal wall, with incurable incontinence of urine resulting in the former case (see Eden Hospital Cases Nos. 2, 5, 8, 12, 14, 17 and 19 in the annexed list). For the few cases of the kind which are brought to a Calcutta hospital, scores, or perhaps hundreds, exist throughout the country. No statistics, however, are available to prove this, though the certainty of the frequent occurrence of such cases exists. Perhaps a reference to the mortuary registers throughout the country would show this, the ages of females dying in childbirth being asked for during the past two years.

5. Early or precocious maternity occurs in all countries, but for one case that goes well through the ordeal, hundreds probably suffer or die. I have references to the following early ages in cases recorded in England :—Ages of mothers=10 years, 10-11 years, 13 years, 12 years, 8 years, 13½ years, 13 years, 9 years, 12½ years, in Neale's Medical Digest, 1882; and 12 years and 11½ years in the British Medical Journal of 1888. But these cases are exceptional and do not justify a national custom of exposing all or most young females to the risks of immature maternity.

6. Apart from maternity there is the subordinate question also of the aptitude of the sexual organs of a young girl for the act of connexion with an adult man. With the progress of puberty the organs concerned with copulation develop in the same way as the breasts. The vagina lengthens and becomes more capacious, and the vulvar orifice enlarges. The child *grows* in this region as in other parts of the body. With undeveloped organs the amount of pain experienced in early connexion or attempts at it must be intense, and serious injuries must often be inflicted, sometimes proving fatal, as in the case of Phulmani Dassi. Amongst animals "consent" is apparently necessary for fertile intercourse, as the immature female will not permit the access of the male if the approach produces pain instead of the reverse. In this lies a safeguard which is not allowed to the unfortunate human child-wife.

7. The age of consent has in England been raised, I believe, to 16 years, and in this country it should not be fixed at less than 12 years, though 13 would hardly be an unfair limit. Any opposition to such a limit could not be founded on religious, social or moral grounds. It cannot be conducive to the moral health of any community to practically allow the rape of its female children and their exposure to all the possible horrors of premature maternity.

8. In the accompanying statement the ages noted are those given by the friends on the admission of the case, and the usual want of accuracy of the natives of India with regard to age must be considered. I particularly recollect the case of Sohidan (No. 16), admitted on 30th January 1889, moribund, who died before delivery could be effected, after having been in labour for many hours. The age is given as 17 years, but she was quite a child, probably under 14 years, or at all events she was quite immature.

The cases of vesico-vaginal fistula were all of long standing, the lasting discomfort of their condition having driven them at last to apply for relief at the hospital.

I think even this small number of recorded cases of injury in juvenile mothers justifies action in the matter, for though similar injuries take place in adults, they should never even be possible in females who are practically children.

9. In conclusion, I may repeat that in my opinion the age of consent should be raised if possible to 13 years, but certainly to 12.

Extracts from the Records of the Eden Hospital, Calcutta.

No.	Name.	Age.	Date.	Condition.
		Yrs.		
1	Saroda	16	14th July 1885	Instrumental labour, child dead.
2	Kusam	16	2nd October 1885	Vesico-vaginal fistula.
3	Saroda	13	8th February 1886	Metritis—strain of uterine ligaments.
4	Shaldamin	15	16th February 1886	Ruptured perinæum.
5	Kali Dasee	17	30th October 1886	Vesico-vaginal fistula.
6	Shakun Dasee	15	25th November 1886	Puerperal convulsions, instrumental abour.
7	Tripura	13	13th January 1887	Complicated labour.
8	Giriballa	16	15th April 1887	Recto-vaginal fistula.
9	Pragsha	17	23rd April 1887	Instrumental labour.
10	Basunta	13	18th June 1887	Pelvic cellulitis.
11	Bindu	13	3rd September 1887	Vulvar sores.
12	Giriballa	16	19th March 1888	Vesico-vaginal fistula.
13	Kristaballi	12	29th June 1888	Vulvar sores, syphilitic.
14	Mullika	16	16th July 1888	Vesico-vaginal fistula.
15	Phulmoni	16	17th December 1888	Puerperal septicæmia. Died.
16	Sohidan	17	30th January 1889	Tedious labour, moribund, died undelivered.
17	Ganoda	15	16th October 1889	Vesico-vaginal fistula and ruptured perinæum.
18	Panchi	16	11th November 1889	Puerperal convulsions, instrumental labour.
19	Noletta	17	3rd December 1889	Vesico-vaginal fistula.
20	Sorola	16	18th December 1889	Instumental labour
21	Jamabhai	13	3rd January 1890	Puerperal convulsions.
22	Untomi	16	6th February 1890	Instrumental labour.

No. 438, dated Midnapore, the 18th August 1890.

From—Surgeon-Major R. L. Dutt, M. D., Offg. Civil Surgeon of Midnapore,

To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

With reference to your No. 8656, dated 6th instant, covering a demi-official note from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, regarding the question of raising the Age of Consent of Indian girls, I have the honour to submit that the minimum age at which Indian girls should be allowed to cohabit even with their husbands should be raised from 10 to 13 years. All intercourse under 13 years of age should be regarded as rape. My opinion is based on the following considerations.

1. The physical incapacity of girls of ten years of age to cohabit with men. A few rare cases of unusual growth and development in girls are to be regarded as exceptions and are to be met with even in cold climates. Indian girls reach puberty at the age of 13 in the majority of cases. It is therefore necessary that the age of consent should be raised to 13, the age of puberty.

3. The inhuman and cruel practices resorted to by husbands in order to exercise their marital rights on immature girls of ten. Artificial or mechanical stimulation of the immature generative organs, however abhorrent to our feelings, is not an unusual practice with many husbands. Inflammation and excoriation of vulva, difficult and painful micturition and defœcation, entail intense suffering on the innocent victims. I need scarcely say much on the disastrous effects on the heart and mind. I have seen instances where the shock of this unnatural process has been so great as to drive young girls to entertain intense aversion and dread for the husbands, or even to commit suicide. Cases of rape, such as was committed by Hurri Mohun Maiti, are not infrequent results of this unnatural cohabitation. As long as such cases do not prove fatal or come to the notice of the police, they are invariably suppressed by the relatives of the girl or the husband. It is not unusual to observe elderly female relatives persuading or even forcing unwilling girls to sleep with their husbands.

4. Premature sexual intercourse tells also by its remote effects on Indian wives. Mechanical dilatation of the hymen, conical dilatation of the vagina, displacements of the uterus, and peculiar hyper-trophical condition of the labiæ are its local effects. With an undeveloped pelvis pregnancy entails very often serious consequences, *viz.*, difficult labour, puerperal complications, and heavy infantile mortality. Among its constitutional effects I may note down the arrested development of body and mind. A victim to this atrocious practice is known by her girlish face, hands and feet, with the body and figure of an old woman, a description that applies to most grown-up Indian women. A mechanical submission to domestic drudgery and tyranny is a sufficient test of her intelligence.

5. In fact marriage with all the deleterious consequences narrated above is the chief cause of degeneration of the Indian race, their excessive sickness and mortality. The raising of the age of consent of Indian girls will therefore be an important step towards improvement of the race. If the people of this country, Bengalees in particular, had not been enervated by this unnatural custom, they would have preserved the stamina to withstand the baneful effects of *malaria* and the cholera germ. This is a statement I make after observation for several years of the worst epidemic diseases of Bengal. Placed in an equally unhealthy environment, the European may be said to enjoy an immunity to which the Indian is an utter stranger.

6. I may, in conclusion, be permitted to state that if there is at present a question which more than others demands the interference of the State, it is the one under consideration. If the Government takes the initiative in legislating on this important question, I am almost sure it will be supported by the public opinion of India and of all civilized countries.

No. 503, dated Hooghly, the 15th September 1890.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR B. GUPTA, M.B., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Hooghly,

To—The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

With reference to your demi-official letter No. 8658 of the 6th ultimo, marked "Confidential," forwarding a copy of a demi-official letter from the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, I have the honour to submit the following report containing an expression of my opinion on the subject raised in that letter.

2. When we study the anatomy and physiology of the female generative organs, we find that up to a certain age they remain small, rudimentary and functionally inactive After this age these organs become larger, more developed in structure, and functionally active. The ovaries begin to discharge ovules or female generative elements which remain ready in the female genital tract for impregnation by the male generative elements. When this has taken place, a girl is said to have arrived at puberty, indicated in the large majority of cases by the appearance of menstruation and accompanied by certain well-marked changes in the female system. For instance, "the pubes become covered with hair, the breasts enlarge, the pelvis assumes its fully developed form, and the general contour of the body fills out." These changes signify that the female is capable of conception and child-bearing. With all these forward changes and sexual capability in a girl, we find that, even on the establishment of puberty, her system in general, and generative organs in particular, are far from being mature, and that it will take at least three to four years for a girl to attain that maturity.

3. From these physiological considerations the following conclusions are deducible:—

I.—That before the establishment of puberty a girl is physically and physiologically incapable of sexual intercourse.

II.—That on the establishment of puberty a girl is physically and physiologically capable of sexual intercourse with a young male, but that child-bearing, though possible, generally leads to physical injuries and disease.

III.—That a girl does not attain full physiological fitness for sexual intercourse until she becomes physiologically matured to become a mother.

4. The questions now arise—

(*a*) What is the age of puberty in this country?

(*b*) What is the age of sexual maturity?

(*a*) Without discussing the subject at length, I shall state my opinion that the majority of girls in these provinces arrive at puberty between 12 and 14 years of age, the largest number on the completion of the thirteenth year. In support of this opinion I shall quote some English authorities. Dr. Graily Hewitt, of London, says in his work on the diseases of women: "The age during which the catamenial discharge occurs is open to certain variations, but, as a rule, it begins during the age of 14 and 16." This refers to English women. Again he says: "The mean age of the commencement of the catamenia appears to be about two years earlier in the warmer than in the more temperate climates. Thus in India the mean age in 597 cases collected by Roberton was 13 years." Dr. W. S. Playfair, of London, in his treatise on the Science and Practice of Midwifery, volume I, page 68, says: "In temperate climate it (catamenia) generally commences between fourteenth and sixteenth year, the largest number of cases being met with in the fifteenth year." Again the same authority says: "There can be no doubt, however, that a larger pro-

portion of girls menstruate early in warm climates. Joulin found that in tropical climates out of 1,635 cases the largest proportion begin to menstruate between the twelfth and thirteenth year, so that there is an average difference of more than two years between the period of its establishment in the tropics and in the temperate countries." The same authority again states: "Harris states that among the Hindus 1 to 2 per cent. menstruate as early as 9 years of age; 3 to 4 per cent. at 10; 8 per cent. at 11, and 25 per cent. at 12." These figures account for 39 per cent. only; the obvious inference therefore is that the remaining 61 per cent. menstruate after 12 years of age.

(*b*) A girl does not arrive at the age of sexual maturity when she is fully fitted by nature to become a mother, until some years after the establishment of puberty. In this country 16 to 18 years may be taken as the age of sexual maturity, and therefore physiologically proper age for marriage.

5. To fix legally 16 years as the minimum age below which sexual intercourse should be punishable would be physiologically proper and socially and morally beneficial to the people of these provinces. Such a legal limit of age would practically prevent all dangers of premature intercourse, and considerably reduce the more serious evils of early child-bearing. I have no doubt whatever that early child-bearing in this country causes more evils in the way of physical injuries, disease, and death than premature sexual intercourse, though this latter class of evil is sufficiently grave to justify an interference to protect the girls.

6. From what has been stated above, it will be clear that there is a great necessity for raising the minimum age of permissible sexual intercourse, and this, in my opinion, should be fixed at 16 years of age. This will produce excellent results and remove serious evils. If, however, it is considered inexpedient from other than physiological grounds to fix 16 years as the minimum age, then it should be fixed at the upper limit of the menstrual age, viz., 14 years.

7. I have already briefly indicated above the benefits which will result from fixing the minimum age at 16 years, and therefore I need not refer to them again here. But I shall briefly point out the advantages and the disadvantages of fixing the minimum age at 14 years:—(1) The most important advantage will be the prevention of the premature sexual intercourse, and therefore its dangers, such as rupture of the vagina, &c. (2) The next advantage will be this, that the great majority of girls who menstruate at 12 and 13 will gain some time (one to two years) for further growth and maturity, and that they will therefore be better fitted for sexual intercourse and child-bearing at 14 than at either 12 or 13, and consequently some of the worst evils of too early child-bearing will be avoided. The disadvantage will be this, that girls will continue to become mothers before the age of sexual maturity, and they and their offsprings will continue to suffer from those causes of ill-health which are necessary consequences of premature maternity.

Dated Khoolna, the 1st October 1890.

From—K. D. GHOSE, Esq., M.D., Civil Medical Officer, Khoolna,

To—The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

With reference to your demi-official No. 8657, dated the 6th of August last, I beg to say that in my opinion thirteen should be the minimum age before which intercourse with a girl, even by her husband and with consent, should be regarded as rape.

2. As far as my information and personal knowledge of Hindu society go, there are many cases, like that of Phulmoni, which do not see the light and are hushed up. Hindu society is so constituted that even if a law is passed to make such intercourse penal it will be difficult to bring the culprits to justice. A case occurred not long ago in the Satkhira sub-division of this district, in which rape by a cousin with a girl of tender years was attempted to be hushed up by the relations, and the man was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. It was by a Government appeal to the High Court that conviction was ultimately effected. If such be the case in a matter of positive incest, what can be expected in cases in which intercourse by a husband before the age of puberty is sanctioned by society and early marriage is publicly defended by men who are supposed to have had a liberal English education? My own opinion on the subject is that the age of consent should by all means be raised to thirteen under section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, both under clause 5 and under the clause of exception; but it will not be an effectual remedy of the evil complained of until early marriage is discountenanced by public opinion or stopped by law, for which Mr. Malabari, of Bombay, is so nobly fighting.

Dated Darjeeling, the 18th October 1890.

Demi-official from—E. E. LOWIS, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your demi-official of 10th September, on the subject of raising the Age of Consent, I have consulted the district officers and others, and find a consensus of opinion as to the existence of the practice of consummation of marriage with immature girls throughout the division, except perhaps in the Julpiguree district, where the Meches and other aboriginal tribes do not favour child-marriage, and where, amongst the Mahomedans and Rajbungshis, females being useful in field work, are not generally married until they are more advanced in age. With this exception, the existence of the custom is admitted, the only difference of opinion being as to its prevalence. Some say that the practice is not very prevalent and is dying out owing to the spread of education amongst the people. I find those who express this opinion are persons who also express themselves as averse to any change in the law.

Others again assert that the practice is very prevalent, and that the female members of the bride's family often adopt measures to hasten menstruation, and in any case do not try to prevent the husband cohabiting with his wife as soon as the act is physically possible; the fact of both parties being often immature preventing serious consequences. The Magistrate of Rajshahye, himself a native, is very strongly of opinion that the practice is prevalent; and in support of his assertion quotes the existence of common Bengali bye-words and proverbs referring to the subject, as, for instance, that consummation of marriage with a girl of eight years of age is painful. He contends that the existence of such proverbs shows that consummation of marriage at a very early age is an idea familiar to the people. On the whole, I am of opinion that the practice of consummating marriage with immature girls is not uncommon, and that the practice does not appear to be confined to any particular caste or sect amongst Hindus or Mahomedans. I did not, I may add, refer the matter to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, as the question has reference to the inhabitants of the plains only.

Dated Dacca, the 14th October 1890.

Demi-official from—A. W. B. POWER, ESQ., Officiating Commissioner of Dacca,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I have consulted the District Officers of Mymensingh, Furreedpore, and Backergunge, and a number of Hindu gentlemen in Dacca, on the subject mooted in your demi-official of the 10th ultimo; also Nawab Ashanullah, whose reply has not yet been received, but will be communicated hereafter.

Mr. Gupta says—

The practice of consummating marriage before girls attain puberty exists to a certain extent in this district as more or less in all parts of Bengal; but generally it is more prevalent among the lower than among the higher castes of Hindus. The marriageable age of girls among Brahmins, Voidyas, and Kayasthas has been gradually raised to 11 or 12 and sometimes 13, or shortly before they attain maturity. This is owing partly to the spread of English education and the imbibition of Western ideas, and partly to the highly increased expense of giving away girls in marriage. But early marriage is as prevalent among the lower and uneducated classes as before. Among respectable Mahomedans the girls are generally married about the time of their puberty, and the evil hardly exists. But among the lower classes of Mahomedans, particularly in Eastern Bengal, who were originally the lowest castes of Hindus, the practice of early marriage and consummating it before maturity is as prevalent as among the lower castes of Hindus.

Among the Hindus the custom at present is that just after marriage a girl goes and lives in her husband's house for a few days, after which she returns to her parents house. When she menstruates for the first time, she and her husband go through a ceremony which is called the second marriage. This ceremony is now gradually becoming obsolute among the higher castes. Between the first and the second marriage, however, which often covers a period of two or three years, the husband is now and then invited to his father-in-law's house and the wife brought to her husband's house, particularly at festivals, and on these occasions the husband and the wife meet and sleep together.

According to the Hindu Shastras, the first marriage is a betrothal, though irrevocable, but the second is the real marriage. Cohabitation before puberty is strictly prohibited by Manu and other Hindu law-givers, but, as in many other cases, this wholesome injunction is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Raising the age of consent from ten years will be not only not opposed to Hinduism, but in strict conformity with it. I am very glad that the healthy movement has been taken up in England by Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, Lord Reay and other influential Indian celebrities. The objection raised by one or two vernacular prints is silly and not endorsed even by the orthodox Hindus. The Hindu society being more dead than alive is unable to carry out reforms without the helping hand of Government and healthy legal enactments. The Government which abolished *suttee* and legalized widow re-marriage need feel no hesitation in doing away with a barbarous custom directly opposed to all the sanctions of Hinduism.

The only difficulty which is at all likely to arise is, I think, about fixing the exact age of consent. Indian girls generally attain puberty at 12 or 13, and the age of consent may be raised to 12, but some girls attain maturity at 11, and others not before 14; and I think it will be better to fix the date of a girl's first menstruation as her time of consent, and to make cohabitation before menstruation penal. Proving menstruation is a matter of delicacy and difficulty, but the whole question is a delicate one, and proving the exact age is none the less difficult, and I think, on the whole, it is better to fix a natural than an arbitrary limit.

Mr. N. K. Bose describes the facts similarly and writes—

It is futile to expect that early marriage will be stopped by raising the age of consent. This custom has *grown* among the people and is considered as a great restraint on immoral conduct. It is impolitic to hurry on changes which by altering an existing custom would alter the current of lives of myriads of people before wiser customs had grown up to take its place. If the age of consent is raised to 12 years, young couples must be prevented from coming together before the girls

attain that age. For, if young persons are married and are allowed to come together, intercourse will probably take place and an offence under the Penal Code will be committed. The only way of effectively obviating this contingency is not to marry girls before they attain the age of 12 years. But the custom of early marriage will prevail until the people themselves change it for a better one. The result will be that offences will be committed by young couples. Who is to give the information? Not, certainly, the young couples themselves or their parents and guardians, unless the girl is very much hurt. If she is hurt, there are other sections in the Penal Code under which the person causing hurt may be made liable. If, then, the age of consent is raised, the duty of finding out whether a young couple have had intercourse will inevitably fall upon the police officers The moment this duty is imposed on them, they will very soon make it a profitable business to watch such an interesting couple.

Among educated classes early marriage is gradually disappearing, and I think for an alien Government the *laissez faire* policy is the best policy in the matter. You cannot force reform down the throat of an unwilling people. I altogether deprecate Government interference in a matter which must be left to the good sense of the people themselves, and legislative interference in which is likely to do little good and be beset with grave practical difficulties.

Mr. Savage says—

In this district, among all classes of Hindus and Mussulmans, girls are generally married between the ages of 9 and 11, and consummation follows as soon as menstruation commences, which ordinarily is said to be about the 11th year.

If the age of consent were raised to 12, it is certain that at least one-half of the married male inhabitants of this district would be liable to punishment under section 375, Indian Penal Code, and the Government would be compelled either to allow the law to be ignored or to take steps which would cause widespread discontent. There is no doubt among the educated classes a growing feeling against early marriages, but those classes form an almost infinitesimal minority, and it will be many years—it may be centuries—before their precepts or example will lead to any appreciable change in the opinions and prejudices of the great bulk of the population.

The Hindu gentlemen of Dacca are unanimous in the opinion that as girls are now married at a comparatively advanced age the practice of consummation of marriage with immature girls is fast declining and hardly exists among people of the educated classes. In the lower strata of society the custom yet exists, but it is believed only to a limited extent.

One gentleman of the advanced school deprecates legislation; the others would raise the age of consent to 12. They all affirm that Hindu society is thoroughly opposed to legislation on the subject of "marriageable age," as it would interfere with their religious and social rites and customs.

I myself think the age of consent should be raised to 12 years, provided that sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife who has menstruated shall not be rape, whatever be her age.

Dated Bhagulpore, the 31st October 1890.

Demi-official from—C. C. QUINN, ESQ., Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I have not been able to obtain any very detailed or complete information as to how far the practice of consummating marriage with immature girls is prevalent in this division. Among respectable natives the general rule is that girls do not go to live with their husbands until they have menstruated, and among respectable Mahomedans girls are not married before the age of 12, by which time menstruation is supposed to take place, and I am told that under the Mahomedan law a marriage which has taken place before the girl has menstruated can be set aside. Among the lower classes of Hindus, and also of Mahomedans, though perhaps to a less extent, there is no doubt that the consummation of marriage with immature girls is of frequent occurrence. Girls are sent to their husbands' house at a very early age, and often long before menstruation has begun, and when there no restriction is placed on the husband, the natural consequence being that sexual intercourse must frequently take place while the wife is quite immature.

At the same time I may mention that the Civil Surgeon of Bhagulpore states that he has never made a *post mortem* examination in any case in which death has been caused by sexual intercourse with an immature girl, and that he has never had to treat a case in which enquiries were so caused, and the Assistant Surgeon's experience is the same. Among the Sonthals girls are not married until they have reached the age of 15 or 16 and are fully developed, and

the result is that the women are much more robust than Hindu women of the same class, and the children are more hardy and vigorous.

Dated Cuttack, the 10th October 1890.

Demi-official from—C. F. WORSLEY, ESQ., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,

To—The Chief Secratary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your demi-official letter of 10th ultimo, regarding "the Age of Consent," my inquiries lead me to believe that the practice of consummating marriage with immature girls does not exist at all in this division. The Assistant Superintendent, Nund Kishore Das, assures me that he has never heard of an instance of such consummation, and that he is certain that the practice does not exist in Orissa.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary of India for the week ending at 8 a. m. on Monday, January 5th, 1891.

Very quiet weather has prevailed throughout India during the week under review. Anticyclonic conditions of the normal cold-weather type prevailed over India on the first day of the period, and these conditions, modified in some degree by the daily changes of pressure, continued till the last day. The winds radiated out from the high-pressure area, blowing from north-west and west down the Gangetic plain, from north-west over the Central Provinces, and from north over Sind, Guzerat, and Kathiawar. Over the Bay area the wind's direction was generally northerly, and over the west of the Peninsula easterly. Rain was reported from the western Punjab and Baluchistan on the 30th (the first day of the period), but after that day the weather cleared and no rain fell for the rest of the week in any part of the Indian region.

The chart of the 30th showed that the barometer was rising except in Bengal and the Carnatic. Readings decreased from a high-pressure area (30·25" and above) in the extreme north-west to a low-pressure area (30·00" and below) over the south of the Bay. This range of pressure was approximately normal, and the winds were generally about average in force. They blew from the usual anticyclonic directions. Rain in moderate or small amounts was reported from Baluchistan and the following stations in the Punjab, Lahore, Sialkote, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, and Murree. On the following day the barometer was falling almost everywhere, but the changes were not sufficiently large to occasion any material alteration in the distribution of pressure. The winds were also generally unaltered in direction. Rain had ceased in the Punjab and Baluchistan, and the weather was fine almost everywhere. On the 1st January the barometer had risen again, except in parts of the Peninsula, Bengal, and Burma. Readings decreased from 30·25" in the extreme north-west to 29·95" over the south of the Bay. The barometric difference was somewhat larger than usual, and the winds without changing their directions were somewhat stronger than on the preceding days. The weather was very fine. On the 2nd the barometer was still rising over the greater part of the country, but was falling again in the North-West. These changes had occasioned some decrease in the amount of the barometric difference, but in other respects conditions were generally unaltered. The weather was fine. On the 3rd the barometer was falling except in Burma and the Carnatic. The wind had fallen to a calm at a great number of the north-western and central stations, and the sky had become more

cloudy over the Punjab. On the 4th the barometer was falling except at a few stations in Burma. Pressure was high and uniform over North-Western and Central India, but moderate gradients prevailed over Southern India and the south of the Bay. Calms again predominated over North-Western and Central India, but at some southern stations the winds were moderately strong, and at Colombo very strong. The weather was cloudy in the North-West, and in Madras. The chart of the 5th showed very similar conditions.

Temperature—Has been much steadier than of late, and the mean variations at the close of the week exhibit smaller departures from the normal average than has been the case of late. In Bengal and Madras the mean temperature has been below the normal throughout the week, and in the other provinces, though one or two days have shown a higher mean temperature than is usual, the general condition has been one of slightly defective temperature. On the mornings of the 1st and 2nd the minimum temperatures were very generally low, and slight frost was experienced at several plains stations. On the hills both day and night temperatures have been high.

The following table shows the variations in the mean temperature according to Provinces for the present and for the past week:—

PROVINCES.	Variation of temperature from normal for past week.	Variation of temperature from normal for present week.
	°	°
Burma	—1·2	—0·5
Bengal	+0·5	—0·8
North-Western Provinces	—1·0	—0·7
Punjab	—3·7	—0·3
Bombay	+2·6	—0·6
Central Provinces	+4·3	—1·2
Guzerat and Central India	—0·3	0
Sind and Rajputana	—2·7	+0·3
Madras	+1·9	—1·2

With the exceptions of Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana, where the mean temperature was about normal, the temperature of the present week was below the average in all provinces of India, the deficiency ranging from 0·°3 in the Punjab to 1·°2 in the Central Provinces and Madras.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week has been practically *nil*. The north-west and hill districts of the Punjab and North Oudh had a few showers at the commencement of the week, the remains of the disturbance which affected the weather in North-West India last week, but with these exceptions there was no rain in any part of India during the week. The normal rainfall for the week is very light—in no division of India equalling ¼ of an inch—so that the present deficiency has had very little effect on the seasonal rainfall.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 5th, 1891.			Rainfall data from October 14th to January 5th, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 14th to January 5th, 1891.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	2·38	5·02	− 53
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	−0·04	5·42	6·05	− 10
	Central do.	0	0	0	4·49	4·32	+ 4
	Upper do.	0	?	?	3·20	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·02	−0·02	5·81	5·73	+ 1
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·09	−0·09	3·82	4·20	− 9
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·09	−0·09	2·96	4·05	− 27
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0	0·09	−0·09	4·52	3·07	+ 47
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·08	−0·08	5·95	3·16	+ 92
	Central do.	0	0·03	−0·03	4·89	2·65	+ 85
	North do.	0	0·01	−0·01	10·79	2·61	+313
	Orissa	0	0·05	−0·05	4·95	5·60	− 12
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·04	−0·04	1·01	2·04	− 50
	Behar (South)	0	0·06	−0·06	1·34	1·77	− 24
	Do. (North)	0	0·06	−0·06	3·20	1·48	+116
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·36	1·11	− 68
	Oudh (South)	0	0·02	−0·02	0·15	0·71	− 79
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·06	−0·04	0·40	0·63	− 37
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·17	0·71	− 76
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·25	0·36	− 31
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·06	−0·06	0·55	0·70	− 21
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·06	−0·06	1·68	0·48	+250
	Do. (Central)	0	0·12	−0·12	0·75	0·71	+ 6
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·12	−0·12	2·22	1·08	+106
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·02	0·22	−0·20	3·53	2·43	+ 45
	Do. (North-West)	0·19	0·15	+0·04	4·98	1·85	+169
	Do. (West)	0	0·05	−0·05	2·64	0·53	+398
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·11	−0·11	10·25	11·52	− 11
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·23	−0·23	9·96	12·53	− 21
	Coorg	0	0	0	8·26	9·08	− 9
	Mysore	0	0·06	−0·06	7·81	5·20	+ 50
	Konkan	0	0	0	2·02	2·05	− 1
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·04	−0·04	5·53	3·75	+ 47
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·11	−0·11	3·18	3·27	− 3
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·17	−0·17	2·31	2·93	− 21
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·12	−0·12	2·91	1·67	+ 74
	Do. do. (Central)	0	0·10	−0·10	2·55	1·48	+ 72
	Do. do. (East)	0	0·22	−0·22	1·43	1·57	− 9
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0·55	− 93
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	−0·01	0·06	0·30	− 80
	Sind	0	0·01	−0·01	1·95	0·19	+926
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·22	1·03	− 79
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·02	−0·02	0·91	0·53	+ 72
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·27	0·21	+ 28
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·08	−0·08	7·86	9·08	− 13
	Do. (A)	0	?	?	4·40	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	2·79	2·21	+ 26
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	4·96	4·61	+ 8
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·08	−0·08	8·84	15·02	− 41
	Do. (South)	0	0·12	−0·12	10·60	17·61	− 40
	Madras (South)	0	0·22	−0·22	11·49	13·53	− 15

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *8th January, 1891.*

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th January.*—No rain anywhere, and large loss of crops has already occurred in the affected tracts, especially in the southern and eastern portion of North Arcot and in the three adjoining taluks of Chingleput and Tinnevelly. Rain urgently wanted in Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Salem. Prices falling in three northern districts; stationary in three others, and slightly rising in most of the other districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Slight rain in Upper Sind. Crops withering in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, and damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi. Cotton diseased or blighted in parts of four districts, and not satisfactory in one. Wheat damaged by rust in one district. Crops otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th January.*—No rain; fine dry weather prevails generally. Winter rice harvest is nearly over, and the outturn, as reported in previous weeks, is good except in the flooded area of Central Bengal and the Sarun district. *Rabi* crops are doing well, but would be improved generally by light rain. Poppy and tobacco crops are progressing satisfactorily. In Patna and Monghyr slight damage has been done to poppy by caterpillars. Sugarcane harvest is in progress, and a fair outturn may be expected. *Kalai* and *mung* pulses and potatoes are being gathered with good results. Cultivation of *boro* or spring rice is proceeding in some districts. Price of common rice has been stationary in almost all districts during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Weather clear with occasional clouds; rain much needed. Condition of *rabi* crops satisfactory; poppy thriving. Supplies are ample, and prices generally are stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Prices stationary in all districts, except Delhi where they are unsettled. Sowings of *rabi* crops over. More rain wanted in Hissar and Delhi. Condition of standing crops is good. Recent rains have been very beneficial to crops which are flourishing. Flights of locusts appeared in four tahsils in the Rawalpindi district. Fodder is reported to be sufficient in all districts, except Delhi where it is scarce. Poppy weeding is in progress in Jullundur, and sowings completed in Amritsar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Weather clear and cold, a little rain is required in Bilaspore. Prospects of winter crops continue good. Harvesting of rice and other autumn crops nearly completed. Outturn good.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Reaping is well advanced in most districts, and is completed in Tharrawaddy. In Shwebo and Meiktila ploughing for dry-weather paddy, and in Sagaing and Kyaukse transplanting of dry-weather paddy, continue. In Pakkoku millets are being collected. The price of paddy has fallen in three districts, considerably in three others, and has risen in one.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy nearly finished. Gathering of pulses continues. Pruning of tea going on.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Crops and prospects generally favourable. Outturn of harvest fair. No material change in prices.

No change in Coorg during the week.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Weather cold in Berar. Threshing of *jowari* continues. Cotton-picking in progress. *Rabi* crops in good condition. Land under preparation for next *kharif* crops in Buldana. Fodder sufficient except in the Ellichpur and Daryapur taluks. Prices almost steady.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. *Tabi* crops sowing continues. Standing *rabi* crops thriving. Prices: wheat 12, coarse rice 11½, white juar 17, yellow juar 19, and *tur* 17 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th January.*—No change since last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. Harvests fair. Slight damage to pulse crop in Dholepore. Pasturage or fodder scarce in five Agencies and Ajmere; sufficient elsewhere. Prices fluctuating.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th January.*—Weather foggy and cold. Land is being prepared for potatoes and cucumbers.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVII of 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 21st December, 1889. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 20th December, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st December, 1889. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 20th December, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
20th Dec., 1890	East Indian (a)	1,526	9,17,229	601	1,526	8,98,592	589	3,14,82,496	543	2,95,29,100	509	...	19,53,396
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,955	192	57	7,616	134	3,65,839	168	3,76,677	173	10,838	...
20th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,172	60	36	2,074	58	75,754	57	73,673	55	...	2,081
20th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	347	43,551	126	585	71,100	122	12,78,900	110	21,93,355	101	9,14,365	...
20th ditto	Indian Midland (c)	752	87,052	116	752	84,228	112	22,48,302	86	22,52,972	79	4,670	...
27th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,88,309	233	1,672	3,82,000	228	1,38,06,347	219	1,16,22,305	184	..	21,83,982
20th ditto	Southern Maratha	978	84,881	87	1,043	96,951	93	29,51,930	87	32,46,441	83	2,94,511	...
20th ditto	Ditto, Mysore section	296	22,499	76	296	26,047	88	7,06,075	72	8,91,317	79	1,85,242	...
20th ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal—Nellore-Tirupati section	83	4,423	53	83	5,321	64	1,80,735	58	1,72,914	55	...	7,821
	Villupuram-Tiruvannamalai section	...	..	...	42	1,100	26	...	...	(d)17,975	86	17,975	...
20th ditto	Bengal and North-Western*	649	85,699	132	699	82,600	118	30,70,299	125	31,21,006	122	50,707	...
	TOTAL	6,396	16,46,770	257	6,791	16,57,629	244	5,61,66,767	240	5,34,97,795	210	..	26,68,972
	State Lines worked by the State.												
20th Dec., 1890	North Western	2,369	(e)5,93,522	251	2,395	(f)5,12,336	214	(g) 2,06,50,574	223	(f) 1,90,98,997	211	...	15,51,577
20th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,62,036	234	692	1,42,728	206	54,79,250	208	49,22,448	187	...	5,56,802
13th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	...	..	...	(h)	...	(i)2,25,118	58	(j)2,18,148	56	...	6,970
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,82,013	378	763	2,38,500	313	82,89,629	303	82,26,319	285	...	63,310
20th ditto	Bengal Central†	125	13,315	107	125	14,200	114	5,50,299	110	4,78,839	101	...	71,460
20th ditto	Nalhati	27	2,858	106	27	2,010	74	72,378	70	67,750	65	...	4,628
20th ditto	Wardha Coal (k)	45	16,021	356	45	16,505	369	5,74,156	337	7,10,357	419	1,36,201	...
20th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	436	62	8	452	57	7,926	28	12,891	42	4,965	...
13th ditto	Jorhát	..	.		...	(h)	...	(i)43,618	40	(j)45,973	44	2,355	...
20th ditto	Burma (l)	553	76,692	139	556	99,530	179	32,67,723	156	36,45,545	174	3,77,822	...
	TOTAL	4,565	11,46,893	251	4,611	10,26,351	223	3,91,60,671	218	3,74,27,267	209	...	17,33,404
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
20th Dec., 1890	Great Indian Peninsula (m)	1,447	8,90,746	616	1,447	8,88,334	614	2,41,04,372	441	2,50,05,380	459	9,01,008	...
27th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,50,784	564	461	2,60,000	564	91,05,047	522	88,31,915	508	...	2,73,132
20th ditto	Madras	840	1,72,821	206	840	1,94,064	231	67,13,960	211	70,86,372	224	3,72,412	...
20th ditto	South Indian	654	1,06,137	162	655	1,16,812	178	42,10,396	170	45,13,230	183	3,02,834	...
	TOTAL	3,402	14,20,488	420	3,403	14,59,210	429	4,41,33,775	343	4,54,36,897	354	13,03,122	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		14,363	42,23,151	294	14,805	41,43,190	280	13,94,61,213	257	13,63,61,959	243	...	30,99,254
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...		..			...	7,29,62,228	134	7,08,39,288	126	...	21,22,940
NET RECEIPTS			...	...	.	...	..	6,64,98,985	123	6,55,22,671	117	...	9,76,314
	Assisted Companies.												
20th Dec., 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	3,811	173	22	3,733	170	1,97,861	234	1,94,286	230	...	3,575
20th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,597	69	67	4,475	67	2,60,648	105	2,56,107	103	...	4,541
6th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	..	...	.	...	(h)		(n)3,28,705	117	(o)3,51,703	125	22,998	...
	TOTAL	89	8,408	94	89	8,208	92	7,87,214	124	8,02,096	127	14,882	..
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
20th Dec., 1890	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	41,802	118	354	52,593	149	16,74,566	125	17,90,258	134	1,15,692	...
27th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,664	45	72	2,730	38	99,851	45	1,44,762	56	44,911	..
27th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,126	42	27	900	33	38,105	37	33,950	33	...	4,15[illegible]
27th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlad	.	...	...	13	710	55	...	...	(p)30,810	72	30,810	...
	TOTAL	440	45,682	104	466	56,933	122	18,12,522	109	19,99,780	115	1,87,258	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
20th Dec., 1890	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	8,277	77	108	8,323	77	(q)82,770	77	3,72,883	92	2,90,113	...
	Native States Lines.												
27th Dec., 1890	Jodhpore	124	6,597	53	124	6,300	51	2,51,577	54	2,56,907	55	5,330	...
20th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	329	23,135	70	334	28,013	84	9,28,446	87	11,02,488	88	1,74,042	...
20th ditto	Morvi	68	3,718	55	94	5,385	57	1,34,243	52	2,22,760	62	88,517	...
	TOTAL	521	33,450	64	553	39,698	72	13,14,266	73	15,82,155	76	2,67,889	...

(a) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Ásansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(c) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(d) Total receipts from 17th November, 1890.
(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway only.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(g) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway from 1st April to 21st December, 1889, and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railway from 1st April to 12th October, 1889.
(h) Return not received.
(i) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th December, 1889.
(j) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th December, 1890.
(k) Includes Warora Colliery.
(l) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(m) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railway
(n) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th December, 1889.
(o) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th December, 1890.
(p) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890
(q) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889.
* Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience clas among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railw Company.
† Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this 1 is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1890-91, and of the nineteen preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

YEAR.	For the nine months, April to December. Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				Burma.				Total British India.					YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . . .	7,65	55,99	16,59	80,23	5,00	33,67	3,10	41,77	93	93	1,38	3,24	2,66	8,92	9,93	21,51	1,17	3,16	12,78	17,11	17,41	1,02,67	1,20,08	43,78	1,63,86	1871-72
1872-73 . . .	9,08	52,55	18,12	79,75	3,93	31,83	2,59	38,35	81	92	1,62	3,35	2,88	8,68	7,96	19,52	2,19	3,54	22,31	28,04	18,89	97,52	1,16,41	52,60	1,69,01	1872-73
1873-74 . . .	7,79	51,64	14,08	73,51	4,51	34,03	2,64	41,18	90	77	90	2,57	2,70	10,24	9,87	22,81	2,38	3,46	16,41	22,25	18,28	1,00,14	1,18,42	43,90	1,62,32	1873-74
1874-75 . . .	8,85	58,68	11,14	78,67	4,97	34,99	3,01	42,97	86	63	1,10	2,59	2,71	10,17	9,64	22,52	2,92	5,10	11,22	19,24	20,31	1,09,57	1,29,88	36,11	1,65,99	1874-75
1875-76 . . .	9,37	57,45	11,65	78,47	4,95	30,55	3,77	39,27	97	79	1,02	2,78	3,15	10,41	8,60	22,16	2,87	3,67	19,35	25,89	21,31	1,02,87	1,24,18	44,39	1,68,57	1875-76
1876-77 . . .	9,65	49,49	10,93	70,07	6,18	31,26	83	38,27	1,16	58	20	1,94	4,11	9,06	5,63	18,80	3,14	3,80	13,59	20,53	24,24	94,19	1,18,43	31,18	1,49,61	1876-77
1877-78 . . .	10,71	59,44	13,04	83,19	6,31	35,95	77	43,03	1,49	70	32	2,51	4,06	6,58	1,54	12,18	3,62	4,60	10,17	18,39	26,19	1,07,27	1,33,46	25,84	1,59,30	1877-78
1878-79 . . .	9,68	49,72	11,62	71,02	6,28	33,26	1,54	41,08	1,42	44	19	2,05	4,03	6,81	3,39	14,23	4,92	5,07	15,33	25,32	26,33	95,30	1,21,63	32,07	1,53,70	1878-79
1879-80 . . .	9,04	46,91	7,68	63,63	7,04	28,75	1,46	37,25	2,40	55	19	3,14	3,90	6,93	5,28	16,11	5,07	4,91	18,00	27,98	27,45	88,05	1,15,50	32,61	1,48,11	1879-80
1880-81 . . .	9,73	45,62	9,27	64,62	6,36	40,98	1,77	49,11	3,39	86	18	4,43	3,92	7,99	5,89	17,80	3,51	5,94	21,87	31,32	26,91	1,01,39	1,28,30	38,98	1,67,28	1880-81
1881-82 . . .	9,61	40,83	11,24	61,68	7,43	35,08	1,21	43,72	2,83	97	26	4,06	3,66	7,24	3,63	14,53	5,10	5,87	25,38	36,35	28,63	89,99	1,18,62	41,72	1,60,34	1881-82
1882-83 . . .	10,40	11	11,91	22,42	7,36	—1,04*	1,15	7,47	2,59	3	44	3,06	4,04	2	2,88	6,94	5,73	6	30,23	36,02	30,12	—82*	29,30	46,61	75,91	1882-83
1883-84 . . .	10,45	22	12,98	23,65	7,96	41	1,08	9,45	2,64	4	38	3,06	3,73	7	3,88	7,68	5,77	11	21,97	27,85	30,55	85	31,40	40,29	71,69	1883-84
1884-85 . . .	9,13	26	8,16	17,55	7,70	33	1,33	9,42	2,87	5	43	3,35	3,57	4	3,78	7,39	5,67	4	16,07	21,78	28,94	72	29,66	29,83	59,49	1884-85
1885-86 . . .	9,73	22	10,08	20,03	8,90	40	88	10,18	3,17	5	59	3,81	3,65	8	2,72	6,45	4,65	4	25,40	30,09	30,10	79	30,89	39,67	70,56	1885-86
1886-87 . . .	9,79	37	8,08	18,24	9,00	42	1,05	10,47	3,82	9	70	4,61	4,64	13	3,96	8,73	6,42	9	21,86	28,37	33,67	1,10	34,77	35,65	70,42	1886-87
1887-88 . . .	9,52	38	10,72	20,62	10,63	40	1,38	12,41	3,61	6	59	4,26	7,48	6	3,26	10,80	6,67	2	22,14	28,83	37,91	92	38,83	38,09	76,92	1887-88
1888-89 . . .	11,04	4,85	10,63	26,52	10,88	3,04	1,10	15,02	3,83	65	33	4,81	7,74	71	3,74	12,19	6,32	77	14,91	22,00	39,81	10,02	49,83	30,71	80,54	1888-89
1889-90 . . .	10,70	6,97	8,39	26,06	11,61	2,42	1,34	15,37	4,09	51	45	5,05	7,60	58	5,09	13,27	6,29	1,87	24,99	33,15	40,29	12,35	52,64	40,26	92,90	1889-90
1890-91 . . .	12,08	6,86	11,75	30,69	12,71	3,29	1,22	17,22	4,60	81	59	6,00	8,40	83	3,37	12,60	6,63	30	36,09	43,02	44,42	12,09	56,51	53,02	1,09,53	1890-91

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

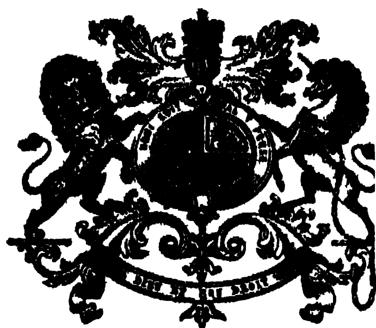
(Statistical Branch)

Calcutta, 15th January 1891.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA. *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 15th January, 1891.

No. 22.—The services of Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Financial Commissioner of Burma.

POLICE.

The 14th January, 1891.

No. 33.—The services of Lieutenant A. T. Young, Madras Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command in the Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st February, 1891.

No. 36.—Under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm the following alterations made by the Government of Bombay under the provisions of Section 2 of that Act in the rules for regulating the marriage expenses of the Kadva Kunbi caste in the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira which were published by Home Department Notification, No. 204, dated the 6th March, 1890:—

Rule 4—Add "or from all sources."

Rule 9.—Add—"But if the bride's family prefer to give only one dinner party, then the total number of guests may be 125, but shall not exceed that number; and in addition a dinner may be given on the marriage day at which the number of guests shall not exceed 25. Children under the age of ten shall not be counted as guests. All the persons partaking of the dinner shall be considered guests until the contrary is proved, and the burden of proof shall lie on the principal male relative or guardian in the bride's and bridegroom's family."

Rule 10.—For "125" substitute "150."

Rule 18.—Add—"The report shall be made within a week of the betrothal or marriage or nátra, and the father or guardian of the bride shall be responsible for making it, and if he omits to do so, the father or guardian of the bridegroom, or, if he be of full age, the bridegroom himself, shall also be responsible.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th January, 1891.

No. 26.—The Reverend Charles Jasper Palmer has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The 16th January, 1891.

No. 29.—The following programme of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta's proposed visitation of the Diocese of Rangoon and parts of Bengal is published for general information :—

STATIONS.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
Calcutta	......	Tuesday, February 3rd.	
Rangoon	Saturday, February 7th	Thursday „ 12th.	
Tounghoo	Thursday „ 12th	Tuesday „ 17th.	
Mandalay	Wednesday „ 18th	Monday „ 23rd.	
Rangoon	Tuesday „ 24th	Monday, March 2nd.	
Chittagong	Sunday, March 8th	Monday „ 9th.	
Rangamatti	Monday „ 9th	Wednesday „ 11th.	
Chittagong	Wednesday „ 11th	Thursday „ 12th.	
Noakhali	Thursday „ 12th	Saturday „ 14th.	
Burrisal	Saturday „ 14th	Monday „ 16th.	
Calcutta	Tuesday „ 17th		

The above dates will be adhered to as far as possible, but some modifications may be necessary. While the Bishop is in Burma, all letters should be addressed to Rangoon, whnce they will be forwarded, if necessary. Letters should not be sent to Rangamatti or Noakhali.

EDUCATION.

The 17th January, 1891.

No. 11.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

H. H. Risley Esq., B.A.
The Reverend J. Morrison, M.A , B.D.
Babu Sambhu Chandra Mookerjee.
Surgeon-Major J. F. P. McConnell, M.D.
Rai Gunábhi Rám Barua Bahádur.
The Reverend S. B. Taylor, M A.
Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, M.A., B.L.
Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M.A., B.L.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 10th January, 1891.

No. 52-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Hormusji Cowasji, Acting Consul for Portugal, as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden, during the absence of Mr. Muncherji Dorabji.

The 13th January, 1891.

No. 56-G.—Mr. H. S. Barnes, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd Class and Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 18th December, 1890. Mr. Barnes will continue to officiate, for the present, as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The 14th January, 1891.

No. 66-G.—Surgeon P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Jeypore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., or until further orders.

Surgeon-Major T. F. Mullen, M.D. Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon Pank.

The 15th January, 1891.

No 79-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Samuel Merrill, Junior, as Vice and Deputy Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Charles Foster.

The 16th January, 1891.

No. 83-G.—Captain R. D. C. Davies, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 4th September, 1890, and until further orders.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.*

Calcutta, the 15th January, 1891.

No. 199.—The following substantive *pro tempore* appointment is made with effect from the 2nd January, 1891 :—

Mr. R. A. Gamble to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 12th January, 1891.

No. 176.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December, 1890, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole Amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	9,91,85,845	5,27,53,565	71,29,462	5,98,83,027
Allahabad .	1,03,45,965	2,40,23,580	...	2,40,23,580
Lahore .	1,22,97,645	1,39,95,665	...	1,39,95,665
Bombay .	10,48,32,295	6,44,85,493	1,07,85,195	7,52,70,088
Kurrachee	48,24,515	57,00,630	...	57,00,630
Madras .	2,80,41,950	1,15,43,235	4,88,000	1,20,31,235
Calicut .	22,79,475	16,84,710	...	16,84,710
Rangoon .	85,99,360	1,78,17,535	...	1,78,17,535
TOTAL .	27,04,07,050	19,20,04,413	1,84,02,657	21,04,07,070
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R6,25,31,100 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,99,980
GRAND TOTAL .				27,04,07,050

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th January, 1891.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

HAZARA.

No. 45.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the despatch of a force, as detailed below, for operations in the Black Mountain, Hazara. The force will be designated the "Hazara Field Force," and will concentrate at Darband and Oghi by the 1st March.

Left or River Column.

No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery (three guns).
No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery (three guns)
2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.
Head-quarters and wing, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)
37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
Infantry of the Corps of Guides.
4th Sikh Infantry.

Right or Tilli Column.

No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
Wing of 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).
2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment.
Khaibar Rifles.

Divisional Troops.

11th Bengal Lancers (one squadron).
No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

To occupy Oghi.

11th Bengal Lancers (one squadron).
No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery (three guns).
28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

To hold Abbottabad.

No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery (three guns).
1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment.

Reserve Brigade at Rawal Pindi.

11th Bengal Lancers (one squadron).
1st Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.
19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

2. All infantry battalions will move into the field 600 strong.

3. The following officers are detailed for the Staff of the Force; their appointments will have effect from the dates on which they respectively enter upon the duties thereof:—

To command the Force.	Major-General W. K. Elles, C.B., Commanding the Rawal Pindi District.
Aide-de-Camp .	Captain A. E. Sandbach, Royal Engineers.
Orderly Officer	Lieutenant H. W. Wilberforce, 2nd Dragoon Guards
Assistant Adjutant-General.	Colonel G. R. J. Shakespear, Assistant Adjutant General, Rawal Pindi District.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	Captain F. C. Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawal Pindi District.
Commanding Royal Artillery.	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Keith, Royal Artillery.
Commanding Royal Engineer.	Major W. L. Greenstreet, Royal Engineers.
Field Engineers .	Captain H. E. S. Abbott, Royal Engineers. Captain F. G. Bond, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineers.	Lieutenant C. S. Rose, Royal Engineers. Lieutenant G. F. H. Le Breton-Simmons, Royal Engineers.
Superintendent of Army Signalling	Captain E. O. F. Hamilton, Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Assistant Superintendents of Army Signalling.	Lieutenant J. W. P. Peters, 7th Dragoon Guards. Lieutenant A. R. Burrowes, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Provost-Marshal	Major E. Balfe, Assistant Judge Advocate General, Army Head Quarters.
Principal Medical Officer.	Deputy Surgeon-General A. F. Bradshaw, Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer, Rawal Pindi District.
Chief Commissariat Officer.	Captain H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Assistant Commissary General.
Divisional Transport Officer.	Lieutenant J. W. G. Tulloch, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Survey Officer .	Captain R. A. Wahab, Royal Engineers.
Field Treasure Chest Officer.	Captain W. H. Young, Assistant Military Accountant.
Veterinary-Surgeon.	Veterinary-Surgeon W. R. Hagger.

Left or River Column.

To Command .	Colonel R. F. Williamson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General).
Orderly Officer .	Captain H. T. Lyle, D.S.O., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Brigade-Major .	Captain L. J. E. Bradshaw, 35th Bengal Infantry.
Field Intelligence Officer.	Lieutenant A. H. Eustace, 2nd Sikh Infantry.

Right or Tilli Column.

To Command .	Colonel A. G. Hammond, V.C., D.S.O., 3rd Sikh Infantry (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General).
Orderly Officer	Lieutenant F. J. H. Barton, Corps of Guides.
Brigade-Major	Captain Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bart., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Field Intelligence Officer.	Lieutenant D. C. Phillott, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

4. All Subsidiary Orders regarding the equipment, transport, provisioning, &c., of the force will be issued under the instructions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

MIRANZAI.

No. 46.—Lieutenant P. Holland, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, is appointed Provost Marshal with the Miranzai Field Force.

(The appointment of this officer in G. G. O. No. 22 of 1891 as Intelligence Officer, No. 2 column, Miranzai Field Force, is cancelled.)

No. 47.—Captain F. W. G. Bryan, Royal Artillery, is appointed Intelligence Officer, Head Quarters Staff, Miranzai Field Force.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 48.—Captain K. S. Davison, 2nd Bengal Lancers, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Major L. B. Irwin, vacated. Dated 1st January, 1891.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 49.—Major B. L. P. Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class,

Major W. J. Orr, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class,

Captain E. J. Carter, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade,

Lieutenant H. S. Hazelgrove, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade,—

With effect from the 12th December, 1890, *vice* Colonel C. F. Hughes, Bombay Staff Corps Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, appointed a Commissary General.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 50.—*No. 1 Field Battery*—

Captain A. H. P Turner, Royal Artillery, Commandant No. 3 Field Battery (on furlough), to be Commandant, *vice* Captain Urquhart, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Dated 18th November, 1890.

No. 51.—*No. 2 Field Battery*—

Lieutenant R. F. Brewster, Royal Artillery, attached to No. 3 Field Battery, to be supernumerary Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Ouseley, posted to No. 4 Field Battery. Dated 15th November, 1890.

No. 52.—*No. 3 Field Battery*—

Captain F. J. Winter, Royal Artillery, officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Captain Turner, transferred to No. 1 Field Battery. Dated 18th November, 1890.

No. 53.—*No. 4 Field Battery*—

Lieutenant L. H. Parry, Royal Artillery, Subaltern, to be Commandant, *vice* Captain Nicolls, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief;

Lieutenant R. G. Ouseley, Royal Artillery, supernumerary Subaltern, No. 2 Field Battery, to be Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Parry, promoted,—

With effect from the 15th November, 1890.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 54.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Sawyer, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, during the absence of Major J. A. Miley on furlough, or until further orders.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 55.—The date of Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Maitland's appointment as an Assistant Secretary, is the 9th January, 1891, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 2 of 1891.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 56.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from the date of joining :—

4th Bengal Cavalry.

Fateh Singh to be Jemadar on probation, *vice* Duli Chand, transferred to the pension establishment.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 57.—The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-General W. K. Elles, C.B., Commanding the Rawal Pindi District :—

Captain A. E. Sandbach, Royal Engineers, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 27th December, 1890.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 58.—Second-Lieutenant M. E. Nuttall, Lancashire Fusiliers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 59.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Farwell, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for six months, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 60.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Captain J. M. Carpendale, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for six months. Pension service,—14th year commenced 31st January, 1890.

Lieutenant W S. Eardley-Howard, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service,—4th year commenced 16th March, 1890.

No. 61.—Major E. J. G. Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 1st class, is granted leave (m. c.) in India from the 2nd November, 1889, to the 17th March, 1890, inclusive, and out of India for one year from the 18th March, 1890, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service,—23rd year commenced 13th January, 1891. This cancels G. G. Os. Nos. 942 of 1889 and 197 of 1890.

No. 62.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under Article 920 F., Army Regulations, India, Vol I, Part I; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Sub-Conductor J. Grisdale, Commissariat-Transport Department, for one year.

No. 63.—The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Colonel J. F. FitzG. Cologan, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 33rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) till 4th May, 1891.

Colonel L F. Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for six months.

Major C W. J. Hingston, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Captain M. I. Gibbs, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m c.) for six months.

Lieutenant I Philipps, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 39 days.

Captain D M. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, (u. p. a.) without pay, for fourteen days.

First grade Apothecary W. A. Williams, (m.c.) for six months.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 64.—The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to permit the corps named below to bear upon their colors, standards and appointments the words "BURMA, 1885—87," in commemoration of their gallant conduct during the operations resulting in the conquest of Upper Burma.

No. 4 (the Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.
No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
No. 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.
No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.
The 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
The 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.
The 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.
The 1st Regiment of Bombay Lancers.
The 3rd Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
The Bengal Sappers and Miners.
The Madras Sappers and Miners (Queen's Own).
The Bombay Sappers and Miners.
The 1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 2nd Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.
The 4th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.
The 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 12th (Khelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 16th (Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 33rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 42nd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.
The 43rd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.
The 44th (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.
The 3rd Gurkha Regiment.
The 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
The 3rd Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
The 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
The 10th Regiment of Madras Infantry (since disbanded).
The 12th Regiment of Madras Infantry (since disbanded).
The 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
The 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
The 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
The 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
The 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
The 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry.
The 23rd Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
The 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
The 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
The 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
The 30th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
The 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).
The 5th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry.
The 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.
The 23rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry.
The 25th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry.
The 27th (1st Baluch) Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry.
The 2nd Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
The 3rd Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

PENSIONS.

No. 65.—Conductor John Griffiths, Commissariat Transport Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 66.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 14th January, 1891.

Herbert Ralph Brander.
Bernard Walter Cracroft.
Charles Davidson.
Harry Benn Borradaile.
David Montgomery Thompson.
George Murray.
Robert Theodore Crowther.
Douglas Craven Phillott.
Arthur Vincent Hatch.
Edward William Codrington.
James William Cowley.
William Rutherford Little.
Frank James Brook Campbell.
John Graham Robinson.
Willoughby Brooking Mullins.
Clement George Parsons.

No. 67.—The name of Colonel C. E. Shepherd, Bengal Staff Corps, is as now described, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 1125 of 1890.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 68.—The undermentioned Deputy Commissary is granted the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Timothy Murthog O'Sullivan,—20th November, 1890.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 69.—Colonel Charles Edward Salkeld, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-command, nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st January, 1891, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 70.—Honorary Captain and Deputy-Commissary Timothy Murthog O'Sullivan, Commissariat-Transport Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st November, 1890.

REWARDS.

No. 71.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions of Warrant and Non-commissioned officers, under the provisions of clause 48, India Army Circulars, 1884, for services with the Chin-Lushai Expedition of 1889-90:—

Commissariat Department.

Conductor Philip McBrien (Bengal), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Conductor George Watson Mills (Madras), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Sub-Conductor Patrick Lyons (Bengal), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary on promotion to Conductor in ordinary course.

Sub-Conductor John Grisdale (Bengal), to be Conductor.

Sergeant Henry George Whitney (Madras), to be Conductor on promotion to Sub-Conductor in ordinary course.

Sergeant William George Hoare (Bengal), to be Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant Henry Fergusson (Bengal), to be Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant Walter Green (Bengal), to be Sub Conductor.

Sergeant Frederick John Skinner (Bombay), to be Sub-Conductor.

Subordinate Medical Department.

First grade Apothecary Samuel Charles White (Madras), to be Senior Apothecary, second grade.

First grade Apothecary Thomas Davis (Bengal), to be Senior Apothecary, second grade.

First grade Assistant Apothecary Henry William George King (Madras), to be Apothecary, second grade.
First grade Assistant Apothecary Albert Robert Goddart Rodrigues (Madras), to be Apothecary, second grade.
} Subject to passing the prescribed examination within twelve months.

First grade Assistant Apothecary William John Alexander Hogan (Bengal), to be Apothecary, second grade. } Subject to his passing the prescribed departmental examination within six months from the date on which the final examination takes place after the promotion is sanctioned.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 72.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Captain Alexander Charles Band, to be Major-Commandant, *vice* Harrison, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 73.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Major Robert John Harrison resigns his commission.

No. 74.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Philip Townsend Large resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 3.—With reference to G. G.O. No. 58 of 1889, Mr. James McDonald, Engineeer, Indian Marine, is granted an extension of furlough for the 6th and 7th September, 1890.

A. R. BADCOCK,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th January, 1891.

No. 8.—Mr. J. Conder, class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

The 13th January, 1891.

No. 10.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Anthony, A. D.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent.	October 1, 1890
Sharp, F.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub *pro tem.*	" 24, 1890
Kirby, Lieut. N., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent.	" 27, 1890
Rollo, J. T.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1890
Lobb, T.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
Newton, W. G.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
Algie, W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
Leefe, C. O.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
Foy, E. G.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
Nelson, R. E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 1, 1890
Knapp, C. C. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
Jewett, T. H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
Kench, H.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
Leventhorpe, A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
Foy, E. G.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
Jagdis Rai.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
Bowden, H. J. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
Clark, C. C. S.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
T. S. Sathaye	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary	" 1, 1890
T. N. Mukhopadya	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	" 1, 1890
Palmer, C. S. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent.	" 7, 1890

No. 11.—The services of Mr. E. J. Moore, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, which were lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment by the Gwalior Durbar.

The 14th January, 1891.

No. 12.—Mr. O. Hœrnle, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is transferred permanently to Establishment under the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

The 16th January, 1891.

No. 13.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 529, dated the 12th December, 1890, *for* 3rd October, *read* 4th October.

No. 14.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 262 dated 6th June, 1890, the services of Surgeon-Major T. F. Mullen, M. D., are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 24th December, 1890.

TELEGRAPH.

The 13th January, 1891.

No. 9.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Barber, Clerk, 1st grade, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 29th November, 1890.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October, 1890.

From the 8th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 24th January, at 3 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume are admissible, on presenting themselves at the south gate of the Senate House, at 2 P.M.

A. M. NASH,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 15th January, 1891.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Account of Security Deposits held by the Comptroller and Auditor General in Trust for Civil Officers on the 31st December 1890, published in conformity with paragraph 12 of Financial Notification No. 276, dated 30th April 1880.

Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1853-54.	4 per cent., 1832-33.	4 per cent., 1865.	4½ per cent., 1879.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Bhopal Water Work Endowment Fund	...	...	3,34,000	...	3,34,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency	...	...	20,000	...	20,000	Ditto ditto.
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	Ditto ditto.
Seth Gungadhar, minor	...	...	58,500	...	58,500	Ditto ditto.
Seth Nathmull		...	4,000	...	4,000	Ditto ditto.
Sunker Dutta, minor		...	6,500		6,500	Ditto ditto.
Kincaid Scholarship Fund		...	2,500		2,500	Ditto ditto.
Mussamut Kundan Bayee	...	...	3,000	...	3,000	Ditto ditto.
Security Deposit of Head Store-keeper in the Commissariat Department, Port Blair		...	2,200	...	2,200	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury	...	...	2,000		2,000	Ditto ditto.
Jeypore College Fund	...		1,000	...	1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and the Resident, Eastern Rajputana Estates.
Mayo College Accumulated Fund	...	...	12,000		12,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College.
Ajmere Dispensary Fund	...		4,000	...	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmere.
Masuda Dispensary Fund		...	1,500	...	1,500	Ditto ditto.
Todgosh Dispensary Fund	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	Ditto ditto.
Ajmere Police Clothing Fund	...	...	5,000	...	5,000	Commissioner and General Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.
Ajmere Government College Fund		...	2,400	...	2,400	Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.
Mayo College Endowment Fund	...	...	6,80,600		6,80,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Security Deposit of Mutsuddi, Hyderabad Residency Office	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad.
Shiva Charoda Roodriah, minor	...	...	500	...	500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Shiva Charoda Thapatanally Siddlingappah	...	...	...	700	700	Ditto ditto.
Verajandrapat Dispensary Fund	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Virajandrapat Municipality.
Verajandrapat Municipal Fund	...	...	1,100	...	1,100	Ditto ditto.
Mercara Civil Dispensary Fund	...	...	3,000	...	3,000	President, Mercara Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
Mercara Municipal Fund	...		1,400	...	1,400	President and Vice-President, Mercara Municipality.
Fraser Endowment for the Fraserpett School	...	...	500	...	500	Commissioner and Inspector of Schools, Coorg.
Coorg School Endowment Plantation Fund	...	...	5,000		5,000	Ditto ditto.
Rao Bahadoor Roshun Sing			1,50,000		1,50,000	Political Agent, Bundelkund, Nowgong
Bundelkund Rajcoomar College Fund		...	68,000	...	68,000	Ditto ditto.
Prince of Wales Recovery Fund	...		2,400		2,400	Ditto ditto.
Sarila State	...		45,000	...	45,000	Ditto ditto.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	...	...	50,000	...	50,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Indore Residency School Fund			38,100	...	38,100	Ditto ditto.
Kibia Scholarship Fund	...		3,000		3,000	Ditto ditto.
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund		...	4,000	...	4,000	Ditto ditto.
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund		...	10,000	...	10,000	Ditto ditto.
Mhow Cantonment Fund	...		33,000		33,000	President, Cantonment Committee, Mhow.
Mahidpur Cantonment Fund	...		9,400	...	9,400	Ditto ditto.
Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund		...	5,000	...	5,000	Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana.
Ahmed, son of Ali Ahmed Joomanee	...	...	15,900	...	15,900	Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.
Chuni Lal, Contractor	...	...	500		500	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
Dunrupmull	...	...	500		500	Ditto ditto.
Brandis' Prize for Sylviculture		...	2,400	...	2,400	Director of Forest School, Dehra Dun.
Imperial Forest School Jubilee Prize Fund	...	...	300	...	300	Ditto ditto.
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
Bullion-keeper's security, Calcutta Mint	...		50,000	...	50,000	Master of the Mint.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury	...	...	10,000	...	10,000	Treasury Officer, Nowgong, Bundelkund.
Thompson Prize Fund	...		1,000		1,000	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools, Mercara.
Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund	...	...	1,000		1,000	Ditto ditto.
Abkari Contractor, Coorg	...	...	52,700	...	52,700	Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Coorg.
Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere	...	...	12,400	...	12,400	Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere.
Shaik Abdul Latif, a minor under Court of Wards			7,000	...	7,000	Treasury Officer, Ajmere.
Pollock Prize Medal Fund	...	...	6,200	...	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Estate of late King of Oudh	...		5,40,000	...	5,40,000	Ditto ditto.
Chittyana Nanjappa, minor	...		500	...	500	District Judge and Treasury Office, Coorg.
Sivachar Lengarajappah, minor	...	...	700	...	700	Ditto ditto.
Devangada Thimmiah, minor	...	...	800	...	800	Ditto ditto.
Machamada Chik Ganapatty, minor	...	...	200	...	200	Ditto ditto.
Chattararda Moottanah, minor	...	...	500	...	500	Ditto ditto.
Sivachar Nanjundah, minor	...	...	2,300	...	2,300	Ditto ditto.
Badaji Hanma, minor	...	...	400	...	400	Ditto ditto.
Sivachar Nanjiah, minor	...	...	500	...	500	Ditto ditto.
Chikkana Somakka, minor	...	...	300	...	300	Ditto ditto.
Vakkaligar Basavagowda, minor	...	...	200	...	200	Ditto ditto.
Sivachar T. Siddalingappah		...	100	...	100	Ditto ditto.
	...	...	22,83,000	700	22,83,700	

Account of Security Deposits held by the Comptroller and Auditor General in Trust for Civil Officers on the 31st December 1890, &c.—continued.

Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Name of officer to whom interest is sent.	
	3½ per cent., 1853-54.	4 per cent. 1832-33.	4 per cent., 1865.	4½ per cent., 1879.	Total.		
	R	R	R	R	R		
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Currency Office, Allahabad	...	...	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	Comptroller General's Trust Account.	
Indemnity Deposits of lost Promissory Notes, Syama Sundari Chowdrani	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Ditto	ditto.
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes, Nawab Jafar Ali Khan, son of Yacoob Ali Khan	...	...	10,000	...	10,000	Ditto	ditto.
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes, Pundit Suraj Narain	...	...	1,200	...	1,200	Ditto	ditto.
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes, Koer Sham Prosad	...	..	5,000	...	5,000	Ditto	ditto.
Indemnity Deposit of lost Pomissory Notes, H. Sevestre	...	...	1,800	..	1,800	Ditto	ditto.
Investment of value of lost Currency Notes held on account of various individuals	...	...	16,900	...	16,900	Ditto	ditto.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Currency Office, Calcutta	...	1,000	69,900	...	70,900	Ditto	ditto.
Security Deposit of Cashier, Government Printing Office	...	...	5,000	..	5,000	Ditto	ditto.
Hindoo Family Annuity Fund	...	..	3,40,000	...	3,40,000	Ditto	ditto.
General Family Pension Fund	.	...	18,20,000	...	18,20,000	Ditto	ditto.
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	..	..	2,00,000		2,00,000	Ditto	ditto.
Patriotic Fund	...	...	2,44 400	.	2,44,400	Ditto	ditto.
Persian Famine Relief Fund	.	..	14,000	.	14,000	Ditto	ditto.
Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund	...	..	72,200	.	72,200	Ditto	ditto.
Deposit of Cashier, Office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy	...	...	5,000	..	5,000	Ditto	ditto.
Deposit of Khajanchee, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	...		20,000	...	20,000	Ditto	ditto.
Wasika Officer, Lucknow	...	..	91,200	...	91,200	Ditto	ditto.
Imperial Institute	...	..	9,08,800	...	9,08,800	Ditto	ditto.
Deputy Commissioner, Paper Currency, Allahabad	...	...	1,500	.	1,500	Ditto	ditto.
Security Deposit of Messrs. G. W. Allen & Co.	...	...	10,000	...	10,000	Ditto	ditto.
	10,000	1,000	40,26,900	...	40,37,900		
			Various 4 per cent.				
Lost Currency Notes: Mutty Lal Roy	...	...	500	.	500	No interest drawn. Comptroller General's Trust Account.	
" " " Shaik Bhadoo Biswas	...	...	600	.	600		
" " " Moulvi Ahmed Ali	...	...	800	..	800		
" " " Ram Gopal Mitter	...	...	1,000	...	1,000		
" " " Abinash Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	...	300		300		
" " " Mah Nin Byoo	.	...	2,000	...	2,0 0		
" " " Radha Madhub Dutt	...	...	500	..	500		
" " " Land Mortgage Bank	...	.	2, 00		2,000		
" " " Shib Dyal Sing	...	...	4,500	.	4,500		
" " " Dwarka Nath Kundu	...	...	100	..	100		
" " " Civil Surgeon Paul	...	...	100	.	100		
" " " Heera Lal Chatterjee		...	200	...	200		
" " " Janoki Nath Biswas	..	.	700	...	700		
" " " Modun Mohun Nundy	...	...	700	...	700		
" " " Bhogobut Chand Roy	...	..	500	...	500		
" " " A. Carapiet	...	...	400	...	400		
" " " Nobo Coomar Bose	..	...	4 0	.	400		
" " " Toolsi Ram	...	...	100	...	100		
Balance of Government Agency	..	...	500	..	500		
	...	.	15,900	...	15,900		
Master of the Mint	...	...	500	...	500	No interest drawn, Comptroller, India Treasuries.	

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt certificate —

	R
Case No. 170, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar	75,000
" Nos. 88 and 221, Treasury Officer, Indore, on account of Goona Agency School Fund and Goona Dispensary Fund	6,000
" No. 261, Director of Forest School, Dehra Dun (Brandit Prize Fund)	300
" No. 251, Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	3,000

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 8th January 1891.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th January, 1891.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	97,35,905 5 3	
Public Deposits at Branches	93,88,635 7 8	1,91,24,540 12 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		6,59,19,931 15 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.		7,77,100 9 10
Sundries		24,93,924 4 6
RUPEES		11,30,15,497 10 3

ASSETS.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Government Securities		1,23,38,049 0 0
Other authorized Investments		79,61,268 2 0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		63,39,992 1 1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		57,46,455 1 7
Bills discounted and purchased		1,67,78,791 14 2
Balances with other Banks		4,12,522 15 5
Bullion		10,35,667 10 11
Dead Stock		12,01,912 8 5
Stamps		13,090 2 10
Sundries		12,33,181 10 5
		5,30,60,931 2 10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	3,59,09,945 14 9	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,40,44,620 8 8	5,99,54,566 7 5
RUPEES		11,30,15,497 10 3

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 15th January, 1891.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 67·88.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 14th January, 1891.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th January, 1891	48,52,471	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	15,81,570	64,34,041
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	8,39,881	
Ditto ditto Government	42	8,39,923
		72,73,964
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	9,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	9,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 14th January, 1891	...	63,73,964
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	47,77,712	
Ditto ditto Government	15,96,252	63,73,964
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	8,80,219	
Ditto ditto Government	...	8,80,219

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 15th January, 1891.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1891.

Mr. W. D. Cruickshank has returned from leave and resumed the office of Secretary and Treasurer.

By Order of the Board,

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th December, 1890.

No. 31.—With reference to Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{12\text{ Medical}}{706\text{-}714}$, dated the 5th November, 1890, 2nd grade Apothecary* M. Murphy is appointed, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th December, 1890, to the medical charge of the junior grades of the Secretariat Establishments in Simla.

G. BOMFORD, *M.D.*,
for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1891.

No. 27.—Offices reported opened and closed during December, 1890:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
		1890.	
Simla, Boileau-ganj.	Punjab . .	1st Dec.	Closed.
*Jammu . .	......	1st ,,	Ditto.
Hospet . .	Madras Presdy. .	1st ,,	Opened.
Barsi Road . .	Bombay Presdy. .	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Poona City . .	Ditto . .	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Ganeshkhind . .	Ditto . .	2nd ,,	Closed.
Malabar Point .	Bombay . .	2nd ,,	Opened.
Viceroy's Camp, Agra.	N.-W. Provinces.	4th ,,	Closed.
Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, Agra.	Ditto . .	5th ,,	Ditto.
*Akora . .	......	5th ,,	Ditto.
Burkhal . .	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	6th ,,	Opened.
†Khairabad. .	Punjab . .	6th ,,	Closed.
†Muridke . .	Ditto . .	10th ,,	Ditto.
‡Fort Aijal . .	......	8th ,,	Opened.
Kohala . .	Punjab . .	9th ,,	Closed.
Taunsa . .	Ditto . .	12th ,,	Opened.
Bohar . .	Bengal . .	13th ,,	Ditto.
Kutheerakum .	Madras Presdy. .	14th ,,	Ditto.
Balipara . .	Assam . .	15th ,,	Ditto.
Calcutta Race Course.	......	20th ,,	Ditto.
Rawalpindi, West Ridge.	Punjab . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
†Pur . . .	N.-W. Provinces.	20th ,,	Closed.
Tivoli Gardens, Calcutta.	......	23rd ,,	Opened.
Ditto . .	......	31st ,,	Closed.
Devipatam . .	Madras Presdy. .	26th ,,	Opened.
Governor's Camp, Veramgam.	Bombay Presdy. .	26th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	31st ,,	Closed.
Czarewitch's Camp, Nandgaon.	Bombay . .	29th ,,	Opened.
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	31st ,,	Closed.
Sironj. . .	Central India .	31st ,,	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
		1890.	
Kulpahar . . Agasod . . Pabai . . .	Indian Midland Ry.	2nd Dec.	Opened.
Anchra . .	Assam-Behar State Ry.	4th ,,	Ditto.
Kasichuck . .	Ditto . .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Sanchi . . Gulgaon . . Sukhi Siwania .	Indian Midland Ry.	19th ,,	Ditto.

* Field Office, Camp of Exercise, Attock.
† Camp Office.
‡ Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.

NOTE.—The names of the following Offices have been changed:—
"Duki Road," N.-W. Railway, name changed to "Spintangi."
"Sarai Mian," C.-A. Railway, name changed to "Kanouj."

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 3rd January, 1891.

No. 1.—Mr. H. H. Rushton, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, held charge of the Loralai Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Executive Engineer, from the 14th October to the 19th November, 1890.

No. 2.—The following Officers and Subordinates were transferred from the Loralai Division to the Zhob Division, with effect from December 1st, 1890:—

Mr. W. H. Rushton, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.
Mr. H. Humfress, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.
Lieutenant E. M. J. Burn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.
Mr. W. H. Mills, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

* * * * *
* * * *

No. 3.—Mr. H. Humfress, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Zhob Division to the Quetta Civil Works Division.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Secy. to Agent, Governor-General,
& Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 2nd January, 1891.

No. 2-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1837-G., dated 1st December, 1890, Surgeon E. R. W. C. Carroll, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps from Surgeon A. E. Roberts, M.B., on the 26th idem.

The 3rd January, 1891.

No. 18-G.—It is hereby notified that Colonel S. B. Miles, Bo.S.C., on return from furlough, resumed charge of the Meywar Residency from Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Bo.S.C., on the afternoon of the 29th December, 1890.

The 7th January, 1891.

No. 82-G.—Kumar Luchman Singh, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 8th January, 1891, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 12th January, 1891.

No. 128-G.—Kumar Lachman Singh, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 9th January, 1891, of the sick leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 82-G., dated the 7th idem.

Camp Ajmere, the 7th January, 1891.

No. 210-C.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1938-G., dated 17th December, 1890, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant S F. Bayley, B.S C., assumed charge of the office of Superintendent of Moghia Operations in Rajputana and Central India from Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, on the forenoon of the 24th idem.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*
for First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 6th January, 1891.

No. 20.—Under Section 2, Clause (3) of the Indian Census Act, No. XVII of 1890, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to delegate the powers conferred on him under Section 2, Clause 1 of the said Act to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara for the appointment of Census Officers within the Ajmere-Merwara District.

No. 21.—Under Clause 3, Section 11 of the Indian Census Act (XVII of 1890), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to authorize Mr. B. Egerton, the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, Ajmere-Merwara, to sanction the institution of prosecutions under the said Act.

The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to declare that all 1st class Magistrates in the Ajmere-Merwara District may receive prosecutions so instituted.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th January, 1891.

No. 2-*A*.—Lieutenant E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter ii, paragraph 14, on the 24th April, 1888.

J. DAY, *Captain, R.E.*,

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1891.

No. 1.—Mr. G. P. Spooner, District Locomotive Superintendent, class II, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave for six months in extension of the twelve months' furlough sanctioned in Notification No. 2, dated 21st December, 1889, by the Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Offg. Director-General

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 6th January, 1891.

No. 1.—CORRIGENDUM.—In North-Western Notification No. 12 of 1890, *read* 14th November, 1890, *instead of* 15th November, 1890.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel, C.I.E.*,

Manager, N.-W. Railway.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter from the 7th Hussars, dated at Secunderabad, this 7th day of January, 1891.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2821, Private William Hanson.
Age,—28 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, fair; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—1st January, 1891.
Place of Desertion,—The Depôt, Wellington.
Date of Enlistment,—13th October, 1885.

At what Place Enlisted,—York.
Parish and County in which born,—Toronto, Canada.
Marks,—Scar on small of back.
Trade,—Clerk.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— . }
Breeches or Trowsers,— . }
REMARKS,—*Nil.*
Under 6 years' service.

A. L. KELLY, *Captain*,

Comdg. 7th Hussars.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 2nd November, 1890 a pair of gold bangles weighing 5¾ tolas, valued at about R92, was found buried underground by a cooly named Muyyeti Venkayu, son of Muyyeti Muttiah, of Waddigudem, in the Bhadrachalam taluk, Godavari district, whilst he was digging in the garden attached to the forest bungalow between Waddigudem and Rekapalli.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector and Government Agent of Godavari district, at his office, on the 6th July, 1891, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Collector and Government Agent.

GODAVARI DISTRICT,
COCONADA,
The 5th January, 1891.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General Department, dated the 6th March, 1886, published on page 541 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an examination for the admission of female students to the Certificate Class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the Theatre of that College on Tuesday, the 10th February, 1891, and following days.

Hours and Subjects of Examination.

Tuesday.—English Dictation, Grammar, and Composition—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Wednesday.—History of England and India, Geography: General, and of India in particular—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Thursday.—Arithmetic: the First Four Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Proportion—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Candidates should apply in writing to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, not later than Saturday, the 7th February, for permission to appear at the examination.

Applications for permission to reside in the Sarnamayi Hostel should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

A. CROFT,

Director of Public Instruction.

The 7th January, 1891.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1891.

No. 10953.—Maulvi Habibur Rahman Ahmed, Postmaster, Agra, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the date he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. L. Pigott is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Agra, during the absence of Maulvi Habibur Rahman Ahmed, or until further orders.

No. 10969.—Mr. M. C. Byrne, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade, from the 19th November, 1890, until further orders.

Mr. R. N. C. Kelly, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade, from the same date, until further orders.

The 15th January, 1891.

No. 11054.—Mr. H. C. Roussac, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, *vice* Mr E. A. Doran, from the 20th December, 1890, until further orders.

Mr. A. J. Faichnie, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is, with effect from the 20th December, 1890, and until further orders, appointed to act in the 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. H. C. Roussac on privilege leave.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 13th January, 1891.

Blot, A.
Curtis & Co.
D'Cruz, V. J. St.
DeDarford, C. J.
Gregory, E. W.
Griffith, Mrs.
Linden, E.
Lumsden, A.
Manager, Army and Navy Co-operative Society.
May, G. C. and Co.
Paige, Miss Hettie.
Pink & Co., A.
Scott, Hon'ble A. M.
Shakespear, F. St.
Striffle, W. H.
Sund, Robert.
Tolley & Co.
Whiting Fred.
Wilson, Bishop A. W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, J. W.
Anderson, Mrs. F. M.
Anger, Louis.
Armstrong, J.
Barker, Fred.
Barrett, Mrs. E. C.
Batti, P. H.
Beardsmore, J. C.
Been, Mrs. August.
Bingham, Major C. T.
Bisset, Col.
Boddam, R. W.
Boissier Alfred.
Boulogne, Mon. De.
Brown, E. W.
Brown, G. A.
Brown, Mrs.
Browne, R. T.
Bryant, F. Beadon.
Buckland, Mrs. G. W. F.
Butler, G. F.
Campbell, Walter.
Caryl, Miss.
Clery, Madame L.
Clarke, Madam M. H.
Clifford, G. S.
Cousland, Dr. P. B.
Cowille, H. S.
Craemers, Mr. Henry A.
Cubitt, Lieut. W. M.
Cumming, A. G.
Currie, John.
D'Padua, J. L.
DeCriguis, A.
Deakin, Hon. A.
Dias, J. F.
Doughty, C. E.
Duplessis, Madame P.
Earl of Galloway.
Farmer, C. A.
Flynn, Esquire.
Fornaro, H. C.
Fox, R.S.
Fraiser, William.
Frost, Joe.
Galpin, F. W.
Gilmore, D. C.
Grogan, M.
Harding, Charles.
Hall, R. W.
Hewitt, F. T.
Hickman, W. C.
Hobhouse, C. E.
Hornby, C. H. St. John.
Hutton, H.
Hutchison, Allan.
Ingram, Jack.
Ireland, W. DeCourcy
Johnson, M. A. F.
Jones, R. H. W.
Keisler, Dr. S. L.
La-Touche, Tom D.
Lamb, G.
LeRay, Madame.
Lees, Geo.
Lindenan, L. K.
Little, Mrs. R.
Lockhart, W. S.
Mabie, Revd. H. C.
Macdonald, M.
Mackenzie, A.
Macleod, James.
Madge, A.
Mansier, J. B.
Markham, A. B.
Marsden, C. W.
Martin, Wm.
Maclean, J. G.
Merz, Charles.
Mitchell, Mrs. H.
Morot, Madame A.
Murray, A. H. Hallom.
Nolan, Mrs.
Noppen, J
Partridge, W. L.
Penney, Mrs.
Port, Kintzing.
Pootskalo, G.
Purcell, Mrs.
Pugh, J. M.
Pyle, Mrs. C.
Rancourt, E. M.
Read, J. C.
Rivington, Miss.
Robart, P.
Roberts, R. H. E.
Rosenstein, E.
Rosenberg, A.
Rupesingha, A. P.
Sale, G. J.
Samuelson, J.
Scott, W. A., Esq.
Schoenback, J. G.
Senior, Lewis.
Sherman, J.
Shipley, Mrs. A.
Smith, F. D.
Smith, G.
Smith, James.
Smith, W. F. D.
Spier, Julius.
Stanton, B. P.
Stewart, Lady W.
Stuart, C. M.
Sykes, Adam.
Syme, J. H.
Thompson, D. P.
Tremble, S.
Trundemann, Revd. R.
Tulloch, H.
Twinning, T. V.
Walmsley, Master.
Warder, K. W.
Watts, Captain A. J.
Wallace, C. W.
Walter, F.
Widiraun, Baron.
Wisse, Dr. E.

Registered Letters.

Hartland, J. A.
Pinto, V. M.
Solles, A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 5th January, 1891.

Braggs, E.
Claudius, R. B.
Stern, Rev. H.

G. E. WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 17th January, 1891.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1891	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	21st Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	20th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	21st ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	26th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	26th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	18th ,,	Per Fr. Steamer *Niemen*.
Colombo	28th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Ravenna*.
Straits, China, and Japan . .	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Japan*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Canara*.
Ditto ditto . .	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Palitana*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	21st ,,	Per Steamer *Kasara*.
Madras, Colombo, Straits, and Hong-Kong.	20th ,,	A. H. Lloyd's Str. *Selene*.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

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G. E. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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اور عوام‌الناس بوتانکل گاردن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنتندنت صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے کے لکھے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے — چار اونس ٹين کے چار روپی چوده آنے ; آٹھه اونس کے ٹين کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے سترا روپی آٹھه آنے '

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانون مين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين کے چار آنے ; اور آٹھه اونس کے ٹين کے آٹھه آنے ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے باره آنے '

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Returns of the Rail-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 31st March 1890. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Ditto ditto for 1889-90. R1-8 (6*a.*)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan for 1889-90. R1 (2½*a.*)

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Ditto ditto 1887-88. R6 (8*a.*)
Ditto ditto 1888-89. R6 (8*a.*)
Ditto ditto 1889-90. R6 (8*a.*)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Excise Commission, 1883-84. Vols. I and II. R8 (8*a.*)

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Report on the Dyes and Tans of Bengal. By H. W. M'CANN, M.A., D.S.C. Full bound, cloth. R2-8 (3*a.* 6*p.*)

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Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli, and Howrah.
Vol. IV. Burdwan, Bankura, and Birbhum.
Vol. VI. Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah, and Hill Tipperah.
Vol. VII. Maldah, Rangpur, and Dinagpur.
Vol. VIII. Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol. IX. Murshidabad and Pabna.
Vol. X. Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, and Kuch Behar State.
Vol. XI. Patna and Saran.
Vol. XII. Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol. XIII. Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol. XIV. Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol. XV. Monghyr and Purniah.
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JUDICIAL.

Civil Suits, 1880. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act in Bengali. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Ditto Urya. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Ditto Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for the years 1883-90. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Index Map of Naraingunge and Madangunge, scale 450′=1″ in three sections.

Large Map ditto ditto, scale 150′=1″ in 18 sections.

Price per complete set of 21 sections, R7-8. Packing and postage (8*a.*)

Manual on the Safe Use of Steam in Hindi. 6*a.* (2*a.*)

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Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 1st July 1890. 2*a.* (½*a.*)

List of Officers of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 1st January 1891. 6*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4*a.*)

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Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways, 1890. 9*a.* (1*a.*)

MARINE.

Rules for the Guidance of Running Pilots, 1886. 8a. (2a.)

The River Hooghly: Calcutta to Saugor Island, with Charts and Diagrams. By S R. ELSON. R2-8 (2a.)

Sailing Directions, by Commander L. S. Dawson, R.N. 8a. (1a.)

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Ditto relating to the Examination of Engine-Drivers under Act VII of 1884. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial certificates of competency. R1 (1a.)

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Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-Drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January 1891. R3 (4a.)

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REVENUE.

Butwarra Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a.)

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Vol.	I.	Burdwan.
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Vol.	III.	Beerbhoom.
Vol.	IV.	Midnapore.
Vol.	V.	Hooghly.
Vol.	VI.	Howrah.
Vol.	VII.	24-Pergunnahs.
Vol.	VIII.	Khoolna.
Vol	IX.	Nuddea.
Vol.	X.	Jessore.
Vol.	XI.	Moorshedabad.
Vol.	XII.	Dinagepore.
Vol.	XIII.	Rajshahi.
Vol.	XV.	Bogra.
Vol.	XVI.	Pubna.
Vol.	XVII.	Darjeeling.
Vol.	XVIII.	Julpigoree.
Vol.	XVIIIA.	Cooch Behar.
Vol.	XIX.	Dacca.
Vol.	XX.	Furreedpore.
Vol.	XXI.	Backergunge.
Vol.	XXII.	Mymensing.
Vol.	XXIII.	Tipperah.
Vol.	XXIV.	Noakhali.
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Vol.	XXVI.	Patna.
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Vol.	XLIV.	Singhbhoom.
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Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S. R3 (3a.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-third Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 31st January, 1891, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December, 1890.

NOTICE.

The Firms of Mohr Bros. & Co. at Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, and Moulmein, and of Pandorf & Co. in London, have been converted into a Limited Company, under the style of *Mohr Brothers & Co., Limited.*

PROMISSORY NOTES.

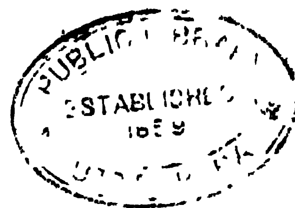
Destroyed.

The following Government Promissory Notes Nos. 172391, 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, A016221, reduced 4 per cent., 1879, for R1,000, and 071224 and 073556, 4½ per cent., 1879, for R500 each, originally standing in the names of the Bank of Bombay, Chooni Lal, Nan Chand, and the Bank of Bengal, respectively, and last endorsed to Ahmed Hosein, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

AHMED HOSEIN,
Sehore, C. I.

The 15th December, 1890.





The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1891.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 20th January, 1891.

No. 259-*I*.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Cesarewitch of Russia, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince George of Greece and His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch of Russia, will arrive at Howrah Station by a special train on Monday, the 26th January 1891, at 4-33 P.M. (Calcutta time).

His Imperial Highness will be received at the Howrah Railway Station by His Excellency the Viceroy attended by his Personal Staff. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and his Personal Staff, the Major-General Commanding the Presidency District and his Staff, and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will attend at the Railway Station.

A Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform of the Howrah Railway Station, and a Guard of Honour of Native Troops, with Band, outside the station.

A Salute of 21 guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William on the arrival of the special train.

The route taken will be across the Hooghly Bridge, by the Strand Road to Fairlie Place, down Fairlie Place, Clive Street to Dalhousie Square, Dalhousie Square North, Dalhousie Square East, and Old Court House Street to Government House.

The route will be lined by troops under the orders of the Major-General Commanding the District.

The escort from the Howrah Station to Government House will be furnished by His Excellency the Viceroy's Body-guard.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry, with Band, and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteers, with Band, will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House. A salute of 21 guns will be fired as His Imperial Highness alights at Government House.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of Council, the Puisne Judges of the High Court, all Civil and Military Officers present in Calcutta, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending, will assemble on the Grand Staircase of Government House not later than 1-20 P.M. The Foreign Consuls in Calcutta will also be invited to attend.

The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Members of the Executive Council will be presented to His Imperial Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in morning dress (frock coats).

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Statement showing the corrections to be made in the Appendix to the Rail and River-borne Trade Returns of Bengal for the quarter ending the 30th September 1890.

STATEMENT No I

	Page	Column	*For*	*Read*
			Mds.	Mds
Provisions—				
3 —Others				
Assam ...	xvii	8	6 558	6,461
		9	6,658	6,461
Total of British Provinces, &c	"	8	6 558	5 461
		9	8,210	8,113
Total of Provisions—				
3 —Others ...	"	8	1,62 473	1,62,376
		9	2,27,497	2,27,400
Provincial Grand Total—				
Assam	xxv	8	3,84 925	3,84,828
		9	3,84 925	3,84,828
Total of British Provinces, &c		8	3,84,925	3,84,828
		9	14,24,602	14,24,505
Grand Total	"	8	90,85,908	90,85 811
		9	2,01,10,448	2,01,10,361

STATEMENT A

	Page	Column	*For*	*Read*
Provisions—				
Others —				
Viâ Brahmaputra .	iv	3	3,199	3,102
		4	17,801	17,898
Total of Provisions—				
Others .	"	3	6,558	6,461
		4	26,092	26,189
Grand Total—				
Viâ Brahmaputra ...	vi	3	1 37,774	1 37,677
		4	2,76,821	2,76,918
Total	"	3	3,84,925	3,84,828
		4	4,72,616	4,72,713

STATEMENT B

	Page	Column	*For*	*Read*
Provisions—				
Others—				
Viâ Brahmaputra . ..	xiii	12	1,298	1,201
		15	17,801	17,898
Total of Provisions				
Others .	"	12	2,326	2,229
		15	26,092	26,189
Grand Total—				
Viâ Brahmaputra .	xvi	12	57,468	57,371
		15	2,76,821	2,76,918
Total	"	12	94,154	94,057
		15	4,72,616	4,72,713

E. D'S.—Reg. No. 4444J—517—18-2-91.





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1891.

No. 120.—The following list shows the names of selected candidates, and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Upper Division of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India, and the Departments directly attached thereto, and of the Offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal:—

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES IN ORDER OF MERIT.	Date of birth.	English Composition.	Précis-writing and drafting.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	TOTAL.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
			100	100	50	50	75	375		
1	Hari Das Gupta . . .	3rd Oct., 1870.	83	75	41	39	61	299	Govt. of India .	Any of the Offices under the Government of India.
2	Mr. P. D. Bonerjee . .	10th Oct., 1868.	85	82	47	37	45	296	Govt. of Bengal	Any of the Secretariats under the Bengal Government.
3	Brajendra Mohan Gupta .	Under 40 years of age.	83	90	38	30	51	292	Ditto .	Judicial, Political, and Appointment Department of the Bengal Secretariat.
4	Mr. J. H. Frost . . .	1st Sept., 1867	81	80	30	33	65	289	Ditto .	Any of the Offices under the Bengal Government.
5	Hem Chandra Mukerjee .	17th Dec., 1868	66	75	38	39	65	283	Ditto .	Ditto ditto.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 21st January, 1891.

No. 32.—The services of Colonel T. G. Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 19th January, 1891.

No. 89-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Friedrich Müller as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Akyab.

No. 92-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. Henri Helaers as Acting Consul for Belgium at Calcutta, *vice* M. Léon Dosogne.

No. 134-*E.*—The following order of Her Majesty in Council is republished for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 22nd day of November, 1890.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT. | EARL OF YARBOROUGH.
MARQUESS OF SALISBURY. | MR. RITCHIE.
LORD JUSTICE KAY.

WHEREAS, by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the dominions and territories of the Sultan of Brunei :

NOW, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," and otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Brunei Order in Council, 1890."

2. This Order is divided into parts as follows :—

Parts.	——	Articles.
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II	General Law	5—7
III	Constitution of Courts	8—12
IV	General powers of Courts and General Procedure	13—20
V	Special powers (Bankruptcy, Probate, &c.)	21—32
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PART I.—INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION.

3. In this Order, unless the subject or context otherwise requires—

"The Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;

"Prescribed" means prescribed by any Consular instructions, or by any order of notification signed or authorized by the Secretary of State;

The expression "Brunei," or "the limits of this Order," means the dominions for the time being of the Sultan of Brunei and the islands and territorial waters belonging to the said dominions: Provided that expressions referring to the District Court "at Brunei" shall be construed as referring to the District Court held at the town or Settlement called Brunei;

"Consular officer" includes any person for the time being acting in Brunei by virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, or with the authority or approval of the Secretary of State as Deputy Commissioner, or Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent;

"Consul" means any person for the time being acting as Deputy Commissioner and Consul for Brunei, or as Consul-General, or other principal Consular officer for the time being for Brunei;

"Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement made by or on behalf of Her Majesty with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, and any Regulation appended thereto;

"Court" means any Court or person exercising jurisdiction under this Order;

"Supreme Court" means the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements;

"British subject" includes a person enjoying Her Majesty's protection in Brunei, and includes subjects of the several Princes and States in India residing and being in Brunei;

"Foreigner" means a person, whether a native or subject of Brunei or not, who is not a British subject, as above defined;

"Native" means a native or subject of Brunei;

"Person" includes a corporation or association of persons;

"Oath" or "Affidavit" includes affirmation and declaration;

"Month" means calendar month.

The plural includes the singular, and the singular the plural, and the masculine the feminine.

Expressions referring to print or to writing include either print or writing, or a combination of both.

"Crime" includes offence.

4. The powers conferred by this Order shall extend to the persons and matters following, in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means Her Majesty has power or authority in Brunei in relation to such persons and matters, that is to say:—

(1) British subjects as herein defined.

(2) The property and personal and proprietary rights and obligations of British subjects in Brunei (whether such subjects are or are not within Brunei), including British ships, with their boats and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto.

(3) Foreigners as herein defined who submit themselves to a Court in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

(4) Foreigners as herein defined with respect to whom any State, King, Chief, or Government, whose subjects or under whose protection they are, has by any Treaty as herein defined or otherwise agreed with Her Majesty for or consented to the exercise of power or authority by Her Majesty.

PART II.—GENERAL LAW.

5. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in Brunei for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference between British subjects, or between foreigners and British subjects, or for the administration or control of the property or persons of British subjects, or for the repression or punishment of crimes committed by British subjects or for the maintenance of order among British subjects, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

6.—(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the substance of the law for the time being in force in and for England, and with the powers vested in and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities.

(2) Except as to offences made or declared such by this Order, or by any regulation or rule made under it, any act other than an act that would by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime, making the person doing such act liable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime making the person doing such act liable to punishment.

7. Crimes, wrongs, and breaches of contract against or affecting the person, property, or rights of natives of Brunei or other foreigners as herein defined, committed by persons subject to this Order, are punishable or otherwise cognizable under the provi-

sions of this Order, with the consent of such natives or foreigners, in the same manner as if they were committed against or affected the person, property, or rights of British subjects.

PART III.—CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

8. A District Court shall be held at Brunei by the Consul or such other Consular officer as he directs, and other District Courts shall be held at such other places as may from time to time be appointed under this Order.

A District Court is held by a Consular officer, and may be styled the Consular Court at Brunei or elsewhere, as the case may be.

9. It shall be lawful for the Consul from time to time, by order in writing, with the previous or subsequent authority or approval of the Secretary of State, to appoint places at which District Courts shall be held, and to assign the district in and for which each such Court shall act, and to designate the Consular officer who is to hold each such Court, and to determine the description and number of the officers to be attached to any such Court, and the mode of their appointment and removal, and their duties and remuneration, and any matters incident to any of the above-mentioned purposes.

A printed copy of any such order purporting to bear the seal of the Consul or of a District Court shall, in all causes and matters, be admitted as evidence of the contents and due making and publication thereof.

Each District Court shall have such seal as may be prescribed by any such order as aforesaid.

10. The Consul shall have, in all matters, civil and criminal, an extraordinary original jurisdiction throughout Brunei concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several District Courts: such extraordinary jurisdiction to be exercised by him as a District Court, subject and according to the provisions of this Order, and subject to appeal to the Supreme Court in the same manner as from an ordinary District Court.

The Consul shall also have jurisdiction to try in Brunei crimes which cannot under this Order be tried by a District Court, and for that purpose shall have the power of the Supreme Court.

The Consul may, from time to time, visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity any District Court, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal, pending in that Court, or arising within its district.

A District Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, report to the Consul the pendency of any case, civil or criminal, which appears to the District Court fit to be heard and determined by the Consul.

The Consul shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding any thing in this Order) the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

11. —(1) The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction under this Order.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall be exercised by the full Supreme Court sitting in the Straits Settlements in such manner and according to such procedure as, subject to the provisions of this Order and of any Rules made under this Order, the Supreme Court from time to time determines.

Judgments or orders of the Supreme Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction shall be certified by the Supreme Court to the Court in Brunei from which the appeal is brought, or, when the appeal is from the judgment or order of a Judge of the Supreme Court acting in Brunei or in the Straits Settlements, then to such District Court in Brunei as the Supreme Court thinks fit, and subject to any appeal to Her Majesty in Council) that District Court may and shall execute and give effect to the same in like manner as to its own judgments or orders.

(2) The Supreme Court, on Petition presented to it in accordance with any rules to be made under this Order, or in such manner as the Supreme Court directs, and alleging that any order of a District Court or of the Consul has the effect of a refusal of justice to any suitor or complainant, may, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks fit to direct, issue an order directing the proper Court to take cognizance of the matter, and may, if satisfied that such order has not been properly complied with, entertain and determine the matter of the suit or complaint, and shall certify its determination to the proper Court, which shall give effect thereto.

(3) Except as provided by this Order, the Supreme Court shall not exercise any control over a District Court or the Consul, whether by way of mandamus, prohibition, certiorari, writ of habeas corpus, or otherwise.

12. The Supreme Court shall, for the purposes of this Order, have original jurisdiction as follows:—

(1) When, under this Order, a person accused of crime is sent for trial to the Straits Settlements, the Supreme Court shall have the like jurisdiction, and may proceed in the same manner as if the crime had been committed in the Straits Settlements, except that the criminality of the act charged and the punishment to be inflicted must be determined according to the Law applicable under this Order in Brunei.

(2) On the request of the Consul, made with the consent of the Government of the Sultan of Brunei, the Supreme Court may exercise in Brunei in relation to any civil or criminal matter any original jurisdiction which can be exercised by the Consul, and all the provisions of this Order shall apply accordingly (*mutatis mutandis*), and any appeal shall be to the full Supreme Court.

(3) On the like request made with the like consent, the Supreme Court may hear and determine at any place within the limits of this Order any criminal case which could under this Order be sent for trial to the Straits Settlements, and for that purpose shall have the like jurisdiction and may proceed in the same manner as nearly as may be as if it were trying the same case in the Straits Settlements, or as if it were the Consul trying in Brunei a criminal case within the jurisdiction of a District Court.

(4) The Supreme Court may hear and determine within the Straits Settlements any civil case arising in Brunei, with the consent of the parties and of the Consul, and for that purpose may adopt any procedure proper either in the Straits Settlements or in Brunei. In such case any appeal shall be to the full Supreme Court.

(5) For the purposes of the exercise of original jurisdiction under this Article, such Judge or Judges of the Supreme Court, as the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements from time to time nominates, shall exercise the powers of the Supreme Court.

(6) Every District Court in Brunei may and shall, according to its powers, execute, enforce, and give effect to any judgment or order of the Supreme Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, and may and shall, for the purposes of anything to be done preliminary to a sitting of the Supreme Court—as, for instance, the summoning of a jury, or of assessors, or of witnesses,—exercise (*mutatis mutandis*) all the powers which such District Court has for any purpose under this Order in a case or matter pending before itself.

PART IV.—GENERAL POWERS OF COURTS AND GENERAL PROCEDURE.

13.—(1) All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exercisable in Brunei, shall, except as otherwise provided by this Order, be exercisable by the District Courts each for and within its own district.

(2) Every District Court in Brunei and the Supreme Court shall be auxiliary each to the other in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal, under this Order.

(3) Every Court shall, in the exercise of every part of its respective jurisdiction under this Order, be a Court of Record, and a Court of Law and of Equity.

(4) In any matter, civil or criminal, a District Court, within whose district (in civil matters) the matter of complaint wholly or in part arose or happened, or the subject in dispute is wholly or partly situate, or the contract in question was wholly or partly made, or the breach thereof wholly or partly occurred, or the defendant resides or carries on business, or (in criminal matters) the crime was wholly or partly committed, or the accused person happens to be, shall have jurisdiction, and may deal with the case, as if every material fact or thing had happened or was situate within its district; but any such Court, if, in its opinion, justice or convenience so requires, may decline or suspend the exercise of jurisdiction, and may, if it thinks necessary or just, require security from the defendant or accused person for his appearance before some other Court having jurisdiction in the matter, and for obedience to any judgment or order of such other Court, and further, in a criminal case, if necessary, may arrest and commit the accused person, and cause him to be removed under warrant and in custody, to be dealt with by such other Court.

(5) Every Court acting under this Order shall have power to rehear any civil matter, and to review its judgments or orders in any civil case in which, in the opinion

of the Court, justice so requires, on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Court thinks just.

14. In every case, civil or criminal, heard in a District Court, proper Minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Judge or officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and sealed with the seal of the Court, and shall, where Assessors are present, be open for their inspection and for their signature if concurred in by them.

The Minutes, with depositions of witnesses and notes of evidence taken at the trial by the Judge or officer, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

15. Each District Court held by any Consular officer other than the Consul shall, every six months, furnish to the Consul a Report respecting every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Consul from time to time directs.

16. Any Registrar of a Court, or person acting as Registrar, and any other officer of the Court designated in this behalf by the Consul, may administer oaths, and take affidavits, declarations, and affirmations.

The Judge of any Court shall be, and act as, the Registrar of the Court, if there is no other person appointed to be Registrar there.

17.—(1) In a civil case, any Court may order such costs, charges, and expenses as to the Court seem reasonable, to be paid by any party to the proceedings, or out of any fund to which the proceeding relates.

(2) All costs, and all charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments and deportations, and other charges and expenses, and all fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties payable under this Order, and all judgments, may be levied or enforced by distress and seizure and sale of ships, goods, and lands, and, in default of sufficient distress, by imprisonment; and no bill of sale, or mortgage, or transfer of property made with a view to security in regard to crimes committed, or to be committed, shall be of any avail to defeat any provision of this Order.

(3) Imprisonment in default of distress shall not, except as may be provided by rules of procedure made under this Order, operate as a discharge or satisfaction.

(4) Where money ordered by the Court to be paid is due for seamen's wages, or, is other money recoverable under the Merchant Shipping Acts or other Law relating to ships, and the person ordered to pay has not paid as ordered, the Court; in addition to other powers for compelling payment, shall have power to direct that the amount unpaid be levied by seizure and sale of the ship.

18.—(1) The Consul shall have all the powers and authorities of the Sheriff of a country in England, with all the privileges and immunities of the office, and as such Sheriff shall be charged with the execution of all decrees, orders, and sentences made and passed by a Court, on the requisition in that behalf of the Court; he shall not be liable to any action or proceeding for anything done, or purporting to be done, or anything omitted by him as such Sheriff.

(2) A District Court shall execute any writ, order, or warrant directed by a Consul to a District Court; and may take security from any person named therein for his appearance personally or by attorney, according to the writ, order, or warrant; or may cause such person to be taken in custody or otherwise to a Court, or elsewhere, in Brunei, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

19. A District Court may promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of any suit or proceeding pending before it.

A District Court may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration the final determination of any suit or proceeding pending before it, or of all or any matters in difference between the parties, on such terms, and with such directions, as to appointment of an Arbitrator and other things, as may seem fit, and may, if it thinks fit, take from the parties, or any of them, security to abide by the result of the reference.

In any such case, the award shall be final and conclusive.

On the application of any party a decree of the Court may be entered in conformity with the award, and such decree shall not be open to any appeal or rehearing whatever, except on the ground that it is not in conformity with the award.

Every agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent may on the application of any party, be made a rule of a Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the reference or submission, which Court shall thereupon have power and authority to enforce the agreement or submission and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award in such manner, and on such terms, as may be just.

20. No proceeding under this Order shall be invalidated by any informality, mistake, or omission, so long as, in the opinion of the Court before which any question arises, the essential requisites of law and justice have been complied with or may be met by amendment.

PART V.—SPECIAL POWERS (BANKRUPTCY, PROBATE, &C.).

21. A District Court shall be a Court of Bankruptcy, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within its own district, with respect to British subjects and to their debtors and creditors, being either British subjects or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to any judicial authority having for the time being jurisdiction in bankruptcy in England.

22. A District Court shall have, and may exercise, for and within its own district, with respect to British subjects, all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England, but it shall not be necessary to summon a jury in holding any inquest.

23. The District Court at Brunei shall be a Vice-Admiralty Court, and as such shall, for and within the limits of this Order, and for vessels and persons coming to and within those limits, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being ordinarily belongs to Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad.

The said Court shall have all powers and jurisdiction which can be exercised by Justices or a Vice-Admiralty Court under or for the purposes of the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping or the Passenger Acts, or relating to quarantine.

24. The District Court at Brunei shall, so far as circumstances admit, have, for and within the limits of this Order, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of persons of unsound mind as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other person or persons in England intrusted with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of persons found, by inquisition in England, idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind.

25.—(1) The District Court at Brunei shall be a Court of Probate, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within the limits of this Order, with respect to the property of British subjects having at the time of death their fixed places of abode in those limits, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England.

(2) Every District Court shall also have power to grant probate or administration where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant, and it is proved on oath that the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of the District Court.

26. Probate or administration granted by a Court shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within the limits of this Order, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, and that notwithstanding any defect afterwards appears in the grant.

Such a grant shall not be impeachable by reason only that the deceased had not at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the particular jurisdiction.

27. Any person having in his possession or under his control any paper or writing of a deceased British subject, being or purporting to be testamentary, shall forthwith deliver the original to the District Court within the district whereof such person is at the time of his first knowledge of the death of the deceased, and deposit it there.

Any person neglecting to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased shall be liable to such penalty, not exceeding fifty pounds, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

28. From the death of a British subject, having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in Brunei, intestate, until administration granted, his personal property in Brunei shall be vested in the Consul.

29. If any person, other than one of Her Majesty's Consular officers, takes possession of or in any manner administers any part of the personal property of any person deceased without obtaining probate or administration within three months after the death of the deceased, or within one month after the determination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration (if there is any such which is not ended within two months after the death of the deceased), he shall be liable to such penalty, not exceeding 100*l*., as the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the property of the deceased thinks fit to impose; and in every such case the same fees shall be payable by the person so administering as would have been payable by him if he had obtained probate or administration.

30. Where a British subject, not having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in Brunei, dies there, the District Court within whose district he dies shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on the death of the deceased, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal

property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep the property until it can be dealt with according to law.

31.—(1) In a case of apparent intestacy, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons recorded in the Minutes, the Court having probate jurisdiction may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion, or otherwise, grant administration to an officer of the Court.

(2) Any officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3) A commission of 2½ per cent. may be charged on an estate administered under this Article.

(4) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in the execution of this Article, and the said commission, shall be the first charge on the personal property of the deceased in Brunei; and the Court shall, by sale of part of that property or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses and the payment of the said commission.

32. Where it appears to the Court having probate jurisdiction that the value of the property or estate of a deceased person does not exceed 100*l.*, the Court may, without any probate or letters of administration, or other formal proceedings, pay thereout any debts or charges, and pay, remit, or deliver any surplus to such persons in such manner as a Secretary of State from time to time directs, and shall not be liable to any action, suit, or proceedings in respect of anything done, or purporting to be done, under this Article.

PART VI.—CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

33. The crimes punishable under this Order are:—

(1) Any acts or omissions which are for the time being punishable in England, on indictment, by death, penal servitude, or imprisonment, as treasons, felonies, or misdemeanours.

(2) Acts or omissions by this Order, or by any regulations made by virtue of this Order, declared to be punishable as offences against this Order.

In case an act or omission is punishable both as a crime under the Law in force in England and as an offence against this Order, the accused person may be tried and punished for such act or omission either as a crime, as aforesaid, or as an offence against this Order, but he shall not be liable to be tried or punished in both ways.

34. Any British subject being in Brunei may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for the crime of piracy, wherever committed.

If the Court before which a British subject charged with the crime of piracy is brought is a District Court held by a Consular officer other than the Consul, the Court shall report to the Consul the pendency of the case.

The Consul shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

35.—(1) If any British subject does any of the following things without Her Majesty's authority, that is to say:—

Levies war, or takes any part in any operation of war, against, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Sultan of Brunei;

Every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 1,000*l.*, or by a fine not exceeding 1,000*l.*, without imprisonment.

In addition to such punishments, every such conviction shall of itself, and without further proceedings, make the person convicted liable to deportation; and the Court before which he is convicted may order that he be deported from Brunei to such place as the Court directs.

(2) If any British subject, without the authority of Her Majesty (proof whereof shall lie on the party accused), takes part in any operation of war in the service of the Sultan of Brunei against any persons engaged in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Sultan of Brunei, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 1,000*l.*, or by a fine not exceeding 1,000*l.*, without imprisonment.

(3) If the Court before which any person charged with having committed such a misdemeanour as in this Article mentioned is brought is a District Court, held before a

Consular officer other than the Consul, the Court shall report to the Consul the pendency of the case.

The Consul shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

36. If any British subject is guilty of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed in Brunei, or of publicly offering any insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of Brunei, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any such religion, or to the ministers or professors thereof, or of wilfully committing any act tending to bring any such religion, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 100*l*., or to a fine not exceeding 100*l*., without imprisonment.

Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge against a British subject of having committed any such offence shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and any District Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Consular officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

37. If any person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of any Court exercising jurisdiction in Brunei under this Order does any of the following things, namely :—

(i) Wilfully by act or threat obstructs any officer of or person executing any process of the Court in the performance of his duty ; or

(ii) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting, wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto ; or

(iii) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any juror or assessor, or any person acting as a clerk or officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court ; or

(iv) Does any act in relation to the Court, or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein which if done in relation to a Superior Court in England would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court, or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein ;

Such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court, with or without warrant, and on inquiry and consideration, and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 10*l*., or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the acts of the offence and the extent of the punishment, and a copy of the Minute shall be forthwith sent to the Consul in the case of punishment so inflicted by a District Court held by any Consular officer other than the Consul, or to the Secretary of State in the case of punishment so inflicted by the Consul.

Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding, in which the offender shall be liable to be tried and punished for his offence as an offence against this Order.

Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

38. If any person in Brunei does any act or makes any publication of such kind, and under such circumstances, that, in the opinion of the Consul, grave danger to public order is thereby occasioned, the Consul shall have the same powers as under this Order a District Court has in relation to apprehended breaches of the peace.

39. If any clerk or officer of any Court acting under this Order in Brunei, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not duly paying any money levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may (without prejudice to any other liability or punishment to which the clerk or officer would in the absence of the present provision be liable) inquire into the charge in a summary way, and for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons in like manner as the attendance of witnesses and others may be enforced in a suit, and may make such Order thereupon for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the due payment of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the

Court thinks just; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, impose such fine upon the clerk or officer, not exceeding 100*l.*, for each offence, as seems just.

40. Any act which, if done in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following statutes of the Imperial Parliament or Orders in Council, that is to say :—

"The Merchandize Marks Act, 1887;"

"The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 to 1888;"

Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being in force relating to copyright, or to inventions, designs, or trade marks;

Any Statute amending or substituted for any of the above mentioned Statutes—

Shall, if done by a British subject in Brunei, be punishable as an offence against this Order whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner, or otherwise;

Provided—

(1) That a copy of any such Statute or Order in Council shall be published by the Consul in his public office, and shall be there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times; and a person shall not be punished under this Article for anything done before the expiration of one month after such publication, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Statute or Order:

(2) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained without the consent, in writing, of the Consul who may withhold such consent, unless he is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the punishment in Consular or other Courts in Brunei of similar Acts committed by the subjects of the State or Power of which such prosecutor is a subject, in relation to or affecting the interests of British subjects.

41. A District Court shall have jurisdiction to make an order requiring a person to contribute, in such manner as the Court directs, to the support of his wife or child, whether legitimate or not, being in the opinion of the Court under the age of 16 years. Any such order may be made in a summary way, as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence against this Order, and a failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable accordingly, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

42. Where any act or omission is, by virtue of this Order, or of any regulation made under this Order, an offence against this Order, and no penalty or punishment is specified in respect thereof, such offence shall be punishable with imprisonment for not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding 100*l.*, or both.

43. A District Court may cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court, and charged with having committed a crime in Brunei, and may deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order; or, where the crime is triable, and is to be tried, in Her Majesty's dominions, may take the preliminary examination, and commit the accused for trial, and cause or allow him to be taken to the place of intended trial.

44. (1) Where a person is charged with an offence on a summons or warrant issuing out of a Court, he shall be brought before the Court within forty-eight hours after service of the summons or execution of the warrant, unless, in any case, circumstances unavoidably prevent his being brought before the Court within that time, which circumstances shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(2) In every case he shall be brought before the Court as soon as circumstances reasonably admit, and the time and circumstances shall be recorded in the Minutes.

45. (1) Where an accused person is in custody he shall not be remanded at any time for more than seven days, unless circumstances appear to the Court to make it necessary or proper that he should be remanded for a longer time, which circumstances, and the time of remand, shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(2) In no case shall a remand be for more than fourteen days at one time, unless in case of illness of the accused person or other case of necessity.

46. (1) Except in cases of murder, an accused person may be admitted to bail at any stage of the proceedings.

(2) Where the offence charged is one of the following, it shall be in the discretion

of the Court before whom such person appears or is tried to admit the accused to bail or not, according to the circumstances, namely :—

Felony (not being murder).
Riot.
Assault on an officer of a Court in the execution of his duty, or on any person acting in his aid.
Neglect or breach of duty by an officer of a Court.

(3) In all other cases, except murder, the Court shall admit the accused to bail, unless, in any instance, the Court, having regard to the circumstances, see good reason to the contrary, which reason shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(4) The Consul may, if he thinks fit, admit to bail a person charged with any offence, except murder, although any other Court, in the exercise of its discretion, has not thought fit to admit the accused to bail.

47. Crimes punishable under this Order are to be tried as follows (subject to the provisions of this Order as to the powers of the Consul, and of the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof) :—

(1) Crimes by this Order directed to be tried in a summary way are to be tried by a District Court without a jury or assessors.

(2) Crimes which are not punishable with a longer term of imprisonment than three months, nor punishable with fine exceeding 50*l*., shall be tried in a summary way by a District Court without a jury or assessors.

(3) Crimes other than as aforesaid, and except crimes punishable with death or with penal servitude for seven years or upwards, shall be tried on indictment by a District Court with assessors or a jury: Provided that if the accused person desires to be tried in a summary way, and the Court is of opinion that the case is such that, if proved, it can be adequately punished under the powers of a District Court, the Court may hear and determine the case in a summary way.

(4) In every case of crime punishable with death, or with penal servitude for seven years or upwards, the Consul shall direct to what Court the accused person shall be committed for trial. Such Court shall be either the Supreme Court acting in the Straits Settlements, or acting in Brunei, or the Consul acting in Brunei with the powers of the Supreme Court; and the trial shall be by such Court with a jury if the trial takes place in the Straits Settlements, or if the accused person at the time of his being committed for trial in Brunei so requires: provided that, in case of inability to obtain a jury, or if the accused person does not require a jury, the Court may try the case with assessors.

(5) Whenever a District Court commits a person for trial, it shall take all proper steps by commitment, bail, or otherwise for securing the attendance of the accused person to take his trial, and by recognizance or otherwise for securing the attendance at the trial of the prosecutor and of the witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence respectively, and shall transmit to the proper Court the depositions and any documents, recognizances, or things necessary for the purpose of the trial, with a certificate under the seal of the District Court specifying the depositions, documents, and things so transmitted. Such certificate shall be *primâ facie* evidence of all the matters stated therein to have been done by or before the District Court, and that the depositions transmitted therewith were duly taken.

48. A District Court may impose the punishment of imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 200*l*., or the punishment of a fine not exceeding 200*l*., without imprisonment.

49. Every Court and authority in imposing and inflicting punishments under this Order shall have regard, so far as circumstances admit, and subject to the other provisions of this Order, to the punishments imposed by the Law of England in like cases, and to the mode in which the same are inflicted in England.

50. Any Court acting under this Order (but, in the case of a District Court held by a Consular officer other than the Consul, subject to the approval of the Consul) may order any person convicted before it of any crime or offence to pay all or any part of the expenses of or preliminary to his trial and of his imprisonment or other punishment.

Where it appears to any Court that any charge made before it is malicious, or is frivolous and vexatious, the Court may order all or any part of the expenses of the prosecution to be paid by the person making the charge.

In either of the two last-mentioned cases the amount ordered to be paid shall be deemed a debt due to the Crown, and may, by virtue of the order, without further pro-

ceedings, be levied on the property of the person convicted or making the charge, as the case may be, or may be enforced by imprisonment for not exceeding one month, or until payment.

51. (1) A Court may, if it thinks fit, order a person convicted of an assault to pay to the person assaulted, by way of damages, any sum not exceeding 20*l*.

(2) Damages so ordered to be paid may be either in addition to or in lieu of a fine, and shall be recoverable in like manner as a fine.

(3) Payment of such damages shall be a defence to an action for the assault.

52. (1) If, on a trial, a Court is of opinion that the accused attempted to commit the offence with which he is charged, but dit not complete it, he shall not be therefore acquitted, but the Court may find him guilty of the attempt, and may adjudge him to be punished as if he had been charged with the attempt.

He shall not be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for the offence.

(2) If, on the trial of a person charged with robbery, a Court is of opinion that the accused committed an assault with intent to rob, but did not commit robbery, he shall not be therefore acquitted, but the Court may find him guilty of the assault, and may adjudge him to be punished as if he had been charged with the assault.

He shall not be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for the assault.

(3) If, on a trial for any of the following offences, namely, burglary, or stealing in a dwelling-house, or breaking and entering and stealing in a shop, warehouse, or counting-house, or a building within the curtilage of a dwelling-house or larceny, or feloniously receiving property stolen, embezzled, or otherwise feloniously taken, obtained, or disposed of, the facts proved authorize a conviction for one of those offences, not being the offence charged, the Court may find the accused guilty of that other offence, and may adjudge him to be punished as he had been charged with that other offence.

He shall not be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for that other offence.

(4) If any person procures, or endeavours to procure, or incites any other person to commit a crime or offence, he shall be punishable on conviction in the same manner as if he were convicted of an attempt to commit that crime or offence. If the crime or offence is actually committed in pursuance of the procurement or incitement, both persons may be tried and punished for that crime or offence as principal offenders.

53. Where a person charged with having committed a crime or offence in the district of one Court, escapes or removes from that district and is found within the district of another Court, the Court within the district of which he is found may proceed in the case to examination, indictment, trial and punishment, or in a summary way (as the case may require), in the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district; or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court of the district in which the crime or offence is charged to have been committed, send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge, and be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody a warrant shall be issued by the Court within the district of which he is found, and such warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom he is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to, and deliver him up to, the Court of the district within which the crime or offence was committed, according to the warrant.

54. Where any person is charged with the commission of a crime or offence the cognizance whereof appertains to any of Her Majesty's Courts in Brunei, and it is expedient that the crime or offence be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, the accused may, in accordance with "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," be sent for trial to a British possession to which under the next following Article, he could be sent for execution of a sentence of imprisonment.

The Consul may, where it appears expedient, by warrant under his hand and seal, cause the accused to be taken for trial accordingly.

55. (1) Sentences of imprisonment shall ordinarily be carried into effect in such prisons within Brunei as the Consul directs, either by any general directions or in any particular case. A warrant of the Consul, or of a Court before which a person is convicted, shall be sufficient authority for the removal of the person to the prison named in the warrant, and for his detention there.

(2) Where any offender convicted before a Court in Brunei is sentenced to imprisonment in respect of the crime or offence of which he is convicted, and it appears to the Consul to be expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, the offender may, in accordance with "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," be sent for execution of his sentence as follows:—

(*a*) In the case of a prisoner who is, or who appears to the person signing the warrant under the said 5th section to be, a native of Burma or of any other part

of British India, and not of European descent, to Her Majesty's possession of Burma or some other part of British India.

(*b*) In the case of any other prisoner, to the Colony of the Straits Settlements, or to some other parts of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

And the Consul shall have authority for the purposes of the said section.

56. (1) In cases of murder or manslaughter, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened within the jurisdiction of a Court acting under this Order, such Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any person, being a British subject, who is charged either as the principal offender, or as accessory before the fact to murder, or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within such jurisdiction.

(2) In the case of any crime committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any British subject on board a British ship, or on board a Foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court acting under this Order shall have jurisdiction as if the crime had been committed within the district of such Court. In cases tried under this provision, no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

(3) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order, and of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," of the following enactments described in the first Schedule to that Act (that is to say) :—

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849."

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860."

"The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867," section 11.

And the said enactments shall, so far as they are repeated and adapted by this Article (but not further or otherwise) extend to Brunei.

57. "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881," shall apply to Brunei as if Brunei were a British possession, subject to the conditions, exceptions, and qualifications following :—

(i) The said Act shall apply only in the case of British subjects.

(ii) The Consul is, for the purposes of the said Act, substituted for the Governor of a British possession, and for a Superior Court, or a Judge thereof, in a British possession, and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in a British possession.

(iii) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to the sending of a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted.

(iv) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as relates to *habeas corpus*, and as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a warrant, shall be excepted.

(v) The said Consul shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

(vi) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act, Brunei and the Colony of the Straits Settlements shall be deemed to be one group of British possession.

58. "The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884," shall apply to Brunei as if Brunei were a British possession, and part of Her Majesty's dominions, subject as follows :—

The Consul shall, in relation to Brunei, be substituted for the Governor of a British possession.

59. The Consul shall, when required by the Secretary of State, send to the Secretary of State a report of the sentence passed in every case heard and determined by him, with a copy of the Minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and may send with such report any observations he thinks fit.

Every Court (other than the Consul) shall forthwith send to the Consul a report of the sentence passed by it in Brunei in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the Minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and with any observations the Court thinks fit. The Consul shall, when required by the Secretary of State, transmit the same to the Secretary of State, and may send therewith any observations he thinks fit.

60. (1) Where any person is sentenced in Brunei to suffer the punishment of death, the Court pronouncing the sentence shall forthwith send a report of the sentence,

with a copy of the Minutes of the proceedings and notes of the evidence in the case, and with any observation the Court thinks fit to make, to the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements.

(2) The sentence shall not be carried into execution without the order of the Governor of the Straits Settlements in Council.

(3) In any such case, if the said Governor in Council does not order that the sentence of death be carried into execution, he shall direct what punishment in lieu of the punishment of death is to be inflicted on the person convicted, and the person convicted shall be punished accordingly.

61. The Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements shall have power, in the name of Her Majesty, to remit or commute in whole or in part any sentence passed by a Court exercising criminal jurisdiction uuder this Order, and every such Court shall give effect to any such remission.

62. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect Her Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

PART VII.—APPEALS.

63. (1) Where any decision of a District Court, sitting with or without assessors, or a decision of a Judge of the Supreme Court acting under this Order, with or without assessors, either in Brunei or in the Straits Settlements, is given in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of 50*l*. or upwards, or determines, directly or indirectly, any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of 50*l*. or upwards, any party aggrieved by the decision may apply to the Court for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to leave on the terms prescribed by rules made under this Order, and subject to any restrictions and exceptions therein contained.

In any other case the Court or Judge may, if it seems just and expedient, give leave to appeal on like terms.

In any case the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on such terms as seem just.

(2) In any matter in which an appeal lies, as of right or otherwise, to the Supreme Court, it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, by special leave, to enlarge the time for appealing, or to permit an appeal to be brought on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, although the time limited for appeal has elapsed, or any other formal requisite for an appeal has not been complied with.

(3) The said Supreme Court, on the hearing of any appeal, may admit fresh evidence in such cases and on such terms as he or they think just, subject to any rules to be made under this Order.

64. (1) Where any final decree or order of the Supreme Court on appeal under this Order is made in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of 500*l*. or upwards, or determines, directly or indirectly, any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of 500*l*. or upwards, any party aggrieved by the decree or order may, within fifteen days after the same is made, apply by motion to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

(2) If leave to appeal is applied for by a party adjudged to pay money or perform a duty, the Supreme Court shall direct either that the decree or order appealed from be carried into execution or that the execution thereof be suspended, pending the appeal, as the said Court considers to be in accordance with substantial justice.

(3) If the said Court directs the decree or order to be carried into execution, the party in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the said Court for the due performance of such Order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

(4) If the said Court directs the execution of the decree or order to be suspended pending the appeal, the party against whom the decree is made shall, before any order for suspension of execution, give security to the satisfaction of the said Court for the due performance of such Order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

(5) In all cases security shall also be given by the appellant to the satisfaction of the said Court, to an amount not exceeding 500*l*., for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent on appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

(6) If the last-mentioned security is given within one month from the filing of the motion paper for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said Court shall give leave to appeal.

(7) In any case other than the cases hereinbefore described, the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid, if it considers it just or expedient to do so.

(8) In every case where leave to appeal is given as aforesaid, the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to Her Majesty in Council according to the Rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council from Her Colonies, or such other Rules as Her Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals from the Supreme Court.

(9) Nothing in this Order shall affect the right of Her Majesty at any time, on the humble petition of a party aggrieved by any decision of the Supreme Court, to admit his appeal thereon on such terms and in such manner as Her Majesty in Council may think fit, and to deal with the dicision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

65. In any case in which an appeal lies under this Order from a District Court to the Supreme Court as of right, or leave to appeal is given by the District Court, the parties may agree that the appeal shall be to the Consul, and upon any such agreement in writing being filed in the District Court, or upon such agreement being made in open Court and embodied in any order of the District Court, the appeal shall be to the Consul, who shall hear and dispose of the appeal in a summary way in such manner as he thinks fit, and may make any order which could have been made by the District Court, and shall certify his order to the District Court, and that Court shall give effect thereto.

Any such order shall be final, and shall not be subject to any further appeal, either to the Supreme Court or to Her Majesty in Council.

This Article does not apply to cases which are in the first instance heard by the Consul in the exercise of any jurisdiction under this Order.

66. (1) Where any person is convicted otherwise than in a summary way of a crime or offence, the Court trying the case may, if it seems fit, upon or without written application by the prosecutor or defendant, reserve for the consideration of the full Supreme Court any question of law arising on the trial.

The Court shall then state a special case, setting out the question reserved, with the facts and circumstances on which it arose, and shall send the case to the Supreme Court.

(2) Where any person is convicted in a summary way of a crime or offence, and is dissatisfied with the conviction as being erroneous in point of law, the Court trying the case may, on his application in writing, and on compliance by him with any terms prescribed by the Rules made under this Order, state a special case, setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction, for the opinion of the Supreme Court

(3) Where a special case is stated, the Court stating it shall, as seems fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment, and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take proper security for him to appear and receive judgment, or to render himself in execution (as the case may require) at an appointed time and place.

(4) The Supreme Court shall hear and determine the matter, and thereupon shall reverse, affirm, or amend the judgment, conviction, or sentence in question, or set aside the same, and order an entry to be made in the Minutes of proceedings to the effect that in the judgment of the Supreme Court the person convicted ought not to have been convicted, or arrest the judgment, or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Court stating the case, or order a new trial, or make such other order as justice requires, and shall also give the necessary and proper consequential directions.

(5) The judgment of the Supreme Court shall be delivered in open Court after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecution or of the person convicted.

(6) Before delivering judgment the Supreme Court may, if necessary, cause the special case to be amended by the Court stating it.

(7) If on an application for a special case the Court refuses to state a case, the Court so refusing shall forthwith send to the Supreme Court a report of the sentence, with a copy of the Minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and any observations the Court thinks fit, and with the copy of the application for a special case.

(8) The Supreme Court shall examine the report and documents so sent, and may, on the application in that behalf of the appellant, if made within one month after the refusal of a special case, proceed to hear and determine the matter according to the foregoing provisions, as nearly as may be, as if a special case had been stated.

(9) In this Article expressions referring to the Court which tries a case include a District Court or a Judge or Judges of the Supreme Court acting under this Order either in Brunei or in the Straits Settlements, or the Consul acting with the power of the Supreme Court.

PART VIII.—EVIDENCE.

67. (1) In any case, criminal or civil, and at any stage thereof, a District Court either of its own motion, or on the application of any party, may summon a British subject to attend to give evidence, or to produce documents, or to be examined.

(2) If the person summoned, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend and be sworn, and give evidence, or produce documents, or submit to examination accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order.

(3) A person punished under this Article shall not be liable to an action in respect of the same matter; and any such action, if begun, shall be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4) In a criminal case, where it is proved that a British subject is likely to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and that he will not voluntarily attend to give evidence, the Court may issue a summons for his attendance.

(5) If he does not obey the summons, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, then, after proof of service of the summons, the Court may issue a warrant to compel his attendance.

(6) Where it is proved that he will not attend to give evidence unless compelled to do so, the Court may issue a warrant in the first instance.

(7) In civil cases any Court may, where the circumstances appear to justify it, order that the expenses of a witness, on his appearing to give evidence, shall be defrayed by the parties, or any of them.

68. (1) Any person appearing before a District Court to give evidence in any case, civil or criminal, may be examined or give evidence on oath in the form or with the ceremony that he declares to be binding on his conscience.

(2) Any British subject wilfully giving false evidence in any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, or on any arbitration, or in any affidavit, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

69. (1) Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of Consular or other officers, and of the constitution and limits of any jurisdiction, Court, or district, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules or Regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

(2) Every signature or seal affixed to any instrument purporting to be the signature of any Consular officer or person acting under this Order, or to be the seal of any Court, shall, for all purposes under this Order, without any proof thereof, be presumed to be genuine, and shall be taken as genuine until the contrary is proved.

70. A person attending to give evidence before a District Court shall not be compelled or allowed to give any evidence, or produce any document, if, in the opinion of the Consul signified by him personally or in writing to the Court, the giving or production thereof would be injurious to Her Majesty's service.

71. (1) The provisions of "The Evidence Act, 1851" (14 & 15 Vict., cap. 99), sections 7 and 11, relating to the proof of judicial and other documents, shall extend and be applied for all purposes as if the district were in a British Colony.

(2) The following Acts, namely:—

"The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856,"
"The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859,"
"The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885,"

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force, amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to all places and Courts to which this Order applies, with the adaptations following, namely:—

In the said Acts, the Consul is hereby substituted for a Supreme Court, or the Judge of a Court in a Colony.

(3) The following Acts, namely:—

"The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859,"
"The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861,"

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to all places and Courts to which this Order applies, with the adaptations following, namely:—

In the said Acts the Consul is hereby substituted for a Superior Court in a Colony.

PART IX.—JURIES AND ASSESSORS.

Juries.

72. (1) Every male British subject resident in Brunei, being of the age of 21 years or upwards, being able to speak and read English, having or earning a gross income at the rate of not less than 50*l.* a year, not having been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous (unless he has obtained a free pardon), and not being under outlawry, shall be qualified to serve on a jury.

(2) All persons so qualified shall be liable so to serve, except the following:—

Persons in Her Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, or other Civil Service in actual employment.

Officers, clerks, keepers of prisons, messengers, and other persons attached to, or in the service of, any of Her Majesty's Courts.

Officers and others on full pay in Her Majesty's Navy or Army, or in actual employment in the service of any department connected therewith.

Clergymen and ministers in the actual discharge of professional duties.

Advocates and attorneys in actual practice.

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in actual practice.

And except persons disabled by mental or bodily infirmity.

73. On or before the 14th day of January in every year each District Court shall make out a list of the persons so qualified and liable resident within its district.

The list shall, on or before the 21st day of the same respective month, be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and shall be there exhibited until the end of that month, with a notice annexed that on a day specified, not being sooner than the 7th or later than the 14th day of the then next month, the Court will hold a special sitting for the revision of the list.

The Court shall hold such special sitting accordingly, and at such sitting, or at some adjournment thereof (of which public notice shall be given), shall revise the list by striking out the name of any person appearing to be not qualified or not liable to serve, and by inserting the name of any person omitted, and appearing to be so qualified and liable, either on the application of the person omitted, or on such notice to him as the Court thinks fit.

The list shall be finally revised and settled not later than the 21st day of February in every year, and when settled shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and be there exhibited during not less than two months.

Such list, as settled, shall be brought into use on the 1st day of March, and shall be used as the Jury List of the Court until the 1st day of March next after the time of its being brought into use.

74. Where, in pursuance of this Order, a jury is ordered, the Court before which the trial is to be had shall summon so many of the persons comprised in the Jury List, not fewer than seven, as seems requisite.

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to such fine not exceeding 10*l.* as the Court thinks fit to impose.

Any such fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of fourteen days. The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him within six days after receipt of the notice to file an affidavit excusing his non-attendance if he desires to do so. The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it seems proper, remit the fine.

75. Where a suit relates to money, goods, or other property, or any matter at issue appearing to the Court to be of the amount or value of 300*l.* or upwards, or is brought for recovery of damages of the amount of 300*l.* or upwards, the suit shall, on the demand of either party, be, under order of the Court before which the trial is to be had, tried with a jury.

In any case a suit may be tried with a jury, if the Court, of its own motion or on the application of either party, thinks fit so to order.

76. (1) The foregoing provisions relating to the preparation of Jury Lists and the summoning of juries shall not, as regards any District Court, come into operation until the Consul so directs by order in writing, published in such manner as he thinks fit.

He may from time to time by any such order, as regards any district, alter the number of jurors to be summoned, or the quorum of a jury.

He may suspend the operation of any such order from time to time, or revoke any order.

(2) If, in any civil or criminal case where a jury is ordered, or is required by this Order or by any Rules of Procedure, a sufficient jury cannot be obtained, the Court

before which the trial is to be had may either hear the case without a jury, or with a jury of less than the proper number, or postpone it in order to obtain a jury or assessors, as the Court thinks just.

77. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the number of the jury shall be five.

(2) In criminal cases tried with a jury, the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. In civil cases the verdict must be unanimous unless the parties otherwise agree.

(3) No challenge shall be allowed except for cause shown to the satisfaction of the Court.

(4) No grand jury shall be summoned.

78. Where a District Court proceeds, in pursuance of this Order, to hear and determine any case, civil or criminal, with assessors, the Court shall nominate and summon as assessors not less than two and not more than four indifferent British subjects of good repute, resident in the district of the Court, or belonging to a British ship.

Where, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one fit person only as assessor, the Court may sit with him alone as assessor; and where, for like reasons, the Court is not able to obtain the presence of any fit person as assessor, the Court may (notwithstanding anything in this Order) sit without an assessor; but in every such case the Court shall record in the Minutes of proceedings its reasons for sitting with one assessor only, or without an assessor.

An assessor shall not have voice or vote in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal; but an assessor dissenting in a civil case from any decision of the Court, or in a criminal case from any decision of the Court, or the conviction, or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the Minutes of proceedings his dissent and grounds thereof; and an assessor dissenting shall be entitled to receive gratis a certified copy of the Minutes.

79. In civil cases any party who has a right to demand a trial with a jury may, in lieu thereof, demand a trial with assessors, unless a trial with a jury is ordered, and can be had. If no party demands a jury or assessors, the Court before whom the trial is to be had may, if it thinks fit, summon assessors.

80. If any person summoned to act as assessors fails, without lawful excuse, to attend at the trial, or at any adjournment thereof, or to continue to serve throughout the trial, he shall be liable under a summary order of the Court to a fine not exceeding 10*l*., to be levied by attachment and sale of his goods within the district, and in default of recovery thereby of the fine, to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding six days, if the fine is not sooner paid.

PART X.—RULES OF PROCEDURE.

81. (1) The Consul, with the approval of the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, may from time to time frame Rules for any purpose for which it is in this order expressed or implied that Rules of Procedure or practice are to be made for the execution of judgments or orders, and for the regulation of appeals in civil and in criminal cases, and of rehearings, and generally for the purpose of making any provision proper or necessary for the proper or effectual exercise of the jurisdiction of Courts under this Order, and may thereby impose reasonable penalties, and may provide for the enforcement of any judgment or order by imprisonment for not exceeding one month.

(2) Rules affecting the conduct of civil suits shall be so framed as to secure, as far as may be, that cases shall be decided on their merits according to substantial justice, without excessive regard to technicalities of pleading or procedure, and without unnecessary delay.

(3) Rules framed under this Article shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by the Secretary of State, save that in case of urgency declared in any Rules framed by the Consul the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by the Secretary of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by the Consul.

(4) Provision may, amongst other things, be made by Rules under this Article, authorising any Court to grant and enforce search warrants, and to enforce awards, and to enforce by distress, or by attachment, or commitment, judgments or orders of any Court, or payment of any damages, costs, penalties, fines, or forfeitures, and for the sale of things forfeited, and for garnishee process, and for attachments of property in order to compel appearance or submission to the jurisdiction or process of any Court, and authorizing any Court to compel, by fine, distress, or recognizance, or, in default of security by commitment, the attendance of witnesses before any Court, or before a Colonial Court to which a case is sent for trial, and to fix and enforce the fees to be taken in respect of any proceedings under this Order, not exceeding, as regards any matters

provided for by the Act of 6 Geo. IV., cap. 87, fees fixed and allowed from time to time by any Order in Council made under that Act, and to take and transmit depositions of winesses for use at trials in a Colony or in England, and to appoint forms of indictment or charge in criminal proceedings, and for regulating the conditions on which persons may be admitted to practise as barristers, advocates, or solicitors in proceedings in any Court, and for suspending or excluding such persons from practice in case of misconduct: Provided that the scales of all fees fixed under the provisions of this Order shall have been sanctioned by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

82. A copy of the Rules for the time being in force shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each District Court and Consulate.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as the Consul from time to time directs.

No penalty shall be enforced in any District Court for the breach of any Rule until the Rule has been so exhibited in the Court for one month, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Rule.

A printed copy of any Rule purporting to be certified uuder the hand of the Consul shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the due framing, approval, and publication of the contents thereof.

From and after the commencement of any Rules made under this Order, all Rules and Regulations theretofore in force in the district in respect of any matter in respect whereof Rules are made under this Order shall cease to operate.

PART XI.—TREATIES AND QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

83. If any British subject violates or fails to observe any stipulation of any Treaty made with, or by, or on behalf of, Her Majesty, for the time being in force in respect of the violation whereof any penalty is stipulated for in the Treaty, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Treaty, and on conviction thereof under this Order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the penalty stipulated for in the Treaty.

84. (1) The Consul may from time to time, subject and according to the provisions of this Order, make, on behalf of Her Majesty, such Regulations as to him seem fit, for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects resident in, or resorting to, Brunei.

(2) The power aforesaid extends to the making of Regulations for securing observance of the stipulations of Treaties between Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the Sultan of Brunei, and for enforcing any local law or customs, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter, and for maintaining friendly relations between British subjects and Native subjects and authorities, and for requiring returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into Brunei, by or on account of any British subject or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such returns are to be made.

(3) The Consul may, as he thinks fit, make any Regulation under this Order extend either throughout Brunei, or to some one or more only of the Consular districts in Brunei.

(4) The Consul in the exercise of the powers aforesaid may, if he thinks fit, join with the Ministers or Representatives of any foreign Powers in amity with Her Majesty in making or adopting Regulations for the municipal government of any foreign Concession or Settlement in Brunei; and as regards British subjects, joint Regulations so made shall be as valid and binding as if they related to British subjects only.

(5) The Consul may, by any Regulation made under this Order, repeal or alter any Regulation made under any Order in Council relating to Brunei.

(6) Regulations made under this Order shall not have effect unless and unlit they are approved by Her Majesty, that approval being signified through the Secetary of State, save that in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before that approval, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty the Queen, that disapproval being signified through the Secretary of State, and until notification of that disapproval has been received and published by the Consul.

That approval, where given, shall be conclusive, and the validity or regularity of any Regulations so approved shall not be called in question in any legal proceeding whatever.

85. Any Regulations made under this Order may, if the Consul thinks fit, impose penalties for offences against the same.

Penalties so imposed shall not exceed the following, namely: for any offence, imprisonment for three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of

100*l*., or a fine of 100*l.* without imprisonment; with or without a further fine, for a continuing offence of 10*l.* for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred.

Regulations imposing penalties shall be so framed as to allow in every case of part only of the highest penalty being inflicted.

In addition to or in lieu of penalties, such Regulation may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, of any Treaty, or any native Law or Ordinance the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.

86. All regulations made under this Order, whether imposing penalties or not, shall be printed, and a printed copy thereof shall be affixed, and be at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public offices of each Consulate in Brunei.

Printed copies of the Regulations shall be kept on sale at such reasonable price as the Consul from time to time directs.

Where a Regulation imposes a penalty or forfeiture, the same shall not be enforceable in any Consular district until a printed copy of the Regulation has been affixed in the public office of the Consulate for that district, and has been kept exhibited conspicuously there during one month, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Regulation.

A printed copy of a Regulation purporting to be made under this Order, and to be certified under the hand of the Consul, shall be conclusive evidence of the due making of the Regulation and of its contents.

87. A charge of an offence against a Regulation made under this Order imposing a penalty or forfeiture shall be inquired of, heard, and determined as an ordinary criminal charge under this Order, except that where the Regulation is one for securing observance of the stipulations of a Treaty, the charge shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and (where the proceeding is before a District Court) without Assessors.

88. The respective powers aforesaid extend to the making of Regulations for the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons in Brunei, and for the infliction of corporal or other punishment on prisoners committing offences against the rules or discipline of a prison; but the provisions of this Order respecting penalties, and respecting the printing, affixing, exhibiting, and sale of Regulations, and the mode of trial of charges of offences against Regulations, do not apply to Regulations respecting prisons and offences of prisoners.

PART XII.—FOREIGNERS AND NATIVES.

89.—(*a*) Where a foreigner desires to institute or take a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject, or a British subject desires to institute or take a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a foreigner, a District Court may entertain the suit or proceeding, and hear and determine it (and if all parties desire, or the Court directs a trial with a jury or Assessors, then with a jury or Assessors) at a place where such a trial might be had if all parties were British subjects, and in all other respects according to the ordinary course of the Court.

(*b*) Provided that the foreigner (i) first files in the Court his consent to the jurisdiction of the Court; and (ii) also, if required by the Court, obtains and files a certificate in writing from a competent authority of his own Government to the effect that no objection is made by that Government to the foreigner submitting in the particular cause or matter to the jurisdiction of the Court; and (iii) also, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, to such reasonable amount as the Court directs, by deposit money or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, damages, and expenses, and to abide by and perform the decision to be given by the Court or on appeal.

(*c*) A counter-claim or cross-suit cannot be brought or instituted in the Court against a plaintiff, being a foreigner who has submitted to the jurisdiction, by a defendant, except by leave of the Court first obtained.

(*d*) The Court, before giving leave, shall require proof from the defendant that his claim arises out of the matter in dispute and that there is reasonable ground for it, and that it is not made for vexation or delay.

(*e*) Nothing in this Article prevents the defendant from instituting or taking in the Court against the foreigner, after the termination of the suit or proceeding in which the foreigner is plaintiff, any suit or proceeding that the defendant might have instituted or taken in the Court against the foreigner if no provision restraining counter-claims or cross-suits had been inserted in this Order.

(*f*) Where a foreigner obtains in the Court an order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the foreigner is defend-

ant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(*g*) Where a plaintiff, being a foreigner, obtains in the Court an order against two or more defendants, being British subjects, jointly, and in another suit one of them is plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the British subject to require contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(*h*) Where a foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British subject who is within the particular jurisdiction, it is not necessary for the foreigner to make deposit or give security for costs unless the Court so directs; but the co-plaintiff British subject is responsible for all fees and costs.

90.—(*a*) Where it is shown to a District Court that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a native Court, or before a judicial officer in Brunei of any State in amity with Her Majesty, the Court may, in cases and under circumstances which would require the attendance of that British subject before one of Her Majesty's Courts in Brunei, and if it seems to the Court just and expedient so to do, make an order for the attendance of the British subject in such Court or before such judicial officer, and for such purpose as aforesaid, but so that a District Court shall not have power to make an order for such attendance of a British subject at any place beyond the particular jurisdiction of the Court.

The order may be made subject to conditions as to payment or tender of expenses or otherwise.

(*b*) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, or if he refuses to give evidence, or wilfully gives false evidence, or fails to produce documents which he is properly required to produce, he is, independently of any other liability, guilty of an offence against this Order, and for every such offence on conviction thereof, by summary trial, is liable to a fine not exceeding 100*l*., or to imprisonment for not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

91. When, pursuant to the Agreement dated the 17th September, 1888, between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Brunei, a civil proceeding is brought by a native against a British subject, an officer appointed by the Government of the Sultan shall be entitled to be present at, and to take part in, the proceedings, but shall have no voice in the decision.

PART XIII.—DEPORTATION AND REMOVAL.

92.—(1) Where it is shown on oath to the satisfaction of a District Court that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject within the district of such Court is about to commit a breach of the public peace, or that the acts or conduct of any British subject are or is likely to produce or excite to a breach of the public peace, the Court may cause him to be brought before it and require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court to keep the peace, or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(2) Where any British subject is convicted under this Order of any crime or offence, a District Court within the jurisdiction whereof he happens to be may require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour.

(3) In either of these cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from Brunei to such place as the Court directs.

(4) The place shall be a place in some part of Her Majesty's dominions prescribed by the Secretary of State, or a place the Government whereof consents to the reception therein of persons deported under this Order. The order for deportation may, in any case with reference to which the Secretary of State by any general or special directions so directs, provide for the deportation of the person to whom it refers in the first instance to any place, as above mentioned, and also for his further deportation from that place to any other place to which he could lawfully have been deported in the first instance.

(5) A District Court shall forthwith report to the Consul any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof.

The Consul may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation shall direct it to be carried into effect.

(6) The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit time and opportunity for his deportation arrives.

(7) The Consul shall (and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence, or while it is in course of execution), by warrant, cause the person to be taken to the place of deportation.

(8) The Consul may order that the person to be deported do pay all or any part of the expenses of, or preliminary to, his deportation.

(9) The Consul shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by him, and the grounds thereof.

(10) Where any person is deported to Singapore, he shall, on his arrival there, be delivered, with the warrant under which he is deported, into the custody of the Superintendent of Prisons of Singapore, or other officer of Her Majesty there lawfully acting as such, who, on receipt of the person deported, with the warrant, shall detain him, and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor or person administering the Government of the Straits Settlements, who shall either, by warrant if the person is a native of the United Kingdom and if the circumstances of the case appear to make it expedient, cause the person so deported to be taken to England, and in the meantime to be detained in custody (so that the period of such detention do not exceed three months), or else shall discharge him from custody.

(11) If any person deported returns to Brunei without the permission of the Secretary of State or of the Consul in writing under his hand, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to punishment (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 40*l.*, or by a fine not exceeding 40*l.*, without imprisonment, and also to be forthwith again deported in manner hereinbefore provided.

93.—(1) Whenever under this Order any person is to be taken into custody or otherwise, for trial or imprisonment, or by way of deportation, or for any other purpose, any place in or out of Brunei, the Court or other authority by this Order authorized to cause him to be so taken may for that purpose (if necessary) cause him to be embarked on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel, at any port or place whether within or beyond the particular jurisdiction or district of that Court or authority, and in order to such embarkment may (if necessary) cause him to be taken, in custody or otherwise, by land or by water, from any place to the port or place of embarkment.

(2) The writ, order, or warrant of the Consul, or of a District Court in Brunei, or of the Supreme Court, or the warrant of the Governor or person administering the Government of the Straits Settlements (as the case may be), by virtue whereof any person is to be so taken, shall be sufficient authority to every constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel of war, or other vessel (whether the constable, officer, or other person, or the vessel, or the commander or master thereof, is named therein or not), to receive, detain, take, and deliver up such person, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

(3) Where the writ, order, or warrant is executed under the immediate direction of the Court or authority issuing it, the writ, order, or warrant shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person to whom the writ, order, or warrant relates is embarked.

(4) Where the writ, order, or warrant is made or issued by the Consul, and is executed by a District Court in Brunei, and where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, and is executed by any of Her Majesty's Courts in Brunei, a copy thereof certified under the seal of the Court executing the same shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person taken is embarked; and any such copy shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the order of which it purports to be a copy.

PART XIV.—REGISTRATION.

94.—(1) Every British subject resident in Brunei, being of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age,

shall, in the month of January in the year 1891, and every snbsequent year, register himself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he resides, subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to include the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him), and that the registration of the head of a family, whether male or female, shall be deemed to include the registration of all females, being relatives of the head of the family (in whatever degree of relationship), living under the same roof with the head of the family at the time of his registration.

(2) Every British subject not so resident arriving after the commencement of this Order at any place in Brunei where a Consular officer is maintained, unless borne on the muster-roll of a British vessel there arriving, shall, within one month after his arrival, register himself in a register to be kept at the Consular office, but so that no such person shall be required to register himself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st day of January.

(3) Any person failing so to register himself, and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular officer, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in Brunei, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds for each instance of such failure; but he shall nevertheless be subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts for all purposes.

(4) Every person shall, on every registration of himself, pay a fee of *2s. 6d.*

(5) The Consular officer shall issue to every person so registered a certificate of registration under his hand and Consular seal; and the name of a wife (unless living apart from her husband) shall be indorsed on her husband's certificate; and the names and descriptions of females whose registration is included in that of the head of the family shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

PART XV.—MORTGAGES AND BILLS OF SALE.

95.—(1) A deed or other instrument of mortgage, legal or equitable, of lands or houses in Brunei, executed by a British subject, may be registered at any time after its execution at the District Court of the district wherein the property mortgaged is situate.

(2) Registration is made as follows: The original and a copy of the deed or other instrument of mortgage, and an affidavit verifying the execution and place of execution thereof, and verifying the copy, are brought into the Court; and the copy and affidavit are left there.

(3) If a deed or other instrument of mortgage is not registered at the Court within the respective time following (namely):—

(i) Within fourteen days after its execution, where it is executed in the district wherein the property mortgaged is situate;

(ii) Within two months after its execution, where it is executed in Brunei, elsewhere than in that district;

(iii) Within six months after its execution, where it is executed elsewhere than in Brunei;

then, and in every such case, the mortgage debt secured by the deed or other instrument, and the interest thereon, shall not have priority over judgment or simple contract debts contracted before the registration of that deed or other instrument.

(4) Registered deeds or other instruments of mortgage, legal or equitable, of the same lands or houses, have, as among themselves, priority in order of registration.

(5) The provisions of this Order do not apply to a deed or other instrument of mortgage executed before the commencement of this Order.

96. The power given by this Order for framing Rules from time to time is hereby extended to the framing of Rules for prescribing and regulating the making and keeping of indexes, and of a general index to the register of mortgages, and searches in those indexes, and other particulars connected with the making, keeping, and using of those registers and indexes, and for authorising and regulating the removal from the register of any deed or other instrument of mortgage, or the registering of any lease or satisfaction in respect thereof.

97. The provisions of this Order relating to bills of sale—

(i) Apply only to such bills of sale executed by British subjects as are intended to affect chattels in Brunei;

(ii) Do not apply to bills of sale given by Sheriffs or others under or in execution of process authorizing seizure of chattels,

98.—(*a*) Every bill of sale must conform with the following Rules (namely):—

(1) It must state truly the name, description, and address of the grantor.

(2) It must state truly the consideration for which it is granted.

(3) It must have annexed thereto or written thereunder an inventory of the chattels intended to be comprised therein.

(4) Any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust affecting the bill not contained in the body of the bill must be written on the same paper as the bill.

(5) The execution of the bill must be attested by a credible witness, with his address and description.

(*b*) Otherwise, the bill is void to the extent following, but not further (that is to say):—

(i) In the case of failure to conform with the Rule respecting an inventory, as far as regards chattels omitted from the inventory; and

(ii) In any other case, wholly.

(*c*) The inventory, and any defeasance, condition, or declaration as aforesaid, respectively, is for all purposes deemed part of the bill.

99. A bill of sale conforming, or appearing to conform, with the foregoing Rules may be registered at the Court of the district wherein the chattels are, within the respective time following, and not afterwards (namely):—

(i) Within fourteen days after its execution, where it is executed in the district wherein the chattels are;

(ii) Within two months after its execution, where it is executed in Brunei, elsewhere than in that District;

(iii) Within six months after its execution, where it is executed elsewhere than in Brunei.

100.—(1) Registration is made as follows: The original and a copy of the bill of sale, and an affidavit verifying the execution, and the time and place of execution, and the attestation thereof, and verifying the copy, are brought into the proper office of the Court; and the copy and affidavit are left there.

(2) If a bill of sale is not registered at a place and within the time by this Order appointed and allowed for registration thereof, it is, from and after the expiration of that time, void to the extent following, but not further (that is to say):—

(i) As against trustees or assignes of the estate of the grantor, in or under bankruptcy liquidation, or assignment for benefit of creditors; and

(ii) As against all Sheriffs and others seizing chattels under process of any Court, and any person on whose behalf the seizure is made; but only

(iii) As regards the property in, or right to, the possession of such chattels comprised in the bill as, at or after the filing of the Petition for bankruptcy or liquidation, or the execution of the assignment, or the seizure, are in the grantor's possession, or apparent possession.

101. Registered bills of sale affecting the same chattels have as among themselves priority in order of registration.

Chattels comprised in a registered bill of sale are not in the possession, order, or disposition of the grantor within the law of bankruptcy.

102. If in any case there is an unregistered bill of sale, and, within or on the expiration of the time by this Order allowed for registration thereof, a subsequent bill of sale is granted affecting the same or some of the same chattels, for the same or part of the same debt, then the subsequent bill is, to the extent to which it comprises the same chattels and is for the same debt, absolutely void, unless the Court is satisfied that the subsequent bill is granted in good faith for the purpose of correcting some material error in the prior bill, and not for the purpose of unlawfully evading the operation of this Order.

The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed once at least every twelve months.

103. Renewal of registration is made as follows: An affidavit stating the date of and parties to the bill of sale, and the date of the original registration, and of the last renewal, and that the bill is still a subsisting security, is brought into the proper office of the Court of original registration, and is left there.

If the registration of a bill of sale is not so renewed in any period of five years, then on and from the expiration of that period the bill cannot be again registered.

104. A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered, and renewal of registration is not necessary by reason only of such a transfer or assignment.

105.—(1) Where the time for registration or renewal of registration of a bill of sale expires on a Sunday, or other day on which the office for registration is closed, the registration or renewal is valid if made on the first subsequent day on which the office is open.

(2) If in any case the Court is satisfied that failure to register or to renew the registration of a bill of sale in due time, or any omission or mis-statement connected with registration or renewal was accidental or inadvertent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the failure, omission, or mis-statement to be rectified in such manner and on such terms, if any, respecting security, notice by advertisement, or otherwise, or any other matter, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) The provisions of this Order do not apply to a bill of sale executed before the commencement of this Order.

106. The power conferred by this Order for framing Rules from time to time is hereby extended to the framing of Rules for prescribing and regulating the making and keeping of indexes, and of a general index, to the registers of bills of sale, and searches in those indexes, and other particulars connected with the making, keeping, and using of those registers and indexes, and for authorising and regulating the removal from the register of any bill of sale, or the registering of any release or satisfaction in respect thereof.

PART XVI.—PARTNERS.

107.—(1) Persons claiming or being liable as partners may sue or be sued in the firm name, if any.

(2) Where partners sue in the firm name, they must, on demand in writing on behalf of any defendant, forthwith declare the names and addresses of the partners.

(3) Otherwise, all proceedings in the suit may, on application, be stayed on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4) When the names of the partners are so declared, the suit proceeds in the same manner, and the same consequences in all respects follow as if they had been named as the plaintiffs in the Petition.

(5) All subsequent proceedings, nevertheless, continue in the firm name.

(6) Where partners are sued in the firm name, the Petition must be served either on one or more of the partners within the jurisdiction, or at the principal place of the partnership business within the jurisdiction, on some person having then and there control or management of the partnership business.

(7) Where one person, carrying on business in the name of a firm apparently representing more persons than one, is sued in the firm name, the Petition may be served at the principal place of the business within the jurisdiction on some person having then and there control or management of the business.

(8) Where partners are sued in the firm name, they must appear individually in their own names.

(9) All subsequent proceedings, nevertheless, continue in the firm name.

(10) Where a person, carrying on business in the name of a firm apparently representing more persons than one, is sued in the firm name, he must appear in his own name.

(11) All subsequent proceedings, nevertheless, continue in the firm name.

(12) In any case not hereinbefore provided for, where persons claiming or being liable as partners sue or are sued in the firm name, any party to the suit may, on application to the Court, obtain a statement of the names of the persons who are partners in the firm to be furnished and verified on oath or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit.

(13) Where a Judgment is against partners in the firm name, execution may issue—

(i) Against any property of the partners as such; and

(ii) Against any person who has admitted in the suit that he is a partner, or who has been adjudged to be a partner; and

(iii) Against any person who has been served in the suit as a partner and has failed to appear.

(14) If the party who has obtained Judgment claims to be entitled to issue execution against any other person, as being a partner, he may apply to the Court for leave so to do; and the Court, if the liability is not disputed, may give such leave, or, if it is disputed, may order that the question of the liability be tried and determined as a question in the suit, in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

(15) The provisions of Part XVI may be from time to time varied by Rules made under this Order.

PART XVII.—OFFICIAL.

108. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, a District Court shall not exercise any jurisdiction in any proceeding whatsoever over the Consul, or his official or other residences, or his official or other property.

109. Except as in this Order expressly provided, nothing in this Order shall preclude any of Her Majesty's Consular officers from performing any act, not of a judicial character, which Her Majesty's Consular officers might, by law, or by virtue of usage or sufferance, or otherwise, have performed if this Order had not been made.

110. Whenever an Acting Consular officer has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Consul otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as such Consul or officer has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

111. Any suit or proceeding shall not be commenced in any Court in Brunei or the Straits Settlements against any person for anything done, or purporting to be done, or anything omitted in pursuance, or execution, or intended execution of this Order, or of any Regulation or Rule made under it, unless notice in writing is given by the intended plaintiff or prosecutor to the intended defandant one clear month before the commencement of the suit or proceeding, nor unless it is commenced within three months next after the act or omission complained of, or in case of a continuation of damage, within three months next after the doing of such damage has ceased.

The plaintiff in any such suit shall not succeed if tender of sufficient amends is made by the defendant before the commencement thereof; and if no tender is made the defendant may, by leave of the Court, at any time pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks fit, whereupon such proceedings and order shall be had and made in and by the Court as may be had and made on the payment of money into Court in an ordinary suit.

PART XVIII.—FEES AND EXPENSES.

112. All fees, fines, forfeitures, confiscations, and pecuniary penalties, and all commissions, levied or received under this Order, shall be accounted for, paid, and applied as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time directs.

113. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others, and the expenses of deportation and of the sending of any person to England, or to the Straits Settlements, or India or British Burmah, including expenses of maintenance, shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time directs.

PART XIX.—SUPPLEMENTAL.

114. Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act or of this Order, or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts, or of any Law or of any Orders in Council other than this Order are applicable in Brunei, or any Form, Regulation, or Procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Act or Law or Order, are made applicable for any purpose of this Order, such Act, Law, Order, Form, Regulation, or Procedure shall be deemed applicable, so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts and the local circumstances permit; and, for the purpose of facilitating application, may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations as may be necessary, and anything required to be done by or to any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by or to a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by any officer designated by the Secretary of State or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose; and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any other seal; and in case any difficulty occurs in the application, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to direct by and to whom and in what manner anything is to be done, and such Act, Law, Order, Form, Regulation, or Procedure shall be construed accordingly.

115. Sums of money, fines, forfeitures, penalties, or fees payable under this Order shall be calculated and paid in English money, or, with the consent of the Court, in its equivalent in local currency or produce, or bills of exchange approved by the Court.

PART XX.—TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

116. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:—

(1) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(2) As to the framing of Rules of Procedure or Regulations, and the approval thereof by the Secretary of State, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(3) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of the Consul; for which purpose he is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and notice of the time of such first exhibition shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be published in every Consular district in Brunei, in such manner as the Consul directs; and, notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

(4) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

117. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in Brunei.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as the Consul directs.

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, the Right Honourable Lord Knutsford, and the Right Honourable Viscount Cross, three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. PEEL.

The 20th January, 1891.

No. 259-*I*.—His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Cesarewitch of Russia, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince George of Greece and His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch of Russia, will arrive at Howrah Station by a special train on Monday, the 26th January, 1891, at 4-33 P.M. (Calcutta time).

His Imperial Highness will be received at the Howrah Railway Station by His Excellency the Viceroy attended by his Personal Staff. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and his Personal Staff, the Major-General Commanding the Presidency District and his Staff, and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will attend at the Railway Station.

A Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform of the Howrah Railway Station, and a Guard of Honour of Native Troops, with Band, outside the station.

A salute of 21 guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William on the arrival of the special train.

The route taken will be across the Hooghly Bridge, by the Strand Road to Fairlie Place, down Fairlie Place, Clive Street to Dalhousie Square, Dalhousie Square North, Dalhousie Square East, and Old Court House Street to Government House.

The route will be lined by troops under the orders of the Major-General Commanding the District.

The escort from the Howrah Station to Government House will be furnished by His Excellency the Viceroy's Body-guard.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry, with Band, and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteers, with Band, will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House. A salute of 21 guns will be fired as His Imperial Highness alights at Government House.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of Council, the Puisne Judges of the High Court, all Civil and Military Officers present in Calcutta, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending, will assemble on the Grand Staircase of Government House not later than 4-20 P.M. The Foreign Consuls in Calcutta will also be invited to attend.

The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Members of the Executive Council will be presented to His Imperial Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in morning dress (frock coats).

The 21st January, 1891.

No. 330-I.—To Section 2 of the Berar Patels and Patwaris Law, published in Foreign Department Notification No. 10-I., dated the 1st January, 1886, the following shall be added:—

"and the expression 'Deputy Commissioner' includes an Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner empowered by the Resident to exercise all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Law."

The 22nd January, 1891.

No. 110-G.—Lieutenant A. R. Barwell, Bengal Staff Corps, is, on being relieved of his duties as Officiating Adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, attached for duty to the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from date of joining.

No. 337-I.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Hyderabad Residency Bazars:

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they are suitable, of the Indian Census Act, XVII of 1890, to the aforesaid territories, subject to the modifications noted below:—

(1) References to "British India" shall be construed as applying to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, or the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, as the case may be:

(2) References to a local Government shall be construed as applying to the Resident at Hyderabad.

II. Foreign Department Notifications No. 7-G.J., dated the 17th December, 1880, and No. 11-G.J., dated the 23rd December, 1880, which applied the Indian Census Act, XIV of 1880, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonment of Secunderabad, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

The 23rd January, 1891.

No. 121-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the grant of furlough to LIEUTENANT S. H. GODFREY, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 10th September 1890—

LIEUTENANT B. E. M. GURDON, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to COLONEL A. W. ROBERTS, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 26th September 1890—

MR. A. H. T. MARTINDALE, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

CAPTAIN H. L. RAMSAY, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

LIEUTENANT W. C. R. STRATTON, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

LIEUTENANT W. M. CUBITT, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

MR. O. V. BOSANQUET, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of LIEUTENANT A. H. MCMAHON to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 5th October 1890—

LIEUTENANT L. IMPEY, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

LIEUTENANT W. M. CUBITT, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

MR. O. V. BOSANQUET reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the seconding of CAPTAIN F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 8th October 1890—

CAPTAIN W. H. M. STEWART, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, but to continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of LIEUTENANT L. IMPEY, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 9th October 1890—

LIEUTENANT B. E. M. GURDON, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of MR. C. S. BAYLEY to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 12th November 1890—

LIEUTENANT W. C. R. STRATTON, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

LIEUTENANT F. W. P. MACDONALD, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

LIEUTENANT P. T. A. SPENCE, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of LIEUTENANT J. RAMSAY, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 25th November 1890—

LIEUTENANT J. RAMSAY, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

LIEUTENANT C. H. PRITCHARD, Bombay Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

LIEUTENANT C. A. KEMBALL, Bombay Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of COLONEL A. W. ROBERTS, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 27th November 1890—

MR. A. H. T. MARTINDALE reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

CAPTAIN H. L. RAMSAY, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

CAPTAIN L. S. NEWMARCH, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

LIEUTENANT K. D. ERSKINE, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to his substantive grade as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

LIEUTENANT J. L. KAYE, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of CAPTAIN W. E. EVANS-GORDON, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 29th November 1890—

CAPTAIN W. E. EVANS-GORDON, Madras Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

MR. A. L. P. TUCKER reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

CAPTAIN G. F. CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Bombay Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

CAPTAIN W. H. M. STEWART, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to his substantive grade as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of COLONEL E. MOCKLER, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 1st December 1890—

COLONEL E. MOCKLER, Bombay General List, Infantry, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

MR. NEY ELIAS, C.I.E., reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

CAPTAIN H. M. TEMPLE, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

CAPTAIN P. J. MELVILL, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to his substantive grade as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

LIEUTENANT J. RAMSAY, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to his substantive grade as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

LIEUTENANT W. M. CUBITT, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to his substantive grade as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to CAPTAIN I. MACIVOR, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 3rd January 1891—

CAPTAIN P. J. MELVILL, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

LIEUTENANT J. RAMSAY, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

LIEUTENANT W. M. CUBITT, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to LIEUTENANT W. M. CUBITT, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 14th January 1891—

CAPTAIN W. H. M. STEWART, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of MR. C. S. BAYLEY, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and as Political Agent in Bikanir, and with effect from the 18th January 1891—

MR. A. L. P. TUCKER, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

CAPTAIN G. F. CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

LIEUTENANT S. F. BAYLEY, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1891.

No. 308.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1890. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In December.		To end of December.		Whole Year.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Budget, 1890-91.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1889-90.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,30	2,24	12,20	12,38	24,56	24,68
Opium	73	70	6,04	6,70	8,20	8,59
Salt	67	66	6,26	6,08	8,23	8,19
Stamps	35	33	3 01	2,98	4,04	4,09
Excise	42	39	3,61	3.58	4,85	4,89
Provincial Rates	42	38	2,14	2,06	3.35	3,46
Customs	10	9	1,14	97	1,56	1,50
Assessed Taxes	10	10	1,19	1,18	1,44	1,48
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	5	30	28	50	46
Registration	3	2	28	26	35	35
Tributes from Native States	2	2	32	32	78	77
Other Civil Revenue	21	25	2,36	2,36	3,48	3,32
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,40	5,23	38,85	39,15	61,34	61,78
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 21	— 21	— 3,38	—3,26	— 4,20	— 4,15
Opium	— 2	— 2	— 1,99	—1,44	— 2,30	— 1,61
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,76	— 1,69	— 15,97	—15,70	— 24,08	— 22,52
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 1,99	— 1,92	— 21,34	—20,40	— 30,58	— 28,28
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than issues)	— 7	— 9	+ 33	— 2	+ 47	...
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 1	+ 9	+ 14	+ 24	+ 14	+ 25
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 39	+ 40	+ 2,70	+2,84	+ 4,16	+ 4,15
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	...	...	— 47	— 43	— 54	— 45
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 5	+ 35	+ 45	+ 85	+ 63
Military Issues	— 1,20	— 1,22	— 10,39	—10,39	— 14,29	— 14,31
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 6	+ 44	+ 45	...	— 3
Do. Issues	— 5	— 6	— 47	— 47		
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 78	+ 75	+ 6,60	+ 6,56	+ 83	+ 8,96
" " Issues	— 58	— 55	— 5,63	—5,80		— 8,03
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 35	+ 35	+ 2,75	+2,89	+ 2,84	+ 3,92
" " " Issues	— 8	— 11	— 94	—1,13		— 1,44
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 17	+ 17	+ 1,46	+1,31	— 5,52	+ 2,08
" " Issues	— 56	— 56	— 5,07	—4,96		— 7,26
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 76	— 72	— 8,20	—8,46	— 11,06	— 11,53
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than payments)	...	— 2	...	+ 1,89	— 4	+ 1,88
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 11	— 27	— 14	— 31	— 20	+ 6
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 42	— 41	— 3,11	— 4,80	— 6,16	— 6,44
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	— 1,05	— 1,11	— 9,48	— 10,42	— 14,89	— 15,67
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	+ 5	+ 7	— 32	— 10	+ 9	— 36
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,31	— 1,74	— 13,05	— 13,74	— 21,20	— 20,52
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 1,34	+ 85	— 3,74	— 3,45	— 1,50	+ 1,45
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,67	9,00	14,75	13,30	14,60	13,30
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,01	9,85	11,01	9,85	13,10	14,75

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 21st January, 1891.

No. 262.—Mr. H. G. Cowie, Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, is granted furlough for eighteen months without medical certificate, under Article 340 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th April, 1891, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 281.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. A Kensington, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, in Notification No. 5323, dated 7th November, 1890, is extended up to the 18th January, 1891.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

EXEMPTIONS AND REDUCTIONS UNDER THE ACT.

The 21st January, 1891.

No. 259.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, if any Company limited by shares which has paid the full stamp-duty chargeable on its share-warrants or the composition therefor, mentioned in Notification No. 1661, dated 14th November, 1890, subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital, the share-warrants issued by such Company under Section 30 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, with respect to such additional capital, shall be exempt from payment of the duty specified in Section 35 of the said Indian Companies Act, 1882, upon payment, as composition for that duty, to the Collector of Stamp Revenue, of ¾ per centum of the additional capital so issued.

No. 338.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The 23rd January, 1891.

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 291 (Financial), dated the 31st December 1890.

INDIA OFFICE;

London, 31st December, 1890.

FINANCIAL,
No. 291.

To His Excellency The Most Honourable The Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—I have to inform you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1891-92 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at one shilling and sixpence halfpenny (1*s*. 6½*d*.) the rupee, and I request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect to all transactions to which it is applicable.

Official Rate of Exchange, 1891-92.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CROSS

Ordered, that this Despatch be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd January, 1891.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No 75.—The undermentioned Surgeons, appointed to the Bengal establishment in G. G. O. No. 867 of 1890 reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—

Allan James Macnab,—26th December, 1890.
Hugh Bixby Luard,—26th December, 1890.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 76.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Frank William Daniell, Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, The 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—20th June, 1889.

Second-Lieutenant William Edmund Eyre Lloyd, Durham Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—26th June, 1889.

Second-Lieutenant Lloyd will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 77—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Charles Sidney Eastmead, Manchester Regiment, Wing Officer, 39th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—18th July, 1889.

Second-Lieutenant John Loch Orr, 7th Hussars, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, 30th June, 1889.

Second-Lieutenant Orr will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 78.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Captain F. E. Younghusband, 1st Dragoon Guards, Political Assistant, 3rd class, on probation, is appointed a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 8th October, 1890.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 79.—The undermentioned officers and Warrant officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel H. R. Spearman, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Burma, (p. a.) for one year,

under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. E. B. Lane, Royal Artillery, Subaltern, No. 7, Bengal Mountain Battery, (m. c.) for one year, under rule IX, note 1, of the regulations of 1868.

Conductor S. J. Coleman, Barrack Master, 1st class, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for one year,—139 days under rule I, and the remaining period under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor W. Davis, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 80.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Abbott, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-command, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for three months. Pension service,—28th year commenced 31st March, 1890.

Major V. G. L. Eyre, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year. Pension service,—25th year commenced 22nd January, 1891.

Major A. F. Fletcher, Royal Artillery, Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, for one year. Pension service,—23rd year commenced 14th November, 1890.

Lieutenant S. B. Grimston, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service,—7th year commenced 6th February, 1890.

Lieutenant A. McConaghey, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service,—7th year commenced 23rd August, 1890.

Lieutenant H. N. Waymouth, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer. 43rd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year. Pension service,—6th year commenced 7th February, 1890.

No. 81.—Sub-Conductor F. Hasselbrock, Ordnance Department, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one year, under Art. 920F., Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

No. 82.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain and Brevet-Major C. Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), (u. p. a.) for fourteen days.

Captain and Brevet-Major H. N. McRae, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for six months.

Captain H. Read, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, (p. a.) for six months.

Surgeon J. F. Evans, M.B., 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 83.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 23rd December 1890, page 7203.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
23rd December, 1890.

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Montague Jocelyn King-Harman, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 2nd October, 1890.

* * * *

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 30th December, 1890, page 7312.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
30th December, 1890.

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Henry Glover Puckle, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 9th December, 1890.

PENSIONS.

No. 84.—Sub-Conductor James Toohey, Ordnance Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 85.—*1st Punjab Cavalry*—

Dafadar Ghaus Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardár Khan, seconded for service with the Zhob Levy, with effect from the 5th September, 1890.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 86.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

The Hon'ble *Sir* Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Captain, *vice* the Hon'ble *Sir* Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., resigned.

No. 87.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Harry Lee, Esquire, C.S., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Teale, transferred to the supernumerary list.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 88.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major David Parks Masson to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Higgins, resigned.

No. 89.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Samuel William Taylor to be Lieutenant, *vice* Webster, transferred to the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Decy Spedding to be Lieutenant, *vice* Muller, transferred to the unattached list

Second-Lieutenant Thomas George Gill to be Lieutenant, *vice* Boyle, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Charles Graham to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 90—The Hon'ble *Sir* Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Honorary Captain of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, and Honorary Colonel of the Behar Light Horse and Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, resigns his appointments in those corps.

No. 91.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant Robert George Hallowell-Carew resigns his commission. Dated the 6th December, 1890.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 92.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (*Honorary Colonel*) Andrew Higgins, C.I.E., Commandant, resigns his appointment, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 4.—Captain W. J. Powell, Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Karachi, *vice* Captain G. C. Parker, Indian Marine, deceased.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 5.—Captain E. H. Fenn, Indian Marine, has, under the orders of the Secretary of State, been transferred to the Retired List, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th December, 1890.

A. R. BADCOCK,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1891.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 3rd and the 23rd January, 1891.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
John James Harvey (*a*).	Lieutenant-Colonel.	2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers.	27th July, 1890	No Will found.	1,785 7 1	...	22nd Mar., 1891.

(*a*) Next-of-kin—
Mother—Mrs. Harvey, Westbourne Terrace, Bray, Ireland.

A. R. BADCOCK,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1891.

No. 15.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 2 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

General Rules for Railways open for traffic.

Simla, the 3rd January, 1891.

Read—

Section 8 of the Indian Railways Act, 1879.

Sections 16, 19, and 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated 13th September, 1880, publishing the General Rules for all Railways in India, and Public Works Department Circular No. 17 Railway, dated 21st August, 1880, promulgating those General Rules.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 789-R.T., dated 2nd July, 1887, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd July, 1887, revising Rules 342 and 343 of the General Rules of 1880 for all Railways in India.

Public Works Department Notification No. 42, dated the 28th January, 1890, sanctioning the use of locomotive engines and of carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 0203-R.T., dated 7th February, 1890, calling for applications for the revision of the General Rules as recommended in the proceedings of the Railway Conference of 1888.

Public Works Department Notification No. 361, dated the 28th August, 1890, publishing the schedule containing modifications in the General Rules of 1880 for working open lines of railway in India as recommended by the Railway Conference of 1888, and Public Works Department Resolution No. 467-R.T., dated the 15th August, 1890, promulgating that schedule.

Docket by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 2453, dated 27th November, 1890, forwarding letter from the

Agent, East Indian Railway Company, No. 756-G., dated 25th November, 1890.

Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4167-I., dated 9th December, 1890, regarding the cession to the British Government of full jurisdiction within the lands lying in the Native States of Patiala and Kalsia occupied by the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in India, which have been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council for adoption on that line, and were published under Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, in the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th September, 1880, as modified by Public Works Department Resolution No. 789-R.T., dated the 2nd July, 1887, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd July, 1887, and by Public Works Department Notification No. 361, dated the 28th August, 1890, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 30th August, 1890, may be made applicable to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway from the date it shall be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

RESOLUTION.—With the exception of Section XVII, which refers to the working of a single line of railway on the system termed in Rule 3 of the said rules "Train Despatching," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the application to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway of the General Rules for Indian Railways which, with the modifications cited under the foregoing observations, have been applied to the East Indian Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th September, 1880, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof, as herein modified being kept open to inspection free of any charge in the Office of the Station Master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a Notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Documents accompanying.

Nil.

The 20th January, 1891.

No. 16.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 502, dated 27th November, 1890, the following transfers are ordered :—

Mr. A. Grant, Examiner of Accounts, East Coast State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

Mr. D. W. McPherson, Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar State Railway, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, East Coast State Railway.

Mr. E. A. Lee, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar State Railway.

No. 18.—Public Works Department Notification No. 294, dated the 3rd July, 1890, regarding the transfer of Mr. H. L. Cleaver, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, to Burma Provincial Establishment, is hereby cancelled.

No. 19.—Rai Sahib Siva Datta Pande, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred to the Establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

No. 20.—Mr. S. G. Wood, Assistant Accountant-General, Public Works Department, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without pay for three months, in extension of the two years' furlough granted to him, *vide* Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 16, dated 12th January, 1889, and 57, dated the 6th February, 1890.

The 22nd January, 1891.

No. 21.—Mr. W. C. Hickie, Deputy Examiner, attached to the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway.

No. 22.—Mr. A. Biernacki, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, permitted to retire from the service of Government.

No. 23.—Mr. A. Morton, class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate in class I of that establishment as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the North-Western Railway, *vice* Mr. A. Biernacki, retired.

The 23rd January, 1891.

No. 24.—The services of the undermentioned Royal Engineer Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service :—

Captain H. E. S. Abbott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab.

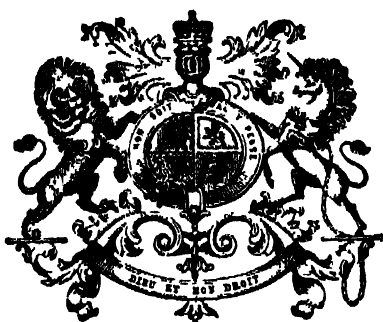
Captain R. S. Maclagan, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th January, 1891.

No. 17.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the temporary promotion of Mr. M. R. W. P. Adams, Assistant Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to Superintendent, 3rd grade, with effect from the 20th November, 1890, to the 7th December, 1890, and from the 24th December, 1890, until further orders.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October, 1890.

From the 8th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcu ta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
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*Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1891.

In supersession of Rules 56 and 461 in Belchambers' Rules and Orders, pages 86, 87, and 207, it is resolved that Appeals from the Original Side of the Court, and References from the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, shall be heard by a Bench consisting of three Judges.

Dated 6th December, 1890.

W. COMER PETHERAM.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
L. R. TOTTENHAM.
JOHN F. NORRIS.
JONES Q. PIGOT.
J. O'KINEALY.
W. MACPHERSON.
E J. TREVELYAN.
C. M. GHOSE.
H. BEVERLEY
GOOROO DOSS BONNERJEE.
AMEER ALI.

No. 1757.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds (Rx.) at

	Revenue.	Estimates, 1890-91.	April 1889 to September 1889.	April 1890 to September 1890.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I	Land Revenue*	24,562,500	8,830,900	8,942,000	111,100	...
II	Opium	8,203,300	4,480,900	3,946,100	...	534,800
III	Salt	8,233,500	4,021,200	4,160,000	138,800	...
IV	Stamps	4,034,900	2,069,300	2,120,400	51,100	...
V	Excise	4,844,500	2,384,800	2,395,100	10,300	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,349,400	1,359,500	1,423,400	63,900	...
VII	Customs	1,561,100	697,000	813,600	116,600	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,558,700	863,700	884,300	20,600	...
IX	Forest	1,414,400	543,500	536,700	...	6,800
X	Registration	345,500	189,400	197,500	8,100	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	776,200	235,400	235,400	...	...
XII	Interest	700,000	390,900	398,000	7,100	...
XIII	Post Office	1,386,200	674,200	702,000	27,800	...
XIV	Telegraph	769,700	332,200	347,700	15,500	...
XV	Mint	244,000	86,800	132,400	45,600	...
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	341,800	182,000	177,600	...	4,400
	Law and Justice { Jails	289,300	125,700	105,300	...	20,400
XVII	Police	358,100	179,700	163,500	...	16,200
XVIII	Marine	192,400	70,800	73,300	2,500	...
XIX	Education	204,400	98,100	90,100	...	8,000
XX	Medical	57,700	20,800	21,300	500	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	73,600	36,200	34,900	...	1,300
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	219,800	88,400	92,600	4,200	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	72,800	33,300	28,000	...	5,300
XXIV	Exchange	443,500	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	360,200	153,800	116,000	...	37,800
		64,597,500	28,148,500	28,137,200	...	11,300
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	13,777,000	6,332,600	6,112,610	...	220,000
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,342,000	1,732,500	1,930,900	198,400	...
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	32,100	19,100	18,600	...	500
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,173,900	566,700	671,700	105,000	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	173,000	73,500	78,900	5,400	...
XXXI	Military Works	38,000	18,300	20,600	2,300	...
XXXII	Civil Works	516,600	357,600	226,400	...	131,200
XXXIII	Army: Effective	865,200	413,800	335,700	...	78,100
	,, Non-effective	60,800	26,000	23,400	...	2,600
		84,576,100	37,688,600	37,556,000	...	132,600
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	245,500	122,300	152,400	30,100	...
	Exchange added to Revenue	110,500	58,700	47,400	...	11,300
	GRAND TOTAL	84,932,100	37,869,600	37,755,800	...	113,800

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 20th January, 1891.

six months of the year 1890-91, as compared with the corresponding period of 1889-90.

Rx 10 to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1890-91.	April 1889 to September 1889.	April 1890 to September 1890.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	219,600	114,200	123,900	9,700	...
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,513,000	453,000	444,400	...	8,600
3	Land Revenue	3,712,200	1,725,600	1,718,200	...	7,400
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,303,900	1,387,900	1,913,600	525,700	...
5	Salt (do. do.)	452,900	224,300	236,400	12,100	...
6	Stamps	85,500	43,700	43,100	...	600
7	Excise	172,500	56,600	61,500	4,900	...
8	Provincial Rates	43,500	34,200	25,900	...	8,300
9	Customs	138,300	70,500	65,800	...	4,700
10	Assessed Taxes	31,200	14,600	14,300	...	300
11	Forest	844,100	307,000	306,600	...	400
12	Registration	194,800	99,800	100,700	900	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt *	4,196,200	2,028,500	2,123,900	95,400	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	455,200	43,700	49,000	5,300	...
15	Post Office	1,297,100	632,200	638,000	5,800	...
16	Telegraph	586,500	275,900	273,400	...	2,500
17	Mint	98,200	48,500	52,500	4,000	...
18	General Administration	1,417,600	687,300	667,000	...	20,300
19	Law and Justice . {Courts of Law	2,756,000	1,361,100	1,354,900	...	6,200
	{Jails	887,900	428,300	438,100	9,800	...
20	Police	3,949,200	1,918,000	1,864,300	...	53,700
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	402,900	200,000	187,800	...	12,200
22	Education	1,393,300	569,100	571,500	2,400	...
23	Ecclesiastical	166,800	78,100	80,200	2,100	...
24	Medical	800,200	374,600	385,900	11,300	...
25	Political	697,300	268,800	393,100	124,300	...
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	469,400	224,500	245,600	21,100	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	511,100	270,800	262,100	...	8,700
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,600	900	1,600	700	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	799,100	383,200	404,800	21,600	...
30	Stationery and Printing	538,100	239,500	237,800	...	1,700
32	Miscellaneous	263,400	135,400	120,700	...	14,700
33	Famine Relief	10,500	30,100	3,500	...	32,600
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	29,900	37,700	7,800	...
36	Reduction of Debt	524,500	...	...	...	...
		32,058,600	14,765,800	15,447,800	682,000	...
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	4,800	4,900	—19,700	...	24,600
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,096,000	3,364,600	3,138,900	...	225,700
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	4,900	4,900	...	...
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	569,000	392,200	418,300	26,100	...
	Interest	8,600	7,300	1,600	...	5,700
40	Subsidized Companies (Land, &c.)	52,000	38,300	14,000	...	24,300
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	111,300	47,000	54,900	7,900	...
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	728,800	348,700	373,100	24,400	...
43	" Minor Works and Navigation	922,800	403,000	384,900	...	18,100
44	Military Works	1,126,200	413,400	452,300	38,900	...
45	Civil Works	4,406,400	1,650,700	1,623,300	...	27,400
46	Army: Effective	13,911,500	6,532,800	6,636,200	103,400	...
	" Non-effective	894,500	438,100	463,200	25,100	...
47	Special Defence Works	425,800	149,800	109,400	...	40,400
		62,335,700	28,567,500	29,109,100	541,600	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,919,800	7,078,700	7,229,900	151,200	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,163,900	3,397,900	2,248,300	...	1,149,600
		85,419,400	39,044,100	38,587,300	...	456,800
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,960,200	751,800	895,200	143,400	...
49	Irrigation Works	545,900	161,900	144,400	...	17,500
	In England—					
48	State Railways	855,000	502,200	541,000	38,800	...
49	Irrigation Works	2,800	400	3,000	2,600	...
50	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	4,695,000	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	386,100	241,200	169,200	...	72,000
		8,445,000	1,657,500	1,752,800	95,300	...
	GRAND TOTAL	93,864,400	40,701,600	40,340,100	...	361,500

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Dy. Comptroller-General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January, 1891.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st December, 1890	54,700	12,02,560	25,40,400	3,71,21,400	6,05,81,800	5,05,17,500	1,98,39,500	17,18,03,160	39,500	62,95,000	7,99,77,100	8,03,11,600	1,33,800	32,200	25,83,35,460
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January, 1891	...	...	...	1,00,000	25,000	15,800	33,500	1,74,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January, 1891	...	...	...	10,000	5,000	1,10,000	...	1,25,000	...	...	71,000	71,000	...	...	1,96,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January, 1891	...	...	...	4,43,500	2,88,200	5,25,100	68,700	13,25,500	...	...	33,95,700	33,95,700	...	...	47,21,200
	54,700	12,02,560	25,40,400	3,76,74,900	6,09,00,000	5,11,68,400	1,99,41,700	17,34,27,960	39,500	62,95,000	8,34,43,800	8,97,78,300	1,33,800	32,200	26,34,26,960
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	500	25,813	1,03,100	1,69,200	4,96,500	5,69,500	25,000	13,89,113	...	...	86,500	86,500	...	...	14,76,113
Balance on 15th January, 1891	54,200	11,76,747	24,37,300	3,75,05,700	6,04,03,500	5,05,98,900	1,99,16,700	17,20,38,847	39,500	62,95,000	8,33,57,300	8,96,91,800	1,33,800	32,200	26,19,50,847

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Nov., 1890, enfaced from India 6,820 lakhs; re-transferred from London 5,773 lakhs.
" 16th Nov., 1890, " 30th " " " " 130 " " " " 54 "
" 1st Dec. " " 15th Dec. " " " 91 " " " " 10 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " 58 " " " " 37 "
" 1st Jan., 1891, " 15th Jan., 1891, " " 51 " " " " 15 "

7,150 lakhs. — 5,889 lakhs.
5,889 "

Balance against India . 1,261 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 16th January, 1891.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th January, 1891.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 1,02,17,612 a. 1 p. 8; Public Deposits at Branches 68,38,430 10 5	1,70,56,042	12	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,24,34,036	4	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,79,437	3	3
Sundries	24,36,666	0	5
RUPEES	10,70,06,182	4	1

ASSETS.	R	a	p.
Government Securities	1,21,99,577	8	0
Other authorized Investments	79,63,395	10	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	64,31,097	10	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	54,84,544	12	11
Bills discounted and purchased	1,70,18,850	3	9
Balances with other Banks	6,50,955	4	3
Bullion	10,35,497	8	11
Dead Stock	12,08,173	8	2
Stamps	12,797	9	9
Sundries	11,26,304	0	3
	5,31,31,193	12	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R 3,28,63,236 a. 6 p. 2; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 2,10,11,752 1 7	5,38,74,988	7	9
RUPEES	10,70,06,182	4	1

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1891.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.

Percentage 65·4.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported	REMARKS
Mrs Gibson	Meerut Cantonment	20th November, 1890	District Judge of Meerut, on the 23rd December, 1890.	No will left. Deceased is said to have had only a life interest in property valued at R15,000 belonging to her late husband's estate
W. Crosby	Bhamo	14th October, 1890	Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, on the 16th December, 1890	No will found. Deceased was a pensioner, Royal Horse Artillery. No application for administration
W. V Turnbull	Mandalay	No date given	Chief Judge of Mandalay, on the 2nd January, 1891	No effects.
Henry Oscar Blockman	Nemotha	16th October, 1890	District Judge of Cachar, on the 29th December, 1890.	Intestate. Deceased was manager of the Ballykandi Tea Garden in Cachar
R. Hardinge	Allahabad	19th December, 1890	District Judge of Allahabad, on the 5th January, 1891.	Assets R50.
Driver A. Bowman	Ditto	8th November, 1890	Ditto ditto	Intestate. John Bowman has applied for a certificate under Act 2 of 1874, Section 36, as father and next of-kin
John Hoskings	Ditto	15th June, 1890	District Judge of Allahabad, on the 8th January, 1891.	Intestate. Deceased was a Chelsea pensioner. No application for administration

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 17th January, 1891.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 24th January, at 3 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume are admissible, on presenting themselves at the south gate of the Senate House, at 2 P.M.

A. M. NASH,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 15th January, 1891.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1891.

In supersession of Notifications Nos. 808, dated 17th October, 1890, 809, dated 3rd November, 1890, 815 and 816, dated 24th November, 1890, which are hereby cancelled, the following Notifications are issued:—

No. 819.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 27th August, 1890, *vice* Mr. F. W. Kelly, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, retired:—

Captain S. G. Burrard, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

No. 820.—With reference to the Revenue and Agricultural Department letters Nos. 1056—52—11-S., dated 1st October, 1890, and 32—11—1-S., dated 7th January, 1891, re-organizing the Establishment of Officers in the Senior Division, the following promotions are made:—

Colonel W. Barron, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hill, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade (on furlough), to be Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. E. J. Jackson, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenants W. J. Bythell, R.E., and G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R.E., Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendents, 4th grade.

The above promotions take effect from 1st October, 1890.

Mr. G. B. Scott, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 1st April, 1890.

No. 821.—Captain S G. Burrard, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 22nd October, 1890, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted by Military Department Notification No. 933, dated 17th October, 1890, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Mr. A. D'Souza, Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant C. F. Close, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 822.—With reference to Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification, No. 927-F., dated 31st October, 1890, transferring Messrs W. H. Reynolds and E F Litchfield to the Survey of India Department from 24th October, 1890, as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, and Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, respectively, they are temporarily promoted to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, and Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, respectively, from that date, and the following reversions are made from the same date:—

Mr A. D'Souza, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Lieutenent C. F. Close, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 823.—With reference to Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification, No. 1208—75—4-S., dated 22nd October, 1890, replacing the services of Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, Bo.S C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st October, 1890, the following promotions are made from the same date:—

Mr. W. H. Cole, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Major St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Sandeman, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Colonel H. S Hutchinson, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. A. D'Souza, Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant C. F. Close, R.E, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 824—Captain G. B. Hodgson, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, having assumed charge of his duties, on return from furlough, on the forenoon of the 1st November, 1890, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, and the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Mr. A. D'Souza, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Lieutenant C F. Close, R.E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 825.—Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the forenoon of 1st November, 1890, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted him in Military Department Notification, No. 885, dated 3rd October, 1890, the following temporary

promotions are made, with effect from 1st November, 1890:—

Mr. A. D'Souza, Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant C. F. Close, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 826.—With reference to Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 1580—26-A.—20-S., dated 18th December, 1890. the following promotions are made, with effect from the 4th November, 1890, *vice* Colonel E. H. Steel, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, deceased:—

Major J. R. Hobday, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. G. B. Scott, Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. C. Wood, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 827.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from 10th November, 1890:—

Mr. M. J. Ogle, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 828.—Captain F. B. Longe, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, having assumed charge of his duties on return from furlough on the forenoon of the 15th November, 1890, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, and the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Mr. G. B. Scott, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. C. Wood, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 829.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hill, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having resumed charge of his duties on return from furlough on the forenoon of the 18th November, 1890, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade

Mr. A. D'Souza, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Lieutenant C. F. Close, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 830.—Captain R. A. Wahab. R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, having assumed charge of his duties, on return from furlough, on the forenoon of the 5th December, 1890, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, and the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Captain G. B. Hodgson, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Lieutenant G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 831.—With reference to Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification, No. 1541—26-A.—19-S., dated 11th December, 1890, replacing the services of Colonel D. Macdonald, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade (on furlough), at the disposal of the Military Department, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 10th December, 1890:—

Colonel A. Pullan, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. McCullagh, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain F. B. Longe, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. J. Eccles, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. Wood, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 832.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 16th December, 1890:—

Lieutenant R. T. Crichton, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 15th January, 1891.

No. 174-G.—With reference to Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 1443-G., dated 2nd September, 1890, Colonel A. R. T. McRae, Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, held charge of the current duties of the Meywar Residency, in addition to his own, from the 14th August to 26th October, 1890, both days inclusive.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*
for First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 17th January, 1891.

No. 55—269.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as Honorary Magistrates in place of those noted in the margin, and to invest them each with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the municipal limits of the town of Ajmere:—

Mir Nizam Ali, deceased.
Seth Ghisu Lall, deceased.

1. Munshi Allanur Khan, Manager, Durgah Khwaja Sahib.
2. Pandia Nandlal, Agent of the firm of Seth Radhakishen Gobind Das.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 21st January, 1891.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 14th January, 1891 . .	47,77,712	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	15,96,252	
		63,73,964
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	6,17,842	
Ditto ditto Government	747	
		6,18,589
		69,92,553
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	11,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	
		11,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 21st January, 1891 .	...	58,92,553
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	42,38,730	
Ditto ditto Government	16,53,823	
		58,92,553
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . .	7,84,107	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		7,84,107

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd January, 1891.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th January, 1891.

No. 3-*A.*—Lieutenant R. V. Scudamore, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defence Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 13th December, 1890.

J. DAY, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1891.

No. 2.—Rai Saheb Sheo Nath, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted sick leave for three months, in continuation of that notified in Director-General of Railways' Notification No. 35, dated the 21st August, 1890.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director-General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1891.

The following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India (including Burma) and the Miranzai Field Force:—

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

Mode of addressing Correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the Field should be addressed as follows:—

A. B.

Regiment, Battery, or Office,

Miranzai Field Force.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the Field. *Full pre-payment of postage is compulsory.* Delivery will be made through orderlies.

Parcels.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base Office, and its responsibility will cease there.

No Registration, Insurance, Value-payable Post or Money Orders.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Field. No article can be accepted for despatch to the Field by Value-payable Post. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the Field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Pre-payment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels or value-payable articles will be accepted for despatch.

Money Orders.

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, and book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. *Full pre-payment of postage is compulsory.*

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent.

From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the pre-paid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps, post-cards, and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

List of Troops forming the Miranzai Field Force.

No. 1 Column.

One troop of the 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.
Half of No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
Head-quarters and wing of the 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).
The 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry.
The 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 2 Column.

One troop of the 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
Three guns of No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.
Half of No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
The 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
Wing of the 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).
The 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 3 Column.

One squadron of the 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
Three guns of No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.
The 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

The 21st January, 1891.

No. 11343.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st January, 1891:—

Mr. J. Bower, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to be a Superintendent of the 1st grade, *vice* Mr. G. W. Cresswell, retired.

Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to be a Superintendent of the 2nd grade.

Mr. P. Gorman, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to be a Superintendent of the 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. A. J. Bray, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 11345.—Mr. Dorabji, Assistant Superintendent, is appointed to be a Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. A. J. Bray.

Mr. M. R. Muthhusawmy Naidu is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 20th January, 1891.

Bowder, F. H.
Curtis & Co.
D'Cruz, V. J. St.
DeDarford, C. J.
Dick, A.
Forrest, G. W.
Gregory, E. W.
Griffith, Mrs.
Linden, E.
Lumsden, A.
Lund, R.
Macpherson, C. H.
Manager, Army and Navy Co-operative Society.
May, G. C. and Co.
Mercer & Co.
Paige, Miss Hettie.
Pink & Co., A.
Ricketts & Co.
Scott, Hon'ble A. M.
Shakespear, F. St.
Stephenson, A.
Stiffle, W. H.
Tolley & Co.
Whiting Fred.
Wilson, Bishop A. W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, J. W.
Anderson, Mrs. F.
Anderson, Mrs. F. M.
Angus, E. E.
Armstrong, J.
Bailey, W. C.
Barker, Fred.
Barrett, Mrs. E. C.
Batti, P. H.
Been, Mrs. August.
Beniamin D. H.
Berney, A. H.
Bingham, Major C. T.
Blaine, D. P.
Boddam, R. W.
Boissier Alfred.
Boulogne, Mon. De.
Braithwaite, Major E. L.
Brown, E. N.
Brown, E. W.
Brown, G. A.
Brown, Mrs.
Browne, R. T.
Bryant, F. Beadon.
Buckland, Mrs. G. W. F.
Burne, K. G.
Butler, G. F.
Campbell, Walter.
Caryl, Miss.
Charles, P.
Clery, Madame L.
Clarke, Madam M. H.
Clifford, G. S.
Cowille, H. S.
Cubitt, Lieut. W. M.
Culbard, Mrs.
Cumming, A. G.
Currie, John.
D'Padua, J. L.
DeCriguis, A.
Deakin, Hon. A.
Dias, J. F.
Doughty, F. E.
Duplessis, Madame P.
Durfort, Count J.
Earl, T. S.
Farmer, C. A.
Flynn, Esquire.
Fornaro, H. C.
Fox, R. S.
Fraiser, H. C.
Fraiser, William.
Frederick, Mrs.
Frost, Joe.
Gilmore, D. C.
Good, J. H.
Good, Mrs.
Grogan, M.
Harding, Charles.
Hall, R. W.
Headlam.
Hewitt, F. T.
Hickman, W. C.
Hobhouse, C. E.
Hornby, Mrs.
Hutton, H.
Hutchison, Allan.
Ingram, Jack.
Ireland, W. DeCourcy
Jeason, Mrs. C. G. B.
Jennings, W. H.
Johnson, M. A. F.
Jones, Dr. P. Sydney.
Jones, R.
Jones, R. H. W.
Keisler, Dr. S. L.
Klein, W.
La-Touche, Tom D.
Lamb, G.
Lees, Geo.
Lincoln, Frank.
Lindenan, L. K.
Livermore, E.
Little, Mrs. R.
Lockhart, W. S.
Lorrain, J. H.
Mabie, Revd. H. C.
Macdonald, M.
Mackenzie, A.
Macleod, James.
Maclean, J. G.
Mallam, H. B.
Mansier, J. B.
Markham, A. B.
Marsden, C. W.
Martin, Wm.
Merz, Charles.
Melde, C.
Morot, Madame A.
Mudge, C. R.
Nolan, Mrs.
Noppen, J.
Partridge, W. L.
Passant, F. J.
Peatling, T. H.
Penney, Mrs.
Pootskalo, G.
Purcell, Mrs.
Pugh, J. M.
Pyle, Mrs. C.
Rancourt, E. M.
Read, J. C.
Robart, P.
Roberts, R. H. E.
Rosenstein, E.
Rosenberg, A.
Rupesingha, A. P.
Sale, G. J.
Samuelson, J.
Schmidt, Mary.
Scott, W. A., Esq.
Schoenback, J. G.
Sherman, J.
Shipley, Mrs. A.
Sieberg. Otto.
Smith, G.
Smith, James.
Spier, Julius.
Stanton, B. P.
Stuart, C. M.
Sykes, Adam.
Thompson, Geo.
Thompson, Miss.
Thomson, L. A.
Tremble, S.
Trundemann, Revd. R.
Walmsley, Master.
Warder, K. W.
Watts, Captain A. J.
Wallace, C. W.
Walter, F.
Warren, Sir Charles.
Way, Justice.
Widiraun, Baron.
Wilcox, Miss.
Withmann, Von. F.
Witte, Dr. E.

Registered Letters.

Allen, J. W.
Bear, Wm.
Faremba, F. de.
Hartland, J. A.
Pinto, V. M.
Rose & Co., S.
Wichmann, Baron.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 19th January, 1891.

Biaggs, E.
Claudius, R. B.
Stern, Rev. H.

G. E. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 24th January, 1891.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1891.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	28th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	27th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	28th ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	28th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	26th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	26th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	28th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Ravenna.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Malda.*
Ditto ditto . .	30th ,,	Per Steamer *Goalpara.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	28th ,,	Per Steamer *Commilla.*
Port Blair	29th ,,	Per Steamer *Maharani.*
South African Ports . . .	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Umtata.*
Colombo	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Miro.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

G. E. WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4;* per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4;* per pound tin, *R17-8* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كونينائين كا عمدة بدل هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور جو كوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد كرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد كرنے كي شرط پر نيچے كے لكهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتا هى يعنے — چار اونس كے ٹين كے تين روپے چودہ آنے ؛ آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے سات روپے چار آنے ؛ ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كے چودہ روپے

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے كے لكهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے — چار اونس ٹين كے چار روپے چودہ آنے ؛ آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے نو روپے چار آنے ؛ ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كے سترہ روپے آٹهه آنے '

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانوں‌ميں بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورة بالا كے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين كے چار آنے ؛ اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے آٹهه آنے ؛ ور ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كے بارہ آنے '

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta, on the 2nd day of February, 1891, at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a resolution for the voluntary winding of the Company and appointing Liquidators.

Dated the 17th day of January, 1891.

PIERRE CHARRIOL & Co.,
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N.B.—Shareholders will be required to produce their Share Warrants before being admitted to the Meeting.

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S. RANGASAMI AIYAR,
Chinniammal Puram,
Kumbakonum.

KUMBAKONUM,
The 31st December, 1890.



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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1891 :—

No. 5 OF 1891.

A Bill to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter III, Act VI, 1884.

1. For Chapter III of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"CHAPTER III.

"MASTERS AND ENGINEERS OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

Appointment of examiners.

"22. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as masters or as engineers or engine-drivers of inland steam-vessels.

Grant of masters' certificates of competency.

"23. (1) The Local Government shall grant to every person who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications a certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as a first-class, second-class or third-class master, as the case may be, of an inland steam-vessel.

"(2) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in the prescribed form.

Grant of engineers' and engine-drivers' certificates of competency.

"24. (1) The Local Government shall grant to every person who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications a certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as an engineer or first-class or second-class engine-driver, as the case may be, of an inland steam-vessel.

"(2) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in the prescribed form.

Power for Local Government to require re-examination or further inquiry.

"25. Before granting a certificate under either of the two last foregoing sections, the Local Government may, if it has reason to believe that the report of the examiners regarding any applicant has been unduly made, require a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

Grant of certificates of service.

"25A. (1) The Local Government may in its discretion grant without examination to any person who has served as a master, or as an engineer or engine-driver, of an inland steam-vessel before the first day of April, 1890, a certificate of service to the effect that he may act as a first-class, second-class or third-class master, or as an engineer or first or second class engine-driver, as the case may be, of an inland steam-vessel.

"(2) A certificate of service so granted shall have the same effect as a certificate of competency granted under this Act after examination.

Certificates to be made in duplicate.

"26. Every certificate of competency or service granted under this Act shall be made in duplicate, and one copy shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded in the prescribed manner.

"27. Whenever a master or an engineer or an engine-driver proves, to the satisfaction of the Local Government which granted his certificate, that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of it, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record kept as provided by law, he appears to be entitled shall be granted to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

Copy of certificate to be granted in certain cases.

"28. (*1*) An inland steam vessel having engines of eighty nominal horse-power or upwards shall not proceed on any voyage unless she has—

Nature of certificates necessary in case of different steam-vessels.

(*a*) as her master a person possessing a first-class master's certificate granted under this Act or a master's certificate granted under Act I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*) or the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1889, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, and

(*b*) as her engineer a person possessing an engineer's certificate granted under this Act or the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 or the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1889, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

"(*2*) An inland steam-vessel having engines of thirty nominal horse-power or upwards but of less than eighty nominal horse-power shall not proceed on any voyage unless she has—

(*a*) as her master a person possessing a second-class master's certificate granted under this Act or a certificate of the higher grade of the nature referred to in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*), and

(*b*) as her engineer a person possessing a first-class engine-driver's certificate granted under this Act or an engine-driver's certificate granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, or a certificate of the higher grade of the nature referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*):

Provided that a steam-vessel shall be deemed to have complied with this sub-section if she has as her master and engineer a person possessing both a second-class master's certificate and a first class engine-driver's certificate granted under this Act.

"(*3*) An inland steam-vessel having engines of less than thirty nominal horse-power shall not proceed on any voyage unless she has—

(*a*) as her master a person possessing a third-class master's certificate granted under this Act or a certificate of the higher grade of the nature referred to in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), and

(*b*) as her engineer a person possessing a second-class engine-driver's certificate granted under this Act or an engine-driver's certificate granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, or a certificate of the higher grade of the nature referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*):

Provided that a steam-vessel shall be deemed to have complied with this sub-section if she has as her master and engineer a person possessing both a third-class master's certificate and a second-class engine-driver's certificate granted under this Act.

"(*4*) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*), the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct that a person possessing a master's certificate granted under Act I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*) or the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1889, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or possessing an engineer's certificate granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, or the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1889, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, shall not act as master or engineer, as the case may be, of an inland steam-vessel unless he also possesses, in the case of a master, such a master's certificate granted under this Act as qualifies him under this section to act as master of the vessel, or, in the case of an engineer, such an engineer's or engine-driver's certificate granted under this Act as qualifies him under this section to act as engineer of the vessel:

"Provided that, for the purposes of this sub-section, the Local Government may, in its discretion, grant without examination a master's, engineer's or engine-driver's certificate of competency under this Act, and that a certificate of competency so granted without examination shall have the same effect as a certificate of competency granted under this Act after examination.

"29. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the granting of certificates of competency under this Act, and may by such rules—

Power for Local Government to make rules as to grant of certificates of competency and certificates of service.

(*a*) provide for the conduct of the examination of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as masters, engineers or engine-drivers under this Act;

(*b*) prescribe the qualifications to be respectively required of persons desirous of obtaining first-class masters' certificates, second-class masters' certificates, third-class masters' certificates, engineers' certificates, first-class engine-drivers' certificates and second-class engine-drivers' certificates, respectively;

(*c*) fix the fees to be paid by all applicants for examination; and

(*d*) prescribe the form in which certificates are to be framed, and the manner in which the copy of the certificate which is kept by the Local Government is to be recorded.

"(*2*) The Local Government may also make rules with respect to the grant of certificates of service under this Act, and may by such rules—

(*a*) fix the fees to be paid for such certificates, and

(*b*) prescribe the form in which such certificates are to be framed and the manner in which the copy of the certificate which is kept by the Local Government is to be recorded."

Substitution of new clause for clause (*c*), section 43, Act VI, 1884.

2. For clause (*c*) of section 43 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*c*) if, in the case of a second-class or third-class master or an engine-driver, the master or engine-driver is, or has become, in the opinion of the Local Government, unfit to act as a second-class or third-class master or an engine-driver, as the case may be."

Repeal of sections 9, 10 and 11, Act III, 1890.

3. Sections 9, 10 and 11 of Act III of 1890 (*an Act to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884*) are hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE objects of this Bill are two—

(*1*) to authorise a third class of masters and a second class of engine-drivers, and

(*2*) to enable Local Governments to assure themselves that holders of Board of Trade, Colonial and local certificates for sea-going ships are qualified to act as masters or engineers, as the case may be, of inland steam-vessels.

As regards the first object, it is obviously in the interest of the owners of inland steam-vessels that there should be a third class of masters and a second class of engine-drivers for the working of small steam-vessels. For the navigation of such vessels persons with qualifications inferior to those which must be required from masters and engineers of steam-vessels having engines up to seventy-nine horse-power may, it is considered, be permitted to act as masters and engineers.

As regards the second object of the Bill, experience has shown that a competent navigator of a sea-going ship is not necessarily a competent navigator of an inland steam-vessel in waters where some local and special knowledge may be absolutely essential for the safe conduct of the vessel.

The 21st January, 1891. D. BARBOUR.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1891 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as revised by us annexed thereto.

From the Revd. K. S. Macdonald, Editor, *Indian Evangelical Review*, Calcutta, dated 19th July, 1890 [Paper No. 1].
From Babu Behari Lal Chandra, Calcutta, dated 7th August, 1890 [Paper No. 2].
Memorial from the Members of the American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar District, dated 30th July, 1890 [Paper No. 3].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 265, dated 11th August, 1890 [Paper No. 4].
From Behari Lal Chandra, Esq., dated 10th September, 1890 [Paper No. 5].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 3737J., dated 8th September, 1890 [Paper No. 6].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1418—16690, dated 10th September, 1890 [Paper No. 7].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 809S., dated 8th September, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2196, dated 16th September, 1890 [Paper No. 9].
Endorsement by Officiating Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 3272I., dated 1st October, 1890, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 1091—690, dated 9th October, 1890, and enclosure [Papers No. 11].
From Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6764—669, dated 24th October, 1890 [Paper No. 12].
From Officiating Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 1128—9L., dated 24th October, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1697, dated 31st October, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 151, dated 19th November, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3740—VI-315B., dated 17th November, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 41, dated 6th November, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 106, dated 24th November, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
Proceedings of a Meeting of the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society resident in Calcutta, dated 1st December, 1890 [Paper No. 19].

2. The opinions with respect to the Bill which have been submitted for our consideration are of much interest, and very many of the suggestions which we have been unable to adopt in a mere amending Bill will be found to be of great value when the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, comes under general revision. The Act is not under such revision at present.

3. We have deemed it necessary to propose the omission of the first section of the Bill as introduced. The current of opinion is adverse to the proposed addition to clause (*1*) of section 5 of the Act of 1872, and we consider that the difficulties which the proposed amendment, if it were to become law, might create are greater than those which it was its purpose to remove.

4. *Section 1 of Bill as revised.*—Having considered a representation from the Revd. Dr. Laing, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, we have in sub-section (*1*) of this section proposed to recast section 6 of the Act. But the limited extent of the authority of the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and other reasons applying to other Churches as well as to the Presbyterian Church, render it impossible or, in our opinion, inexpedient to do all that the Revd. Dr. Laing has suggested. We understand, however, that certain Native States have recently proposed, subject to the approval of the Government of India, to legislate with respect to marriages of Native Christians for whom the Governor General of India in Council cannot legislate, and that the proposals of those States have been favourably received.

In the further sub-sections of section 1 of the Bill as revised by us, we have proposed to incorporate Act XV of 1884 and to remove any possible room for doubt as to the validity of existing licenses to solemnize marriages.

5. *Section 2 of Bill as revised.*—Here we have proposed to adopt a suggestion made by the Revd. Mr. Greig, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in the Bombay Presidency, and commended by the Governor of Bombay in Council to the consideration of this Council.

6. *Section 3 of Bill as revised.*—Here, again, we have proposed to amend the Bill in accordance with a suggestion from the Governor of Bombay in Council that the words

"belonging to the Church of England", which it was proposed to add to the word "church" where that word first occurs in section 11, do not give effect to the intention of the framers of the Act of 1872.

7. *Section 4 of Bill as revised.*—In this section we have proposed that the register-book be kept in English or in the Vernacular language in ordinary use in the district or State in which the marriage is solemnized.

8. *Section 6 of Bill as revised.*—Here we have proposed to remove the word "knowingly" as being unnecessary and not unlikely to place an obstacle in the way of a proper prosecution.

9 *Section 7 of Bill as revised.*—This section is a corollary to the proposed addition to section 10 of the Act.

10 *Section 8 of Bill as revised.*—This section has been suggested to us by the following remarks recorded by Mr. S. Srinavasa Raghavaiangar, Registrar General, Madras:—

"Under section 72, it is penal in a Marriage Registrar to issue a certificate under section 41 after the expiration of three months from the date on which the notice is entered under section 40 Again, under section 71 (2), it is penal to solemnize a marriage after the expiration of two months from the date of the issue of the certificate. Section 52, however, provides that the Marriage Registrar shall not register a marriage if it is not solemnized within two months from the date on which the notice given in regard to it is entered as required in section 40 These provisions do not seem to be quite consistent with one another."

11. *Section 9 of Bill as revised.*—Here we have followed the advice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

12. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	12th July, 1890
Fort Saint George Gazette	12th August, 1890
Bombay Government Gazette	24th July, 1890.
Calcutta Gazette	23rd July, 1890.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	19th July, 1890.
Punjab Government Gazette	17th July, 1890.
Central Provinces Gazette	19th July, 1890.
Burma Gazette	2nd August, 1890
Assam Gazette	26th July, 1890.
Coorg District Gazette	1st August, 1890
Sindh Official Gazette	21st August, 1890.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bengal	Bengali	5th August, 1890
	Uriya	21st August, 1890.
	Hindi	7th October, 1890.
Central Provinces	Urdu	15th October, 1890.
Burma	Burmese	9th August, 1890.
Assam	Bengali	23rd August, 1890.
Sindh	Sindhi	21st August, 1890.

13. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
H. W. BLISS.
J. NUGENT.

The 22nd January, 1891.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Substitution of new section for section 6, Act XV, 1872.

1. (*1*) For section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Grant and revocation of licenses to solemnize marriages.

"6. The Local Government, so far as regards the territories under its administration, and the Governor General in Council, so far as regards any Native State, may, by notification in the local official Gazette or in the Gazette of India, as the case may be, grant licenses to Ministers of Religion to solemnize marriages within such territories and State, respectively, and may, by a like notification, revoke such licenses."

(*2*) A license to solemnize marriages granted to a Minister of Religion under Act XXV of 1864 (*to provide further for the solemnisation of marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*) shall be deemed, if in force on the day on which the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, came into force, to have been, while that Act was in force, a license granted under that Act, and, if in force on the day on which the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, came into force, to have been, since that Act came into force, a license granted under that Act.

(*3*) A license to solemnize marriages granted to a Minister of Religion under Act XXV of 1864 (*to provide further for the solemnisation of marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*), the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, shall, if in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, be deemed to have been granted under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by sub-section (*1*) of this section.

(*4*) Act XV of 1884 (*for the validation of certain licenses to solemnise Marriages granted to Ministers of Religion under Act XXV of 1864*) is hereby repealed.

Addition to proviso to section 10, Act XV, 1872.

2. To the proviso to section 10 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"or

"(*3*) a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland solemnizing a marriage according to the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of the Church of Scotland."

Amendment of section 11, Act XV, 1872.

3. In section 11 of the said Act, after the words "other than a church" the words "where worship is generally held according to the forms of the Church of England" shall be added, and between the word "no" and the word "church" in the expression "unless there is no church" the word "such" shall be inserted.

Substitution of new section for section 62, Act XV, 1872.

4. (*1*) For section 62 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Keeping of register-book and deposit of extracts therefrom with Registrar General.

"62. (*1*) Every person licensed under section 9 shall keep in English, or in the vernacular language in ordinary use in the district or State in which the marriage was solemnized, and in such form as the Local Government by which he was licensed may from time to time prescribe, a register-book of all marriages solemnized under this Part in his presence, and shall deposit in the office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories under the administration of the said Local Government, in such form and at such intervals as that Government may prescribe, true and duly authenticated extracts from his register-book of all entries made therein since the last of those intervals.

"(*2*) Where the person keeping the register-book was licensed as regards a Native State by the Governor General in Council, references in sub-section (*1*) to the Local Government therein mentioned shall be read as references to the Local Government to whose Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages certified copies of entries in registers of births and deaths are for the time being required to be sent under section 24, sub-section (*2*), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886."

(*2*) Clause (*c*) of section 30 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, is hereby repealed.

Substitution of new section for section 66, Act XV, 1872.

5. For section 66 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

False oath, declaration, notice or certificate for procuring marriage.

"66. Whoever, for the purpose of procuring a marriage or license of marriage, intentionally,—

(*a*) where an oath or declaration is required by this Act, or by any rule or custom of a Church according to the rites and ceremonies of which a marriage is intended to be solemnized, such Church being the Church of England or of Scotland or of Rome, makes a false oath or declaration, or,

(*b*) where a notice or certificate is required by this Act, signs a false notice or certificate,

shall be deemed to have committed the offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and, at the discretion of the Court, with fine."

Substitution of new section for section 68, Act XV, 1872.

6. For section 68 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Solemnizing marriage without due authority.

"68. Whoever, not being authorized by section 5 of this Act to solemnize marriages, solemnizes or professes to solemnize, in the absence of a Marriage Registrar of the district in which the ceremony takes place, a marriage between persons one or both of whom is or are a Christian or Christians, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, or (in lieu of a

sentence of imprisonment for seven years or upwards) with transportation for a term of not less than seven years, and not exceeding ten years,

or, if the offender is an European or American, with penal servitude according to the provisions of Act XXIV of 1855 (*to substitute penal servitude for the punishment of transportation in respect of European and American convicts, and to amend the law relating to the removal of such convicts*),

and shall also be liable to fine."

Addition to section 69, Act XV, 1872.

7. To section 69 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Nor does this section apply to marriages solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland according to the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of the Church of Scotland."

Amendment of sections 71 and 72, Act XV, 1872.

8. (*1*) For clause (*2*) of section 71 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*2*) after the expiration of two months after the copy of the notice has been entered as required by section 40 in respect of any marriage, solemnizes such marriage;".

(*2*) In section 72 of the said Act, for the words "three months" the words "two months" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 74, Act XV, 1872.

9. To section 74 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Whoever, being licensed to grant certificates of marriage under Part VI of this Act, without just cause refuses, or wilfully neglects or omits, to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by that Part shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

Amendment of section 86, Act XV, 1872.

10. Section 86 of the said Act shall be read as if the words "situate within or bordering on" instead of the words "situate within the local limits of" had been enacted in that section when the Act was passed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 23rd January, 1891.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahádur Muhammad Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Ahsan-Ulla, Khan Bahádur.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889, AND SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Sir A. Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss, the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent and the Mover, with instructions to report within one month.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Khan Bahádur Muhammad Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Rao Bahádur K. L. Nulkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss, the Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter and the Mover, with instructions to report within five weeks.

The Hon'ble NAWAB AHSAN-ULLA said:—"I wish to say a few words in support of the proposed Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

"From the enquiries which I have made both at Dacca and Calcutta from the leading and learned members of the Muhammadan community whom I have consulted, I believe that the majority of opinion is in favour of the proposed Bill; and that the greater portion of the Muhammadans in Eastern Bengal will regard it favourably.

"Without directly violating or interfering with our religious rights and customs the Bill affords protection and relief to child-wives, and this, I do not hesitate to say, is an extremely necessary and desirable measure. According to the doctrines of our religion we are forbidden cohabitation before the age of puberty, and as far as I have been able to enquire this age may generally be taken to be eleven or twelve. There may be of course a few instances where signs of puberty appear before that age, but they are of such rare occurrence that it is doubtful whether they should be considered.

"There are, I must admit, some few amongst us who regard the proposed amendment with some alarm, not so much, as I understand, on account of its interfering in itself with our religious rights and customs as from an apprehension that the change may be followed by further legislation in this direction which may effect more serious alterations in our religious doctrines; but I am glad to say that this fear has been very greatly allayed by Your Excellency's speech at the last Council meeting; and under these circumstances I beg to support the Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1889, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved that the Bill to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act, 1889, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble, the Hon'ble Sir A. Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Halliday, the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent and the Mover, with instructions to report within one month.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. He said:—

"When this Act was being amended last year, certain proposals were brought forward by the Government of Bengal, the proper examination of which by experts and by the persons whose interests they affected would have involved the postponement of the Bill which was then before the Council.

"Postponement was considered undesirable, but when the Bill came before the Council last year I undertook on the part of the Government of India that the proposals of the Local Government should be fully and carefully considered, and that, if it was held to be necessary to make any further change in the law, legislation would be undertaken without delay.

"The proposals made by the Local Government have been duly considered, and it has been decided that in regard to certain matters further legislation is desirable.

"Under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, as it now stands, inland steam-vessels are divided into two classes. The first class comprises steam-vessels having engines of eighty nominal horse-power and upwards. The second class comprises vessels having engines of less than eighty nominal horse-power. The masters and engineers employed on such vessels must hold certain certificates according as they are employed in vessels of the first or second class.

"The division of inland steam-vessels into two classes only has, however, given rise to a serious practical difficulty. The second class is too wide. The certificate which is appropriate in the case of a vessel having engines of (say) seventy-nine nominal horse-power can only be obtained by a person of higher qualifications than are required for the care of a small steam-launch, and the certificate which is appropriate in the case of a small steam-launch is no guarantee of the existence of the qualifications that are required for the charge of a steam-vessel having engines of seventy-nine nominal horse-power.

"It is, therefore, proposed in the present Bill to divide these vessels into three classes, and this will be done by dividing the present second class into two classes, leaving the first class as it now stands. The first class will comprise vessels having engines of eighty nominal horse-power and upwards. The second class will comprise vessels having engines of thirty nominal horse-power and upwards but of less than eighty nominal horse-power. The third class will comprise vessels having engines of less than thirty nominal horse-power. Provision has been made for the issue of appropriate certificates to masters and engineers according as they are deemed competent for service in one or other of these three classes, and in this way we escape from the dilemma of the present law, which compels us either to entrust large vessels to men of whose competence there is no sufficient guarantee, or to enforce the possession of an unnecessarily high certificate in the case of men who are quite competent to manage small vessels.

"Provision has also been made in the Bill to enable Local Governments to satisfy themselves that the holders of certificates for sea-going ships are qualified to act as masters or engineers, as the case may be, of inland steam-vessels. Some such provision is necessary, as under the existing law the holders of certain certificates for sea-going ships are authorized to take charge of inland steam-vessels but cannot be deprived of those certificates in consequence of any failure on their part while in charge of inland steam-vessels."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Fort St. George Gazette, the Bombay Government Gazette, the Calcutta Gazette and the Burma Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 30th January, 1891.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 23rd January, 1891.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT FOR 1888-89.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 109, dated Calcutta, the 14th January 1891.

SURVEYS.

RESOLUTION.

The operations of the Imperial Survey Department, conducted during the year under report by 25 parties, are divided into the three main Sections of Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue. The Trigonometrical Surveys are nearly completed in the field, though a large amount of computation remains in the office, and, in the year under report, only five out of the 25 parties were employed on trigonometrical and other scientific surveys. The remaining 20 were employed on topographical and revenue surveys.

2. The Department has enough work before it in the latter classes of survey to occupy it for many years to come, though there is a prospect of a gradual decrease occurring a few years hence. In the meantime, however, the Department is subjected to a severe strain in consequence of the annexation of Upper Burma and the pressing necessity which has arisen for completing the revenue surveys of the Central Provinces and some districts in Bengal within a definite period for purposes of assessment. The possible renewal of operations in the permanently settled districts in Bengal will again expand the programme. No material reduction is likely therefore to be made in the Department for the next five years.

3. The policy, to which considerable effect was given in the year under report, has been to postpone purely topographical surveys in favour of land-revenue surveys, which latter are attended by an immediate enhancement of the revenue of cultivated land within the area surveyed. Thus 17 out of the 20 parties were entrusted with revenue surveys, and only three with topographical. The same policy will be continued until the temporarily settled districts in Bengal and Burma have been completed, after which the whole force of the Department will perhaps be available for topographical surveys, the surveys of forests, and, if required, of the permanently settled districts in Bengal.

4. While the chief efforts of the Department have been thus directed to land-revenue surveys which bring in large returns of revenue, considerable attention has been paid to the reduction of the mileage cost of revenue surveys to the lowest possible level. The total expenditure on revenue surveys has, it is true, been exceptionally high during the last five years, but, on the other hand, a very material reduction has been effected in the mileage cost of cadastral work, the most expensive class of all, at the same time that a very material increase has been made in the area of cadastral operations. The system, which is now more or less established, was indicated in the Survey Resolution of 1882. The framework of village maps was to be executed by professional surveyors. Details were to be filled in, if necessary, year after year by village officials. The results were to serve both for topographical and revenue maps. The Government of India have recently issued renewed orders requiring the system to be carried into full effect wherever village maps require further revision, pointing out that, while it is the most economical in itself, it prevents also the renewal of expenditure in the future. The financial importance of the policy is indicated by the circumstance that the saving effected in the Central Provinces alone is estimated at not less than from 31 to 68 lakhs of rupees. The system requires the strict fulfilment of the policy under which village officials are required to be instructed in field-plotting. This has been effected thoroughly in the Punjab, North-Western and Central Provinces, and measures are being prosecuted, as the Government of India are glad to observe from the present report, with vigour in both Assam and Burma in the same direction. The Madras Government is considering the question of adopting the same policy, and in Bengal as much is being done as is compatible with the absence of organized village establishments. The only province in which the question has not yet been taken up is Bombay, where the Field Surveys have been practically completed by a separate agency.

5. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Colonel Thuillier and the officers of the Revenue Department for the cordial co-operation which, during the year under report, they have given to the Provincial authorities in their efforts to give practical effect to the policy indicated in the preceding paragraphs. Colonel Steel, whose death the Government of India regret to learn has been recently reported, is among the officers to whom progress in the Central Provinces is due. Colonel Barron, whose retirement has been unfortunately compelled by illness, contributed largely to the development of the system under which survey and revenue officials could most economically work together, and which has now been brought to practical perfection by Colonel Sandeman, Mr. Barrett in Assam and Mr. F. W. Kelly (since retired) in Burma have zealously co-operated to give effect to the same policy in those provinces.

6. In addition to the three great classes of survey already referred to, some special operations of the Department deserve notice. The tidal observations, which remained for the greater portion of the year under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Rogers, have attracted considerable attention in Europe, where great value is attached to them. The tidal stations have been recently re-arranged under the advice of Professor Darwin.

7. Geographical explorations and surveys have been actively prosecuted in Upper Burma under the energetic guidance of Major Hobday, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to express his concurrence in the favourable remarks recorded by the Surveyor General on the work accomplished by that officer and his assistants in investigating the topography of the new province. On the North-Western Frontier also a large amount of valuable reconnaissance survey has been effected by the members of the Baluchistan

Party under Lieutenant-Colonel Holdich in addition to their ordinary duties. The exploration carried out during the period under report resulted in improving the geographical knowledge of over 41,000 square miles of country.

8. It remains to notice the work of the Head Quarters Offices. The Drawing, Photographic, and Lithographic Offices have responded zealously to the ever-increasing demands upon them, and the Drawing Section, under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Strahan, has done excellent work in connection with the Cartography of Upper Burma and trans-frontier countries. Under the able superintendence of Colonel Waterhouse, the Photographic and Lithographic Offices continued to maintain their reputation for high class work. Their removal to commodious accommodation in the Survey buildings will add both to their comfort and efficiency. The large indents on the Mathematical Instrument Office indicate the importance of that section as an agency of supplying scientific intruments to various Departments of Government.

9. In paragraphs 45 to 47 of his report, the Surveyor General notices the depletion of officers caused by deaths and retirements. The future strength of the senior division of the Survey Department having recently been settled and a programme of operations arranged, the Government of India trust that the difficulties under which the Department has laboured, since the annexation of Burma, will be permanently removed.

10. In the meantime the Government of India desire to acknowledge the difficulty which is represented by the Surveyor General to be caused by the inadequacy of the staff for the duties which the Department is called on to perform. The present strain is due partly to the unexpected loss of officers, partly to the annexation of Upper Burma, and partly to the undue postponement of the Settlement Survey of the Central Provinces. The question of recruitment is one which cannot be dealt with finally until the estimate of survey work remaining in each province is more definitely settled. In the Survey Resolution of 1882 every Province was called upon for a ten-years' estimate, but owing to the continuous transition from the former to the present system of survey since that date, as well as to the causes already mentioned, the programme has been constantly altered. Last year, in accordance with the desire of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, expressed in his despatch No. 72 (Pub.-Rec.), dated the 22nd November 1890, a five-years' programme was prepared, in accordance with which the operations of the Department are now distributed, but the question of the recruitment of the Department cannot be finally disposed of without an estimate of the work remaining for accomplishment during a much longer period than a single lustrum. The question is further complicated by the obligation which rests upon the State to provide for those deserving officers of the Bombay and Madras Survey Departments who will in the course of the next few years be thrown out of work in those presidencies. The most important element of uncertainty in the programme is the survey of the permanently settled districts in Bengal, for which province, however, now that the most economical method of conducting an operation is being worked out in the surveys of temporarily settled tracts by the Land Records and Survey Departments, it is expected that estimates may shortly be forthcoming. The Government of India will then be in a position to forecast the whole of the surveys still remaining for accomplishment in all provinces, and to gauge definitely the strength of the staff which will be required for their execution.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor General of India, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Foreign and Military Departments.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
	Coorg.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

A 2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1890.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 1	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	11 11	11 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	10 6	13 4	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	157 0	157 0	16 0	16 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	9 4	11 12	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 11	12 3	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 10	13 7	18 6	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	208 14	219 9	17 8	16 10
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	15 4	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 4	11 12	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	9 9	11 3	...	...	11 11	16 7	15 5	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	16 0	50 2	37 9	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 10	10 14	...	...	11 12	12 0	12 10	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	22 13	22 13	8 0	8 9	60 0	60 0	15 3	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 6	33 3	33 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 0	19 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	‡	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	18 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	12 4	12 4	...	...	12 8	11 8	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	8 6¾	8 6¾	...	...	11 6¾	10 8	13 5⅓	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5⅓	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 11
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	180 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	60 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern Hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 6¾	11 6¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	14 8	12 4	16 10	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	15 4	...	...	13 0*	12 12*	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	12 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 4	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	.	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	10 0	8 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 13	9 12
Mymensingh	10 8	11 4	..	...	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
24-Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	..	15 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	..	12 0	11 8	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	20 0	17 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 14	12 14	18 11	18 1	8 15	8 12	14 4	13 1	...	16 0	12 3	12 8	...	...	9 9	9 8	17 5	16 11	17 15	16 14	15 12	14 9	90 0	90 0	10 12	10 12
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	.	..	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 4	15 4	16 0	16 0	11 13½	11 13½	15 9½	15 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	22 13½	22 13½	...	...	16 0	16 0	..	..	9 13	9 13
Jessore	12 12	12 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	..	.	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	..	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	80 0	9 12	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	14 0	13 12	17 8	17 0	18 8	17 8	21 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	10 8	10 8
Burdwan	14 0	12 8	...	...	13 2	12 12	17 1	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 1¾	11 1¾
Beerbhoom	16 0	16 8	...	...	16 0	13 8	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	..	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		22 8	22 8	..	..	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 0	18 0	.	...	7 6	7 6	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	. .	..	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	13 8	15 0 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	..	..	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	15 12	15 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 12	15 12	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	...	.	18 4	17 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	14 8	15 8	...	..	12 0	11 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	..	..	. .		120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	12 4	12 4	..		10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	12 0	14 11	20 0	20 0	15 8	14 4	19 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	15 0	13 8	...	..	15 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	14 0	14 0	..		10 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	10 8	8 0	12 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	13 2	14 7	..	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	15 12	15 12	..	.	17 12	17 12	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	14 7	14 7	.	...	17 1	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	..	. .	...		...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...		.	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhoom	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	..	.	...		16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	21 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Manbhoom	13 5	13 5	..	28 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	15 12	15 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	10 0
Lohardugga	8 0 to 14 8	7 2 to 14 0	†	†	17 0	14 0	21 0 to 23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	42 8	..		15 0	14 8	28 0	28 8	24 0	24 0	150 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Hazáribagh	14 0	14 0	19 0	15 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 0

(a) Not stated. * Khesari, husked. † Not sold. ‡ Rupees 1-4-0 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1890—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice best sort		Rice common		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Firewood		Salt.	
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight
	S Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch.
Bengal—*continued*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	14 12	16 12	16 13	17 13	13 2	12 0	7 14	14 11		...						15 12	16 13	21 0	18 15	21 0	15 12	16 12	115 0	168 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0						.	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0			17 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	15 4 to 17 4	15 8 to 17 8	19 8	19 8	11 0	11 0	19 8	18 0							17 0	17 0	19 12	19 8	23 8	19 8	.	16 8	130 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 8	20 0	20 0		...					19 0	19 0			17 0	18 0	60 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	17 0	16 0			20 0	16 0	22 0	18 0									17 0	18 0			13 0	14 0		131 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	21 3	20 3	12 10 to 16 6	12 10 to 10 6	10 0 to 20 3	15 2 to 19 4				.					20 3	20 3	21 7	21 7	17 11	17 11	151 8	151 8	10 1	10 8
Durbhunga	16 8	13 3	18 11	17 9	3 3	13 3	18 2	15 0					22 0	27 8			10 12	18 0	22 0	20 14	17 9	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	17 0				.	25 0	25 0			20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	150 0	100 0	11 10	10 8
Sarun	16 8	14 8	9 8	16 4	8 12	8 8	15 8	14 12				..	4 0	22 8	14 0	14 0	8 8	17 8	9 8	8 0	6 8	0 8	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0		.			28 0	30 0			19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	18 0			16 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 9	13 9	15 11½	10 4	9 12	9 3	15 11½	14 10	17 14	9 8	10 0	10 4	11 15	13 9	14 8	4 0	10 13	7 1	11 0	11 0	19 12	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 6¼	10 6¼
Ghazipur	14 14	15 7	16 12	17 6	7 12	7 12	11 0	11 0	21 14	19 12	18 0	15 10	25 12	25 12	15 7	15 7	15 0	15 10	18 0	8 0	10 12	18 11	154 0	154 0	9 10	10 6
Jaunpur	12 8	13 0	14 8	14 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 8	15 8	19 0			15 0	18 0			15 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 8	170 0	170 0	11 8	11 8
Allahabad	13 0	12 14	16 0	16 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	14 0	18 8	22 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 4			17 14	17 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	12 13	12 12	15 8	14 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	22 8	22 0	18 8	19 0					15 12	14 8		..	13 4	3 0	180 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Fatehpur	14 4	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	20 8	18 0	17 8		..			13 8	15 0			9 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	13 0	12 14	13 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	19 0	20 8	16 2	17 8					10 8	15 4				19 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	11 0
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	16	6 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	2 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	14 12	15 0	18 0	17 8	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	18 0			18 0	18 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	18 8	17 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	11 12	11 12
Etáwah	14 2	14 6	15 12	16 14	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	10	15 8	5 12	16 12	17 0	18 3	18 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 12	13 8	15 8	14 8	6 0	6 4	9 0	8 8	15 12	10 8	14 12	15 0					5 12	15 8	17 0		15 8	18 8	120 0	130 0	11 0	10 8
Mainpuri	13 12	14 4	16 4	16 8	5 0	4 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	15 0					16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	15 5	60 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	14 4	15 4	15 4	17 4	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 0	10 4	17 4	15 4	15 4	13 4	19 4	10 4	10 4	13 4	9 4	16 4	15 4	13 4	14 4	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 10	14 6	18 8	17 4	10 8	10 8	13 8	12 12	20 8	19 8	13 0	13 0	24 0	25 8	20 0	24 0	14 12	15 8	21 8	19 0	12 2	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 8
Jhánsi	15 8	15 8	17 13	18 12	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	21 0¼	17 10	6 12	17 4					15 10½	0 4		17 8	10 4	19 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	13 12	14 0	18 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	10 0	16 8			17 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 8	15 0	18 8	20 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	12 8	20 0	21 0	17 0	21 0			10 0	11 8	18 0	19 4	9 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	170 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	15 4	15 4	18 8	18 8	5 8	5 4	9 8	9 4	17 8	18 0	16 8	15 8			15 8	15 0	17 8	15 8	17 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 4
Bulandshahr	16 4	16 4	17 8	17 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	19 8	17 8	15 8			16 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	8 0	17 8	13 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 4	15 8			10 4	9 5	16 0	6 0	19 4	.			21 0	20 8	13 0	17 4	18 0	18 10	8 0	18 0	19 4	18 4	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 6	8 14	8 14	14 12	14 0	.					..			15 2	15 2	16 4	10 4	2 8	14 8	177 8	177 8	9 3	9 3
Gorakhpur	13 8	12 15	14 6	14 6	9 0	9 0	14 13	13 4		.	.		14 6	14 6	12 8	12 8	16 3	16 10	14 6	14 6	17 1	17 1	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	28 0	24 0	10 0	10 0			11 8	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 8	14 12	17 8	18 0	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	17 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Budaun	13 4	14 4	16 8	17 8	7 0	7 0	13 8	14 0	15 12	16 8	14 8	16 4		...	18 4	18 8	16 0	17 4	17 4	17 0	17 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	14 6	15 10	19 0	18 12	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...		17 8	16 4	.	...	...	..	18 7	18 7	20 0	20 0	...	.	160 0	140 0	10 14	10 14

[illegible]	13 7	13 12	15 10	16 4	8 2	8 2	13 2	13 2	16 4	17 8	15 10	16 14	...	...	15 0	15 10	16 4	16 14	16 4	17 8	16 4	16 14	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10
[illegible]	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 0	18 12	19 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
[illegible]	14 6	14 6	19 6	19 6	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	18 12	21 4	15 0	15 10	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 14	17 8	17 8	18 12	18 12	18 12	120 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
[illegible]	15 0	14 10	16 0	15 12	41 0	11 13	12 15	13 8	16 5	18 0	16 0	16 5	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 2	18 0	18 0	13 8	14 10	135 0	135 0	11 13	10 9
[illegible]	17 0	17 10	16 8	16 8	6 9	6 9	14 5	13 4	19 13	19 13	17 10	17 10	12 2	12 2	8 13	8 13	18 7	18 11	19 13	19 13	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 2
Saharanpur	14 8	16 2	16 2	16 2	8 10	7 8	12 6	10 12	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	22 9	21 8	21 8	21 8	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 2	16 2	129 0	129 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dun	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 8	6 0	6 8	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
[illegible]	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	8 4	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0†	7 0†	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwal	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 4	...	* ...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 6	17 10	17 8	14 5	14 10	16 0	16 13	17 8	20 8	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	19 0	...	14 0†	13 10†	180 0	180 0	9 10	10 0
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	15 0	15 2	17 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	20 4	21 8	18 4	19 8	22 0	23 0	30 0	19 0	17 0	16 12	17 0	17 0	20 0	22 8	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 12½	13 12	15 14	15 10	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 1	16 12	17 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 15	14 12	17 8	18 0	17 12	18 2	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	13 8	16 0	17 0	10 12	10 14	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 8	16 8	16 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 8	14 0	16 8	16 8	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 12	15 0	16 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	15 8	15 14	15 8	15 8	18 12	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	15 0	15 0	18 3	16 12	13 0	12 14	14 4	14 4	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	15 0	17 2	16 8	19 0	19 4	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 12
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	16 0	15 8	21 0	19 4	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	20 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	20 0	19 0	19 8	21 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Kheri	15 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	...	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 15	16 4	23 2	23 12	8 2	8 2	11 4	11 4	23 2	23 2	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 12	16 13
Bánswára	22 8	15 0	23 12	...	8 12	6 4	15 0	15 0	31 4	21 4	..	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	17 8	41 3	37 8	22 8	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 7
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	12 8	19 8¼	18 12	9 6	8 8½	10 2½	9 6	21 1½	18 12	15 10	16 6¼	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	14 13½	13 4½	20 5	19 8¼	10 8¼	10 8¾	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 12¼
Sirohee	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	10 8
Erinpura	15 11	15 11	20 5¼	20 5¼	...	...	8 5	8 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	14 0	13 8	19 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	20 0	19 0	...	..	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	13 2	13 8	19 0	19 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	..	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	19 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	..	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	15 4	15 4	18 8	18 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	19 4	19 8	15 8	16 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 8	17 0	20 4	19 8	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	22 8	21 8	30 8	28 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	30 0	30 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	24 0	30 8	30 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	18 0	17 8	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	28 0	27 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	27 8	24 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 0
Jhallawar	15 10	15 2	23 14	23 14	7 13½	8 5	11 12½	11 12½	23 11½	24 5½	17 11	17 1	...	...	23 3½	23 3½	20 10½	18 13	27 7	26 6	10 10	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 10
Tonk	16 8	16 6	21 12	22 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 8	23 8	19 12	20 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 6
Jeypore	14 12	15 0	21 8	21 8	4 12	4 12	8 4	8 4	22 0	21 8	18 8	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	18-0 to 18 8	18-0 to 19 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 5	15 10	21 14	21 4	11 4	13 12	13 12	15 0	23 2	22 8	20 0	20 10	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	18 12	...	...	21 4	21 4	210 0	210 0	11 4	10 15
Dholpur	14 6	14 10	19 0	19 2	8 6	8 7	10 2	10 2	20 8	22 10	19 13	19 3	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 4	17 4	...	..	24 14	23 6	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	15 10	15 6	20 0	20 0	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	19 8	19 8	17 12	17 4	...	...	12 4	12 4	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 8	19 12	20 4	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwar	16 4	16 5	22 3	21 11	8 0	8 0	10 2	10 2	23 1	22 9	19 6	19 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	20 0	10 15	23 3	22 12	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	16 12	16 8	22 12	22 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 13	..	..	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 0	14 9	19 0	18 15½	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	16 2	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 10½	10 8	19 7½	12 0	11 14½	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	§	§	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	13 0	13 7	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	..	..	...	..	260 0	260 0	14 8	14 8
Anádra	14 12	15 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 8
Shahpoora	15 0	14 12	22 8	22 0	7 12	7 10	10 8	10 8	21 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 12	...	17 12	18 4	23 12	23 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 1
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12	14 6	17 8	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	16 4	15 10	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	11 6	11 4	...	...	7 12	8 0	10 6	10 6	16 4	16 0	16 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	12 10¾	12 0	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	17 0	16 13	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 10	20 0	20 0	‡	...	‡	...	16 0	17 12	21 0	30 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	15 4	15 0	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	26 0	26 0	18 12	19 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	28 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	180 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 4	...	...	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 7½	14 1¼	16 3	17 0	7 7	7 7	10 1½	10 1½	22 0	19 14¾	18 1¼	17 8	...	...	15 15	12 2	15 15	12 14	23 10	20 3	18 1	13 15	149 0	149 0	11 15	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1890—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 4
Ferozepore	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	17 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	19 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	20 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	17 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	18 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	17 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 6	13 8
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 6
Hoshiárpur	19 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 2
Gurdáspur	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	18 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	18 0	19 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	†	†	25 0	25 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	19 0	19 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	†	†	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	13 8
Jhelum	19 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	*	*	*	*	20 0	20 0	23 0	28 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	17 0	18 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	27 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	80 0	85 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	21 0	21 0	33 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	†	†	20 0	‡	17 0	17 0	31 0	29 0	†	†	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	17 0	17 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	28 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	90 0	100 0	41 0	40 0
Kohát	16 0	19 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	14 0	19 0	32 0	33 0	28 0	31 0	†	†	†	†	17 0	20 0	28 0	31 0	20 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	18 0	17 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	†	†	24 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Bannu	21 0	22 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	43 0	40 0	29 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	39 0	15 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	19 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	34 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	24 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	125 0	112 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	11 0	‡	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	17 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	125 0	20 0	20 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	13 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	19 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 13	12 13	18 4	19 8	8 4	7 12	9 3	8 6	23 4	20 13	27 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 14	...	...	10 8	8 14	140 0	192 0	11 0	10 14
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	15 8	15 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	15 0	16 0	...	...	64 0	60 0	8 0	8 0

[illegible]—																										
Karwar	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	11 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnagiri	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 11	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 4	12 4	13 13	13 13	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 4	12 4	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10
Kolaba (Alibag)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	...	..	12 5	12 5				...	11 10	11 10	...	..	7 4	7 4	83 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Bombay	10 4	10 2	18 4	19 2	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 2	17 6	18 7	13 8	13 5	14 15	14 14	12 12	13 9	13 10	13 10	17 0	16 8	8 15	9 3	78 4	79 7	11 3	11 3
Thana (Salsette)	10 5½	10 5½	..	...	6 15	6 15	8 3	8 3	...		15 0	15 0	10 13½	16 13½	..	..	13 4	13 4	...	..	10 5½	10 5½	80 0	80 0	11 7	11 7
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	18 0	18 0		..	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0		..	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	17 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	11 8	11 0	12 8	12 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	14 12	..	...	13 0	13 8	76 0	76 0	14 0	13 8
Satara	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	16 10	16 10	10 3	16 13	10 6	16 6	18 3	18 3	14 5	14 6	17 13	17 13	11 0	11 0	108 0	108 0	10 13	10 13
Sholapur	18 12	16 14	..	..	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	20 13	22 11	24 6	22 15	...	.	...	..	18 4	18 4	...	..	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijapur	16 14	16 14	.	.	7 3	7 3	11 5	10 5	25 5	20 15	24 8	23 0⅞	...	..	...	..	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 10	11 8	13 10	13 10	9 3	9 3	9 13	9 13	17 0	17 6	16 2	16 2	16 6	16 6	.	..	14 15	14 15	..	..	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	14 5	14 5	..	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	19 6	19 6	18 7	18 7			...	..	17 8	17 8	...	...	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	12 15	12 15
Nasik	17 4	17 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	..	20 2	19 12	26 2	26 2	...	...	16 8	15 13	...	...	15 11	14 6	106 8	128 0	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 0	14 14	..	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	26 11	20 11	19 1	21 12	...	..	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	11 4	10 8	..	.	8 0	7 12	10 4	10 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	13 4	...	...	.	..	11 0	10 8		..	20 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	12 12
Kaira	12 0	13 5	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	21 5	22 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	29 0	.	...	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 11½	9 11½	11 6½	11 6½	6 4½	6 4½	10 4½	10 4½	17 11½	17 2	17 2	17 2	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	12 9	13 2	.	..	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	..	...	17 0	16 0	22 0	..	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	..	..	8 0	8 0	8 7	8 7	20 0	20 0	10 0	16 0	14 7	14 7	..	...	14 6	14 6	23 5	23 5	10 5	10 5	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	13 0	13 7	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	14 8	21 0	21 0	...	..	...	..	13 8	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 0	145 0	13 0	13 0
Kattywar—																										
Rajkot	14 8	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	18 8	15 8	15 8	...	...		...	13 12	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40
entral Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 4	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	11 7	27 9	27 9		..	...	...		.	13 7	13 7	..	..	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	23 10	23 4	22 10	23 4	...	...	16 10	16 12	14 10	15 0	...	..	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	21 15	20 0	.	...	...	...	..	..	19 0	10 0	..	..	13 12	13 12	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betul	16 10	16 10	..	...			10 3	10 13	19 3	19 3	..	...	...	...	..	...	18 12	18 12	...	..	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwara	17 9	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	28 13	28 1[illegible]	...	...	...	...	..	...	17 9	17 0	...	.	12 0	12 0	160 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Nagpur	18 2	18 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 14	11 14	23 12	23 12	..	..	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	.	17 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11		...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 14	...	...	21 13	21 13	124 0	124 0	10 3	10 3
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	15 3	15 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 10	12 10	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	...		22 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 15	13 12	...	...	8 15	8 10	11 3	9 8	..	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	..	...	17 1	17 15	180 0	160 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	18 0	18 0	...	..	14 2	9 2	5 0	13 5	24 0	.	...	.	...	...		...	18 7	21 13	..		12 13	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	16 8	16 4	...	...	12 4	11 12	14 8	14 0	23 4	19 12	...	...	...	.	...	...	19 8	19 8	..	..	14 4	14 8	130 0	1[illegible]0 0	9 4	9 0
Mandla	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	27 8	27 8	.	..	20 0	20 0	200 0	250 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	..	9 12	9 12	14 15	14 15	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	10 9	10 9	..	.	15 7	15 7	180 0	1[illegible]0 0	9 2	9 2
Balaghat	21 0	21 0	..	.	13 2	13 2	17 14	17 14	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	22 13	22 13	.	.	20 0	20 0	130 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandara	8 12	18 12	.	...	..	..	13 4	15 0	..		...	...	...		...	...	17 8	17 8		.	7 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	17 10	17 3	..	..	..	.	10 11	12 13	20 0	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	..	17 13	18 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	23 11	23 11	...	..	14 10	14 10	21 10	21 10	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 15	...	..	26 0	26 0	*	*	8 8	8 8
Raipur	21 4	21 4	...	..	13 11	13 11	22 13	22 13	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	19 2	19 2	...	...	25 8	25 8	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	19 4	18 2	...	...	15 12	15 12	20 2	20 2	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	...	..	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 5
erar—																										
Buldana	17 0	17 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	..	16 0	17 0	...		17 0	17 0	§	§	9 0	9 0
Basim	16 3	16 5	...	...	8 2	7 13	10 5	10 0	23 3	24 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 0	...	.	15 10	15 8			9 8	9 8
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	..	8 0	7 0	9 8	8 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	.	15 0	15 0			10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	.	..	22 0	22 0			9 8	9 8
Amraoti	16 0	15 13	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0			9 0	9 0
Wun	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	32 0			10 0	10 0
zam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 11	12 15	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 14	11 4	18 4	18 4	..	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	20 1	21 7	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Bolarum	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	21 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 12	9 12
Chadarghat	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1890—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	10 3	9 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 13	13 13	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	120 6	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	19 13	19 13	22 5	20 11	25 6	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 3
Nilgiris	8 8	9 3	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 3	9 10	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 6	18 11	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	11 2	10 11	...	...	10 13	10 5	13 3	12 13	22 13	21 13	25 2	24 10	27 6	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	12 13	12 13
Central—																										
Bellary	15 6	15 13	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 11	12 11	28 13	27 5	24 0	23 0	29 2	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	27 5	27 5	22 10	22 10	27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	13 3	13 3	...	...	10 11	11 2	12 8	12 14	24 8	24 2	23 3	21 13	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 10	14 10	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 3	12 3	29 6	29 0	24 6	24 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	10 11	10 11	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	*	*	30 14	30 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 3	114 3	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 3	10 11	12 6	11 14	29 3	27 8	34 11	34 11	28 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	12 10	12 10	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	18 6	18 6	*	*	26 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 11	11 11	19 13	19 13	18 2	18 2	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 13	10 2	10 13	10 11	18 11	*	17 3	17 8	23 2	22 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 2	102 2	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 2	10 8	11 11	11 5	*	*	*	*	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	11 10	12 0
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 10	23 11	23 11	20 10	21 8	27 0	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 6	11 6	*	*	23 14	23 2	23 14	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	11 10	10 13	13 0	13 13	*	*	27 10	27 10	27 3	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	10 10	9 14	...	...	9 11	9 8	10 0	9 13	*	*	21 10	20 5	22 5	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 0	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	15 3	14 13
Madura	9 6	9 6	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	11 0	*	*	17 10	17 10	21 11	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	8 12	8 4	9 4	9 0	34 8	34 4	21 0	21 0	26 8	26 8	14 8	14 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	12 8	10 8	11 0	13 6	7 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	17 0	21 12	...	...	20 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	16 6	...	...	17 0	17 4	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	132 0	120 0	9 0	9 8
Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0		...	...	...	20 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	13 10	13 10	...	...	8 6	10 8	11 9	11 9	25 3	25 4	...	...	30 7	31 8	...	...	11 9	10 8	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 15	8 6
Chitaldroog	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	25 0	40 0	44 0	50 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 10th, 1891.

The week in the present instance runs from Saturday to Saturday. Hitherto the rainfall data which has appeared in the weekly summaries has referred to the period from 8 A.M. on one Monday to 8 A.M. on the next. From the commencement of the present year this has been changed, and the week now runs from Saturday to Saturday. In carrying out this alteration the observations of two days, *viz.*, January 4th and 5th, have been twice utilized, once as the concluding days of the last summary published, and secondly as the commencing days of the present summary.

The weather charts of the 4th to the 6th January showed a continuation of the quiet settled conditions which characterised the weather of the previous week. Pressure on those three days was steadily high over North-West India, and low over the south-west of the Bay. Near the area of low pressure gradients were moderately steep, but over Central and Northern India, *i.e.*, in the neighbourhood of the high-pressure area, readings were everywhere very uniform. Calms and light variable breezes were reported from all parts of Northern and Central India, while over the Bay there was a steady northerly, and over the west of the Peninsula a steady easterly current. No rain whatever fell during these three days, and though there was a good deal of morning fog, the weather was fine, and the cloud proportion low. After 8 A.M. on the 6th the barometer began to fall briskly in the north-west, and slowly throughout the whole, of the Indian region. Slight rain at the same time commenced at Quetta, Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan, and a small area of barometric depression appeared over the North-West Himalaya. On the 8th a large change had occurred in the distribution of pressure. The high-pressure area had moved southward from North-West India to the central parts of the Peninsula, and a well-marked depression had appeared over the south-east of the Punjab. The centre lay over Sirsa and Ludhiana, where the barometer was 0·2" below the normal. The cyclonic circulation around the storm was irregular, but the weather was very unsettled. Snow was falling on the hills, and rain at the plains stations of the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces. Except in North-West India the weather remained fine. The chart of the 9th showed that the depression had passed quickly down the Gangetic plain, and that the centre was near Benares where the abnormal depression of the barometer was 0·2". In North-West India the barometer had risen rapidly and a high-pressure area re-appeared. Snow had again fallen over the hills and rain on the plains, but the fall was less general than on the previous day. By the 10th the depression had disappeared and the barometer had risen fast over Bengal. The general distribution and the winds were the same as those reported at the commencement of the week before the disturbance of the 8th and 9th. The only rainfall reported was a slight shower at Sibsagar.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the week has been above the normal average over Northern and below over Southern and Central India. The effect of the depression of the 8th and 9th was less marked on the temperature than might have been anticipated. During this cloudy and rainy period the day temperatures fell considerably below the normal, but the night temperatures exhibited an excess almost equally great, so that the final result was very little departure from the normal. On the hills where the snow lay both day and night temperatures were depressed.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal according to Provinces for the present week:—

	Variation of temperature from normal for week.
	o
Burma	+0·2
Bengal	+0·5
North-Western Provinces	+1·1
Punjab	+0·9
Bombay	—2·1
Central Provinces	—0·2
Guzerat and Central India	+1·3
Sind and Rajputana	+2·1
Madras	—1·3

Rain.—As shown in the preceding paragraphs, the rainfall of the past week has been confined entirely to North-West India and to the head of the Assam Valley. The whole of the rainfall in the North-West was due to the disturbance of the 8th and 9th. It occasioned rain in all the plains districts of the Punjab and in the submontane district of the North-Western Provinces, and snow at the hill stations. There was a slight excess on the hills and in the west of the Punjab, but in the other north-west divisions, where rain fell, the amount was less than usual. In the Bhramaputra Valley the average rainfall exceeded by a trifling amount the normal fall.

The general rainfall of the week is small in all divisions except parts of the Punjab (where good rain has fallen), and hence the deficiency now recorded is only of importance when taken in conjunction with the general rainfall of the season. The present week is the first of a rainfall period which runs from January 1st to February 28th. This period covers the cold weather rainfall of Northern India. Hence the figures given in the fourth and fifth columns of the final table are the same as those in the first and second columns, while the sixth shows the differences of the third column expressed as a percentage.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 10th, 1891.			Rainfall data from January 4th to January 10th, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 4th to January 10th, 1891.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·12	—100
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
	Do. (Bramaputra)	0·17	0·12	+0·05	0·17	0·12	+ 42
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	—100
	Central do.	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
	North do.	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
	Orissa	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·15	—100
	Behar (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	—100
	Do. (North)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·23	—100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
	Do. (North)	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·18	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·23	—.00
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·15	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0·04	0·21	—0·17	0·04	0·21	— 81
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·32	—0·29	0·03	0·32	— 91
	Do. (Central)	0·04	0·17	—0·13	0·04	0·17	— 76
	Do. (Sub-montane)	0·46	0·47	—0·01	0·46	0·47	— 2
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·82	0·78	+0·04	0·82	0·78	+ 5
	Do. (North-West)	0·22	0·38	—0·16	0·22	0·38	— 42
	Do. (West)	0·16	0·07	+0·09	0·16	0·07	+129
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·13	—100
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·03	—100
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mysore	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Konkan	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Hyderabad (North)						
	Khandeish	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·14	—100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	—100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·15	—100
	Do. (East)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
	Sind	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·12	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·11	—100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·12	—100
Madras	East coast (North)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
	Do. (North) A	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
	East coast (Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
	Do. (South)	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·23	—100
	Madras (South)	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·15	—100

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *15th January, 1891.*

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—No report received.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Slight rain in parts of Sindh. Standing crops withering in parts of one and damaged by locusts or blight in parts of two districts. Cotton and wheat diseased or blighted in a few talukas. Crops otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th January.*—No rain; weather continues generally fine. Winter rice harvest is practically finished with good outturn. Condition of the *rabi* crops is generally reported to be good, but rain is required in some districts, and in Hooghly and Khoolna slight damage has been done by locusts. Some of the earlier *rabi* crops are being gathered. Poppy and tobacco are generally reported as doing well, but in some parts rain is now required for the former crop. Sugarcane harvest is progressing and giving a fair outturn. *Boro* or spring rice is being transplanted and doing well. Price of rice has remained almost stationary during the week, but is generally lower than at this time last year.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Rain has fallen in several districts, in some accompanied by hail. No damage to crops reported. *Rabi* prospects continue favourable. Supplies ample, and prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Rain has fallen throughout the province. Prices unsettled in Delhi, rising in Sialkote and Dera Ismail Khan, and stationary elsewhere. Sowings of *rabi* crops over; weeding in progress in Lahore. More rain wanted in Delhi. Ploughing for *kharif* crops commenced in Shahpur. Condition of standing crops is reported good. Crops have benefited by the recent rains and are progressing except on low lands. Slight fall of hail is reported from the Sharakpur district, Lahore Division. Locusts appeared in parts of the Rawalpindi district. Fodder sufficient, except in Delhi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Weather cloudy with slight rain at close of week. Prospects of winter crops continue favourable. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly completed. Outturns good Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th January.*—Reaping of paddy is approaching completion in most districts and is finished in five. Transplanting of dry-weather crops continues in three districts and ploughing in two others. Wheat in Yeu, and wheat and gram in Sagaing are doing well. The price of paddy has risen in three, and fallen in seven, districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy nearly over. Ploughing of land for early rice and gathering of mustard, commenced. Prospects generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Standing crops in good condition in Mysore. Paddy sown in parts. Prospects generally favourable. Prices risen in Shimoga.

No change in Coorg during the week. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Weather cold and cloudy in Berar. Threshing of *jowari* continues. Cotton-picking almost completed in some districts. *Rabi* crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

No report received from Hyderabad.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Slight rain in Neemuch during the week. Opium crop in Rajgarh of Bhopal slightly affected by cloudy weather, but crop in Western Malwa reported good. Prices of food-grains falling in Bundelkhand. No other material changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Slight rainfall throughout Rajputana, except in Bickanir, Bhurtpore, Kotah, Jhallawar, Kherwara, and Partabgarh. Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. Harvests fair. Cattle generally in fair condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in some places; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 15th January.*—Weather partially cloudy and cold. Wheat progressing. Mustard is being sown.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVIII OF 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 28th December, 1889: Total mean length open.	Week ending 28th December, 1889: Receipts: Total.	Week ending 28th December, 1889: Receipts: Per mile open.	Week ending 27th December, 1890: Total mean length open.	Week ending 27th December, 1890: Receipts: Total.	Week ending 27th December, 1890: Receipts: Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st April to 28th December, 1889: Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 28th December, 1889: Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th December, 1890: Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th December, 1890: Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	East Indian (a)	1,526	9,44,067	619	1,526	8,86,244	581	3,24,73,852	548	3,04,62,649	516	...	20,11,203
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	12,657	222	57	10,454	183	3,70,732	171	3,79,289	172	...	443
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	930	26	36	1,075	55	76,243	55	75,734	54	...	509
Ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	347	52,803	152	585	79,182	135	13,30,647	112	22,80,866	102	9,41,219	...
20th Dec., 1890	Indian Midland (c)	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	(e)22,48,302	86	(f)22,52,972	79	4,670	...
27th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,072	3,01,059	234	1,072	3,80,000	237	1,41,08,306	210	1,20,02,365	185	..	21,95,941
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Southern Marátha	978	87,294	89	1,043	95,489	92	30,39,274	87	33,50,018	84	3,10,744	...
Ditto	Ditto, Mysore section	296	20,631	70	296	20,170	88	7,38,149	73	9,20,039	80	1,81,890	...
27th Dec., 1890	Villupuram-Guntakal-Nellore-Tirupati section	83	5,270	64	83	6,343	76	1,86,014	58	1,70,457	56	...	6,557
	Villupuram-Tiruvanmalai section	...	..	...	42	805	21	...	...	(g)18,840	75	18,840	...
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Bengal and North-Western*	649	60,351	108	690	84,590	121	31,40,099	125	32,15,030	123	74,931	...
	TOTAL	5,044	15,80,071	281	6,039	15,71,315	260	5,78,10,618	241	5,51,37,259	211	...	26,82,359
	State Lines worked by the State.												
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	North Western	2,369	(h)6,24,785	204	2,395	(i)5,15,964	215	(j) 2,13,11,900	224	(l) 1,97,26,787	213	...	15,85,203
20th Dec., 1890	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	54,79,250	208	49,22,448	187	...	5,56,802
13th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	(k)2,25,118	58	(l)2,18,148	56	...	6,970
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal		...	...	...	(d)	...	(e)82,89,629	303	(f)82,26,310	285	...	63,310
20th ditto	Bengal Central†	...	...	..	...	(d)	..	(e)5,50,290	110	(f) 4,78,830	101	...	71,460
20th ditto	Nalháti	...	...	...	..	(d)	...	(e)72,378	70	(f)67,750	65	..	4,628
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Wardha Coal (m)	45	10,304	230	45	24,570	546	5,82,537	333	7,38,071	424	1,55,534	...
20th Dec., 1890	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	..	(d)	...	(e)7,026	28	(f)12,891	42	4,065	..
20th ditto	Jorhat	..	..	.	...	(d)	...	(e)44,825	40	(f)47,309	44	2,484	...
20th ditto	Burma (n)	.	.	.	.	(d)	..	(e)32,67,723	156	(f)36,45,545	174	3,77,822	...
	TOTAL	2,414	6,35,153	203	2,440	5,40,534	222	3,98,31,675	216	3,80,84,107	208	...	17,47,568
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Great Indian Peninsula (o)	1,447	10,12,443	700	1,447	9,10,320	629	2,52,71,984	449	2,60,68,223	465	7,96,239	...
th Dec., 1890	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,50,498	543	461	2,69,000	584	93,55,546	522	91,00,915	510	...	2,54,631
th ditto	Madras	840	2,25,615	269	840	1,93,350	230	69,39,575	213	72,69,289	224	3,29,714	...
th ditto	South Indian	654	1,68,058	105	655	1,30,630	199	43,18,454	170	46,45,859	183	3,27,405	...
	TOTAL	3,402	15,96,614	469	3,403	15,03,300	442	4,58,85,559	347	4,70,84,286	357	11,98,727	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,460	38,17,838	333	11,882	36,15,149	304	14,35,36,852	258	14,03,05,652	243	...	32 31,200
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			...	...		..	...	7,50,70,148	135	7,28,70,290	120	...	21,99,858
	NET RECEIPTS	..	..	...	...	...	..	6,84,66,704	123	6,74,35,362	117	...	10,31,342
	Assisted Companies.												
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Tárakeshwar	22	4,108	187	22	4,311	196	2,01,507	236	2,01,028	236	...	479
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,862	102	67	6,206	93	2,67,501	103	2,62,019	101	...	5,482
th Dec., 1890	Dibru-Sadiya	..	..		.	(d)		(e)3,44,956	116	(f)3,70,466	125	25,510	...
	TOTAL	89	10,970	123	89	10,517	118	8,13,964	125	8,33,513	120	19,549	..
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
th Dec., 1890	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	46,408	131	354	45,604	129	17,21,874	125	18,35,862	134	1,13,988	...
th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,606	44	72	2,830	39	1,02,457	45	1,47,592	56	45,135	...
th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	899	33	27	900	33	39,005	37	34,850	33	...	4,155
th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	..	...	...	13	710	55	...	...	(p)31,520	72	31,520	...
	TOTAL	440	49,913	113	466	50,044	107	18,63,336	109	20,49,824	115	1,86,488	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	8,540	79	108	7,892	73	(q)90,056	76	3,79,679	91	2,89,623	...
	Native States Lines.												
th Dec., 1890	Jodhpore	124	6,802	55	124	5,900	48	2,58,379	54	2,62,807	55	4,428	...
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	329	27,766	84	334	27,516	82	9,57,550	87	11,31,327	88	1,73,777	...
Ditto	Morvi	68	3,456	51	94	5,829	62	1,37,663	52	2,29,253	63	91,590	...
	TOTAL	541	38,024	73	552	39,245	71	13,53,592	73	16,23,387	76	2,69,795	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(c) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(d) Return not received.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st December, 1889.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th December, 1890.
(g) Total receipts from 17th November, 1890.
(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.
(i) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(j) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway from 1st April to 28th December, 1889, and Rajpura-Bhátinda State Railway from 1st April to 12th October, 1889.
(k) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th December, 1889.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th December, 1890.
(m) Includes Warora Colliery.
(n) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(o) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Kháingaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(p) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(q) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889.
* Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
† Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(EMIGRATION).

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1890.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Natal.				Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	6	5	11	38·83 women per every 100 men.	6	5	11
From 2 to 10 years	15	12	27		15	12	27
„ 10 to 20 „	21	10	31		21	10	31
„ 20 to 30 „	174	66	240		174	66	240
„ 30 to 40 „	11	4	15		11	4	15
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	227	97	324	...	227	97	324

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	4	7	11	...	4	7	11
North-Western Provinces	123	57	180	...	123	57	180
Oudh	98	33	131	...	98	33	131
Central India	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal and Native States	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Mixed Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	227	97	324	...	227	97	324

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	18	15	33	...	18	15	33
Agriculturists	145	51	196	...	145	51	196
Artisans	19	7	26	...	19	7	26
Low castes	45	14	59	...	45	14	59
Musulmans	...	10	10	...	...	10	10
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	227	97	324	...	227	97	324

Memorandum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	227	87	314
2. Musulmans	...	10	10
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	227	97	324

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of November, 1890.

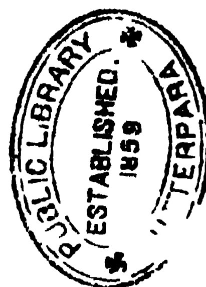
Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sindh.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.
Cotton, raw—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,720	50,543	504	...	...	...	307	...	...	54,074
Bombay Town	461	1,24,135	...	...	75,324	1,147	4,626	29,760	...	4,274	4,203	...	2,43,930
Karachi	...	...	6,633	...	...	1,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,256
TOTAL	461	1,24,135	6,633	2,720	1,25,867	3,274	4,626	29,760	...	4,581	4,203	...	3,06,260
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	1,04,477	30,874	31,422	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,66,773
Bombay Town	...	2,08,125	...	...	54,613	86,895	7,84,127	33,042	...	1,11,191	14	...	12,78,007
Karachi	...	...	3,96,336	...	...	7,92,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,88,369
TOTAL	...	2,08,125	3,96,336	1,04,477	85,487	9,10,350	7,84,127	33,042	...	1,11,191	14	...	26,33,149
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,83,907	96,846	...	7,787	...	1,025	5,010	...	...	3,94,575
Bombay Town	...	64,537	...	...	1,554	...	59,812	76,921	...	21,293	20,014	...	2,44,131
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	...	64,537	...	2,83,907	98,400	2	67,599	76,921	1,025	26,303	20,014	...	6,38,708
Indigo*—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	25,376	13,728	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,144
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	461	3,96,797	4,02,969	4,26,480	3,23,482	9,13,666	8,56,352	1,39,723	1,025	1,42,075	24,231	...	36,17,261

* The imports of indigo into Bombay Town and Karachi are not returned.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,
The 21st January, 1891.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA. *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*





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CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28 1891

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 28th January, 1891

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE BEILBY LAWLEY, LORD WENLOCK, Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W J CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 28th January, 1891.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on CONSTANCE MARY, LADY WENLOCK, wife of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Beilby Lawley, Lord Wenlock, Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA. *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 5.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1891.

No. 3.—Mr. L. A. S. Porter, Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. M. Macpherson, or until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th instant.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 26th January, 1891.

No. 43 A.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 4 of Regulation II of 1881, to appoint Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn to be Commissioner of Coorg, *vice* Colonel T. G. Clarke, retired.

MEDICAL.

The 29th January, 1891.

No. 36.—The services of Apothecary G. Murphy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

SANITARY.

The [illegible] January, 1891.

No 38.—The following rules for Quarantine against cholera which have been made by the Bombay Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council are published for general information. The rules have effect from the 19th instant as a temporary measure, in the ports of Aden, Perim and the Somâli Coast:—

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving from Point de Galle shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.

II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with

the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the harbour.

III.—Immediately on arrival the Commander shall cause the letter R of the Commercial Signal Code to be hoisted, and shall keep the said flag flying during his stay in port or until authorized by the Health Officer to haul it down. If communication with the shore is not desired, the vessel shall anchor at such place as may be pointed out by the Port authorities, having regard to the season of the year. If communication with the shore is desired, the Health Officer shall go alongside the vessel, and, after all necessary enquiries, shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified in that behalf by the Resident, there to remain for a period of seven days from the date of arrival, or for the shorter period prescribed in Rule IV, and undergo disinfection, which should apply as well to crew, passengers, effects, and suspectible goods.

IV.—If the Health Officer of the Port has sufficient evidence that no cases of a suspicious nature have taken place on board during the voyage, and if the vessel is besides in good hygienic condition, the duration of the quarantine will be diminished according to the following scale:—

After eight days of voyage	.	six days of quarantine.
Do. nine do.	.	five do.
Do. ten do.	.	four do.
Do. eleven do.	.	three do.
Do. twelve do.	.	two do.
Do. thirteen do. and upwards.	.	twenty-four hours of quarantine.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of cholera should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of seven days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule III.

VI—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days. If a case of cholera occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somáli Coast which may have communicated with vessels coming from Point de Galle shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somáli Coast from Point de Galle.

X.—All vessels which have undergone quarantine in the manner above prescribed should have the fact clearly stated on their Bills of Health

JUDICIAL.

The 28th January, 1891.

No. 131.—The Honourable J. F. Norris, Q.C., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for five months and eight days, with effect from the 26th March, 1891, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

POLICE.

The 29th January, 1891.

No. 68.—With effect from the 15th November 1890, the date on which Mr. E. A. Hobson, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, retired from the service—

Mr. Robert Galloway, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, but to continue to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the 4th class.

Mr. F. C. Crawford, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, on deputation as Superintendent of Railway Police in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, but to continue to be seconded.

Mr. J. T. B. D. Sewell, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, under the operation of Article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations, *vice* Mr. F C. Crawford, on deputation, and to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th January, 1891.

No. 38.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State has permitted the Reverend F. Orton, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th December, 1890.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

Fort William, the 30th January, 1891.

No. 455.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the rules made by the Government of India under Section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The List is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N. B.—Under Section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
103275 4% 1865	500	National Bank of India, Limited	May 1, 1878	Suresh Chunder Ghose and Kristnamoney Dassee.	Order No. 945/D, dated 8-11-90	January 1891.
112331 ,, ,,	500	Ramjeebun Ghosh	May 1, 1879			
019383 ,, 1835-36	1,500	Biddomoney Dassee	April 1, 1887	Sreemutty Biddomoney Dossee.	,, 798/D, dated 9-10-90	Ditto.
042261 ,, 1842-43	2,000	Pundit Bishumber Nath	Aug. 1, 1885	Bishumber Nath Pundit	,, 872/D, dated 4-11-90	Ditto.
150770 ,, 1865	500	Koylash Chunder Sircar	May 1, 1888	Koylash Chunder Sircar	,, 747/D, dated 29-9-90	Ditto.
047269 ,, ,,	1,000	National Bank of India, Limited	May 1, 1883	Rajballa Dabee	,, 701/D, dated 19-9-90	Ditto.
133088 ,, 1842-43	500	Parrahi Dabee	Aug. 1, 1884	Srish Chunder Chakraberti	,, 1046/D, dated 16-12-90	Ditto.
244329 ,, 1865	1,000	Rustomjee Ardaseer Daver	Nov. 1, 1887	Framjee Aderjee Mistry	,, 985/D, dated 29-11-90	Ditto.
162825 ,, 1842-43	1,00	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1886			

B

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
000589 3½% 1853-54	500	Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.	Feb. 28, 1881	Moolraj	Order No. 10, dated 5-2-87	January 28, 1888.
000478 ,, ,,	5,000	Shama Sundary	Feb. 29, 1876	Shama Sundary	,, 13 dated 23-6-82	Ditto.
000936 4% 1832-33	2,000	Harish Chunder Ghuttuck	Nov. 1, 1873	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	,, 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto.
10948 ,, 1835-36	500	James English	March 31, 1868	Madho Mistry	Letter No. 892, dated 16-5-76	Ditto.
006592 ,, ,,	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	March 31, 1877	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	,, 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto.
006296 ,, ,,	500	Ditto	Sept. 30, 1873	Ditto		
005783 ,, ,,	600	Nobokissory Dassee	Sept. 30, 1872	Nobokissory Dassee	,, 2306, dated 27-7-77	Ditto.
001262 ,, ,,	1,000	Sreenath Mookerjee	March 31, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal	,, 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto.
009710 ,, ,,	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	March 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	,, 1510, dated 13-6-78	Ditto.
008612 ,, ,,	1,000	Kadumbini Dabee	Sept. 30, 1874	Hura Koomar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
011382 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
008595 ,, ,,	1,000	Prem Chand Bose	Sept. 30, 1870	Sham Chand Bose	,, 15, dated 7-7-82	Ditto.
002614 ,, ,,	500	Nobin Chunder Paul	Sept. 30, 1871	Rohoram Banerjee	,, 21, dated 30-10-82	Ditto.
003254 ,, ,, / 001285 ,, ,,	2,500	Nursu Babjee Saneh Way-aker.	March 31, 1868	Mt. Umabai	,, 66, dated 6-9-84	Ditto.
13365 of 8059	4,000	Rajchandra Soor	March 31, 1879	Haridhone Soor and Srimoti Hari Dassi.	,, 65, dated 28-8-84	Ditto.
13367 ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
014514 ,, ,,	1,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendro Chandra Mozumdar.	Sept. 30, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	,, 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto.
6627 of 8886 ,,	500	Captain Christopher	April 1, 1860	Raghubuns Rai	,, 637/D, dated 31-7-89	January 25, 1890.
029914 4% 1842-43	1,000	Tara Sundary Dabee	Aug. 1, 1874	Tara Sundary Dabee	Letter No. 6032, dated 9-2-77	January 28, 1888.
013697 ,, ,,	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Feb. 1, 1873	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	,, 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto.
013698 ,, ,,	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
013699 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Feb. 1, 1874	Ditto		
023259 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Aug. 1, 1873	Ditto		
014164 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
013431 ,, ,,	500	Ditto	Feb. ,, 1873	Ditto		
014326 ,, ,,	500	Ditto	Aug. 1, 1873	Ditto		
Ct. 14914 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 187.	Doyal Chand Seal	,, 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto.
18998 ,, ,,	1,000	Pettumbur Dhar	Ditto	Ditto		

No. of the Note and name of Loan.			Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publica tion under A XIII of 1886 list in which th Security w first mentione
			R					
040876	4%	1842-43	5,000	Bepro Dass Dass	Aug. 1, 1877	Bepro Dass Dass	Letter No. 2602, dated 20-6-80	January 28, 188
075291	"	"	10,000	Penumatcha Sitaramaraga	Ditto	Penumatcha Sitaramaraga Gara.	" 6592, dated 27-12-80	Ditto.
029160	"	"	4,000	Mothoora Nath Sircar	Feb. 1, 1878	Nikunto Pal	" $\frac{180}{D}$, dated 3-6-81	Ditto.
056608	"	"	1,000	Oriental Bank Corporation	Ditto	Degambery Dabee	" 30, dated 18-4-82	Ditto.
031874	"	"	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1877	Bhoobunesurry Dabee		
019889	"	"	5,400	Kadumbini Dabee	Feb. 1, 1875	Huroo Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
047000	"	"	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	Feb 1, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen	" 32, dated 29-12-82	Ditto.
047001	"	"	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
047002	"	"	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
047003	"	"	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
080923	"	"	500	Collector of Allahabad	Aug. 1, 1879	Subadar Boghaul Sing	" 47, dated 10-8-83	Ditto.
138037	"	"	500	Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Ditto		
052900	"	"	5,000	E D J Ezra	Feb. 1, 1878	Indromony Dassi, Administratrix, Estate, Gunga Narain Sircar.	" 48, dated 28-8-83	Ditto.
056251	"	"	5,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank	Ditto	Ditto		
001129 Ct 18461	"	"	1,000	Ram Rutten Bose	Aug. 1, 1874	Drobomoye Dabee	" 52, dated 13-9-83	Ditto.
082943	"	"	500	Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1872	Nolini Nath Mitter	" 85, dated 17-9-85	Ditto.
088401	"	"	1,000	Nohogopal Mitter	Feb. 1, 1882	Sreemutty Durgamoney Dassee	" 83, dated 11-9-85	Ditto.
089468	"	"	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1881	Goshy Churn Dass, care of Dwarka Nath Dutt, Attorney-at-Law, 3, Hastings Street.	" 60, dated 2-4-84	Ditto.
06760	"	"	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
089582	"	"	4,000	Debnath Sreemany	Feb 1, 1881	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal	" 81, dated 15-7-85	Ditto.
Ct. 19146	"	"	400	Chandi Pershad Denonath	Aug. 1, 1869	Bhola Nath, son of Makhun Lall	" 07, dated 24-10-84	Ditto.
050117	"	"	500	Oriental Bank Corporation	Feb. 1, 1880	Durga Monee Dabee	" 12, dated 28-2-87	Ditto.
051414	"	"	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, Estate of Raj Chunder Ghose	" 13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto.
090752	"	"	1,500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1881	Burn & Co.	" 10, dated 13-6-87	Ditto.
080008	"	"	500	Ditto	Feb. 1, 1870	C G D'Souza	" 70, dated 17-12-84	Ditto.
078500	"	"	2,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumdar	Aug 1, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto.
142763	"	"	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1885	Bholanath Banerjee	" 28, dated 15-12-87.	Ditto.
103833	"	"	1,000	Prossonno Coomar Mitter	Ditto	Upendro Kissen Mitter and Bepin Behari Mitter, Administrators, Estate, P C Mitter.	" 30, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
090867	"	"	500	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1879	Netto Moyee Dassee, Administratrix, Estate, Akhoy Coomar Mullick.	" 31, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
05 063	"	"	100	The Oriental Bank Corporation	Aug. 1, 1882	Pana Lall Dass	Letter No. $\frac{886}{D}$, dated 24-10-88	January 19, 18
092215	"	"	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Lalla Bhola Nath	" $\frac{820}{D}$, dated 25-9-88	Ditto.
047153	"	"	500	Mohamed Ali Rogay	Aug 1, 1884	Dwarka Nath Raghoba Tarkhedkar.	Order No. $\frac{1289}{D}$, dated 3-1-89	July 27, 188
134195	"	"	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto			
0 9378	"	"	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Feb. 1, 1881	Kanoji Rao Bin-Deojee Goond.	" $\frac{1638}{D}$, dated 13-3-89.	Ditto.
096003	"	"	500	The Bank of Bengal				
C 121042	"	"	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Feb. 1, 1885	Hormusjee Sorabjee Metha.	" $\frac{46}{D}$, dated 10-4-89	Ditto.
124996	"	"	1,000	Hira Lall Tribhuban Doss	Feb. 1, 1884	Jose Joas Maria Moniz	" $\frac{190}{D}$, dated 10-5-89	Ditto.
124997	"	"	1,000					
132109	"	"	1,000	Bonomally Chatterjee	Feb. 1, 1886	Mohender Nath Sett	" $\frac{1118}{D}$, dated 17-12-89	January 25, 18
135261	"	"	2,000	Icharam Ramdial	Ditto	Lalla Benarsee Doss	" $\frac{1259}{D}$, dated 30-1-90.	August 2, 18
172340	"	"	1,000	Benarsee Doss	Feb 1, 1887			
10293 17252	"	1854-55	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee	" 24, dated 30-10-82.	January 28, 18
014423	"	"	1,000	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Dec. 31, 1873	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Letter No. 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto.
024588	"	"	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
43985	"	"	1,000	Petumber Dhur	June 30, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal	" 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto.
019182	"	"	500	Prem Chand Bose	Dec. 31, 1870	Sham Chand Bose	Order No. 15, dated 7-7-82	Ditto.
011859	"	"	500	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons	June 30, 1877	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons.	" 44, dated 31-7-83	Ditto.
42809	"	"	600	A. M. Sutherland	June 30, 1879	C. J. Vencata (Soobbiah)	" 56, dated 22-2-84	Ditto.
022431	"	"	900	Bank of Madras	Ditto	Ditto		
019741	"	"	2,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
034039	"	"	2,000	Pundit Ambica Proshad	June 30, 1883	Pundit Ambica Proshad	" 6, dated 23-9-86	Ditto.
33093	"	"	1,000	Abdul Rahman	Dec. 31, 1855	Mussummat Ameeran, Administratrix, Estate, Abdul Rahman.	" 25, dated 5-10-87	Ditto.
048510	"	"	1,000	Dwarka Nath Raghoba and Roghaba Pandurang.	July 1, 1884	Dwarka Nath Raghoba Tarkhedkar.	" $\frac{1289}{D}$, dated 3-1-89	July 27, 1889.
012558	"	"	500	Goonduppa Row	Aug. 31, 1875	Raghavendra Row	" $\frac{821}{D}$, dated 12-9-89	Jan. 25, 1890.
012573	"	"	500					
012574	"	"	500					
047894	"	"	1,000	Luchman Pershad	July 1, 1886	Lalla Benarsee Dass	" $\frac{1259}{D}$, dated 30-1-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
2766	"	1865	500	Modho Soodun Bose	May 1, 1867	Saroda Churn Bose	Letter No 3849, dated 9-9-74	Jan. 28, 1888.
1305	"	"	500	Tulsey Das Mullick	May 1, 1873	Wooma Churn Chuckerbutty.	" 6427, dated 3-3-77	Ditto.
017194	"	"	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Ditto	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto.
038264	"	"	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	May 1, 1876	Sreemutty Brojocoomaree Dassee.	Order No 87, dated 10-12-85	Ditto.
082310	"	"	3,000	Joggon Mohini Dabee	Ditto	Joggon Mohini Dabee	Letter No. 4459, dated 16-8-79	Ditto.
060464	"	"	500	The National Bank of India, Limited	Nov 1, 1874	Octavius Steel	" 7196, dated 10-12-79	Ditto.
059217	"	"	900	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
060053	"	"	600	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
064391	"	"	1,000	Ram Chunder Seal	Nov. 1, 1880	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal	Order No. 81, dated 15-7-85	Ditto.
073733	"	"	2,000	Modhobun Dass, Dwarka Dass	May 1, 1881	Kasee Dayee	" 82, dated 10-8-85	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publi[cation] under [Act] XIII of 18[..] [of] list in which [the] Security [was] first mention[ed]
	R					
085045 4% 1865	5,000	Dr. Charles, J. Jackson and William M. Souter.	May 1, 1877	Sreeram Chunder Pal	Letter No. 4055, dated 21-8-80	January 28, 188[illegible]
087736 „ „	5,000	Modhubun Dass Dwarka Dass	Ditto	Jadob Chunder Pal	„ 4053, dated „	Ditto.
112316 „ „	500	Ramjeebun Ghosh	Nov. 1, 1880	R. C Gunning	Order No 86, dated 12-11-85	Ditto.
089063 „ „	500	Debnath Sreemany	Ditto	Ditto		
002175 „ „	2,000	Brojo Nath Mullick and others, Executors of Taruck Nath Mullick.	May 1, 1876	Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundle.	Letter No. 0530/D, dated 27-12-80	Ditto.
075629 „ „	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1875	Nilmoni Ghose	Order No. 26, dated 30-10-82.	Ditto.
032266 „ „	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	Nov. 1, 1876	Mohesh Chunder Sen		
032267 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 32, dated 29-12-82	Ditto.
032268 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
032269 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
038522 „ „	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	Nov. 1, 1871	Omrito Coomari Dassi	„ 4, dated 29-5-86	Ditto.
037713 „ „	500	Petrocochino Brothers	Ditto	Ditto		
115472 „ „	500	Helen T. Schumacher	Nov. 1, 1879	Helen T. Schumacher		
115473 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 16, dated 8-8-82	Ditto.
115474 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
5256 „ „	500	F. E Petrocochino & Co	May 1, 1868	S. Bama Soondary Dabee	„ 24, dated 30-10-82	Ditto.
000208 „ „	500	Kartick Chunder Bural	Ditto	Ditto		
048219 „ „	500	Mooltan Chand	May 1, 1876	Chuna Lal	„ 31, dated 29-12-82	Ditto.
050218 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1880	Kudumbini Dassi	„ 33, dated „	Ditto.
102595 „ „	500	Ramjeebun Ghose	May 1, 1878	Chundi Churn Sen	„ 3, dated 28-4-86	Ditto.
106688 „ „	1,000	Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1879	Chunchi Jugurlapoody Vencatta Soobia.		
106686 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 56, dated 22-2-84	Ditto.
036554 „ „	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
067785 „ „	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
001015 „ „	2,000	Nursu Babji Sanch Wayaker	May 1, 1868	Musomut Amabai	„ 66, dated 6-9-84	Ditto.
000088 } 053593 } „ „	500	Nobo Coomar Acharji	Nov. 1, 1877	Lakhan Chunder Acharji, care of Bama Churn Roy, East Indian Railway Agent's Office Calcutta	„ 62, dated 5-6-84	Ditto.
142 87 „ „	1,000	Bistu Das Ghose	Nov. 1, 1881	Sreemutty Adya Suckty Dassee and Debendro Nath Ghose	„ 21, dated 27-6-87	Ditto.
114368 „ „	500	Jogo Mohun Lahiri	Nov. 1, 1882	Jogo Mohun Lahiri		
119716 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
089755 „ „	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany	Ditto	Ditto		
123860 „ „	500	Jogo Mohun Lahiri	Ditto	Bholo Sundary Dabee	„ 72, dated 19-1-85	Ditto.
150377 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
150385 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
150386 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
020520 „ „	1,100	J L Huxbury	May 1, 1878	Pir Ali Behehilji	„ 73, dated 21-1-85	Ditto.
036874 „ „	2,000	Pundit Kishen Lall	May 1, 1877	Pundit Kishen Lall	„ 76, dated 24-1-85	Ditto.
161053 „ „	1,000	Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1882	Panna Lall	„ 7, dated 16-10-86	Ditto.
161054 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
096652 „ „	1,000	Oriental Bank Corporation	Nov. 1, 1877	Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Madras	„ 8, dated 28-10-86	Ditto.
134064 „ „	500	The Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.	May 1, 1881	Moolraj	„ 10, dated 5-2-87	Ditto.
103146 „ „	500	Luchmee Chund Radha Kissen	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, Estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	„ 13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto.
105488 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878	Ditto		
163257 „ „	500	Kanye Lall Sein	Nov. 1, 1882	Bunkoo Lall Dhur	„ 17, dated 26-4-87	Ditto.
108437 „ „	1,000	National Bank of India, Ld.	May 1, 1878	P. Namasevoyam Modeliar	„ 18, dated 22-4-87	Ditto.
110825 „ „	2,000	P Namasevoyam Modelier	Ditto	Ditto		
091402 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1880	Burn & Co.	„ 19, dated 13-6-87	Ditto.
142785 „ „	500	Bistu Das Ghose	Nov. 1, 1881	Sreemutty Adya Suckty Dassee and Debendro Nath Ghose.	„ 22, dated 27-6-87	Ditto.
142786 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
104201 „ „	500	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumdar.	Nov. 1, 1880	Surendra Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	„ 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto.
104234 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
193015 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1885	Mrs. Maria de Vizitacao E. Souza.	„ 1640/D, dated 13-3-89	July 27, 1889
191278 „ „	500					
163941 „ „	500	Tarinee Churn Ghose	May 1, 1886	Sreemutty Kadumbinee Dassee.	„ 230/D, dated 17-5-89	Ditto.
205192 „ „	500					
173492 „ „	1,000	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.				
173493 „ „	1,000					
173255 „ „	500					
208422 „ „	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Ditto	Doyal Chund Chuckerbutty, Seromoni.	„ 273/D, dated 25-5-89	Ditto.
212692 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal				
212693 „ „	1,000					
188802 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Jogendro Chunder Sen	„ 275/D, dated 25-5-89	Ditto.
008407 „ „	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Rawal-Pindi.	Nov. 1, 1870	Kampta Pershad and Ambika Pershad.	„ 371/D, dated 10-6-89	Ditto.
128853 „ „	500	Umar Chand Paul	Nov 1, 1884	Miss F. M. Templeton	„ 484/D, dated 19-7-89	Jan. 25, 189[illegible]
077369 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Ditto	Nilmoney Mitter	„ 834/D, dated 16-9-89	Ditto.
121965 „ „	500	Nilmoney Mitter	May 1, 1881			
089640 „ „	1,000	Shama Churn Dey	May 1, 1879	Ram Lall Mitter	„ 1053/D, dated 2-12-89	Ditto.
227104 „ „	1,000		May 1, 1886			
227105 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
227106 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
227107 „ „	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Ditto	T. Lutchman Pillai	„ 1475/D, dated 25-3-90	August 2, 1[illegible]
234771 „ „	1,000		Nov. 1, 1886			
234772 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
234773 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
203914 „ „	500	Toolsiram	Nov. 1, 1884	Toolsiram	„ 899/D, dated 19-6-90	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
12497 R4% 1879	4,000	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal	Jan. 16, 1881	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal	Order No 81, dated 15-7-85	Jan. 28, 1888.
12498 „ „	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
02748 „ „	500	Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1881	Sancata Churn Mitter	„ 68, dated 14-11-84.	Ditto.
04407 „ „	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Jan. 16, 1874	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Letter No. 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto.
04534 „ „	1,000	Ditto	July 16, 1873	Ditto		
83973 „ „	5,000	Beetal Pershad	Ditto	Beethal Pershad	„ 2305, dated 27-7-77	Ditto.
07008 „ „	500	Mooktamoni Dabee	Jan. 16, 1872	Mooktamoni Dabee	„ 4876, dated 8-11-77	Ditto.
13984 „ „	500	Dinonath Gangooly	Ditto	Dinonath Gangooly		
32999 „ „	1,000	Mooktamoni Dabee	Ditto	Mooktamoni Dabee		
34511 „ „	100	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
08770 „ „	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Moodellier.	Order No. 1, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
43475 „ „	4,000	Jose Francisco de' Piedade Pereira	Jan. 16, 1872	Jose Andre Pereira	„ 9, dated 2-3-82	Ditto.
34522 „ „	500	Pundit Harshahye and his wife Roopuanti	Jan. 16, 1874	Pundit Harshahye and his wife Roopnanti.	„ 23, dated 30-10-82	Ditto.
34543 „ „	500					
27710 „ „	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	Jan. 16, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen	„ 32, dated 29-2-82	Ditto.
27711 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
61360 „ „	500	J. Alamalamena	Jan. 16, 1878	Mysore Streenivasa Rao	„ 42, dated 12-6-83	Ditto.
65878 „ „	500	Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1880	Helen F. Schumachua	„ 10, dated 8-3-82	Ditto.
11498 „ „	5,000	Ram Lall Badree Dass	Jan. 16, 1881	Registrar, High Court, Allahabad.	„ 40, dated 14-9-83	Ditto.
06468 „ „	500	Seeta Nath Mytee	July 16, 1879	Seeta Nath Mytee	„ 53, dated 19-10-83	Ditto
059007 „ „	500	Dr. John Meane	Jan. 16, 1879	Dr. John Meane	„ 54, dated 19-10-83	Ditto.
059008 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
059009 „ „	1,300	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
029091 „ „	600	Bank of Madras	July 16, 1879	C. J Vencata Sobbiah	„ 56, dated 22-2-84	Ditto.
064279 „ „	2,000	Dorabji Dassabhai	Jan. 16, 1881	Dorabjee Dassabhai	„ 71, dated 8-1-85	Ditto.
00588 „ „	1,000	J. I. Sherlock	July 16, 1880	Burn & Co.	„ 19, dated 13-6-87	Ditto.
036894 „ „	500	Pandurang Gopal Pandhe Gurjar.	Jan 16, 1878	Rakhmabai or Administrator.	„ 75, dated 24-1-85	Ditto.
036895 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
036896 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
006943 „ „	500	Major R Monks	Jan. 16, 1881	Major R. Monks	„ 88, dated 14-1-86	Ditto.
063502 „ „	1,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumdar.	July 16, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	„ 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto.
055431 „ „	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sealkote.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogoan Dass	„ 29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
027480 „ „	0,000	Harmookraj Fool Chand	July 16, 1884	Bissen Dyal Hur Dyal	„ 1018/D, dated 20-11-88	Jan. 19, 1889.
020723 „ „	1,000	Jwala Pershad, Administrator of Kanuji Sahai.	Jan. 16, 1885	Jwala Pershad	„ 509/D, dated 22-7-89.	Jan. 25, 1890.
009719 4½% 1870	500	Major R Monks	Jan. 15, 1881	Major R. Monks	„ 88, dated 14-1-86	Jan. 28, 1888.
011450 „ „	2,500	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumdar.	July 15, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	„ 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto.
009706 „ „	3,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
011458 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
011459 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
007874 „ „	800	Henry Sevestre	Jan. 15, 1872	Henry Sevestre	„ 1089/D, dated 23-11-88	Jan. 19, 1889
006896 4½% 1879	6,000	The National Bank of India	March 15, 1879	The Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta.	„ 451/D, dated 27-9-82.	Aug. 2, 1890.
011397 „ „	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Ditto			
011398 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
011399 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
011400 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
025798 „ „	500	Moongamoor Nursinha Row	March 15, 1880	Moongamoor Nursinha Row	„ 219/D, dated 25-6-83.	Ditto.
024498 „ „	3,000	C. J. Vancatasoobiah	March 15, 1879	C. J Vencatasoobiah	„ 062/D, dated 5-2-84.	Ditto.
004367 4½% 1878	1,000		Sept. 15, 1879			
044752 4½% 1879	1,000		March 15, 1880			
044753 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
027496 „ „	00		Ditto			
029025 „ „	5,000		March 15, 1879			
037271 „ „	500	Sonabai, as one of the Joint Proprietresses.	March 15, 1880	Sonabai and Cursetbai	„ 931/D, dated 7-3-84	Ditto.
008482 „ „	8,000	Rev. Dr. T. C. Smyth	March 15, 1879	Rev. Dr. T. C. Smyth	„ 811/D, dated 23-9-86	Ditto.
031829 „ „	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	March 15, 1882	Mrs. E. Sarstedt	„ 867/D, dated 11-10-87	Ditto.
031830 „ „	2,000					
transferable Treasury Note.						
000062 5% 1872	500	Gopika Bai, Manager of Mandir Vital Rookhmai of Ramtek.	March 16, 1883	Gopika Bai, Manager of Mandir Vital Rookhmai of Ramtek.	„ 11, dated 5-2-87	Jan 28, 1888.
000019 4% Muttra and Hattras Light Railway Debenture	5,000	Koer Sham Pershad	April 1, 1883	Koer Sham Pershad	„ 26, dated 3-12-87	Ditto.
*490 3½% 1853-54	10,000	Shama Soondary	Feb. 28, 1867	Shama Soondary	Letter No. 947, dated 5-5-73	Ditto.
*491 „ „	10,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*492 „ „	3,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*164 „ „	000	Soolayman Mirza	Feb. 29, 1856	Soolayman Mirza	„ 1456, dated 3-6-75.	Ditto.
*000078 „ „	1,600	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	Aug. 31, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	„ 323/D, dated 3-6-89	Ditto.
*002205 4% 1832-33	500	Opium Agent, Benares	May 1, 1882	Opium Agent, Benares	Order No. 84, dated 15-9-85	Ditto.
*10084 „ „	Sic 500	Shibnarain Roy	May 1, 1842	Shibnarain Roy	Letter No. 7540, dated 20-3-78	Ditto.
*14663 „ „	5,000	Moti Khanum	Nov. 1, 1856	Bisheshar Pershad†	Order No. 55, dated 15-11-83	Ditto.
*001565 „ „	2,000	M. Amoorthlingum	May 1, 1878	P. Rama Swamy Moodelier	„ 36/D, dated 7-6-89	Ditto.
*001560 „ „	3,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*2709 „ 1835-36	1,000	Moti Khanum	Sept. 30, 1856	Bisheshar Pershad†	„ 55, dated 15-11-83	Ditto.
*12380 / 4231 „ „	1,000	Shama Churn Ghose	March 31, 1871	Shama Churn Ghose	Letter No. 6508, dated 5-12-73	Ditto.
*6737 / 3298 „ „	500	Boly Chand Dutt	March 31, 1866	Boly Chand Dutt	„ 3154, dated 17-8-75	Ditto.
*006752 „ „	1,100	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharji.	Sept. 30, 1872	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharji.	„ 2960, dated 24-8-76	Ditto.
*006814 „ „	500	Tara Churn Bhuttacharji	Ditto	Tara Churn Bhuttacharji		
*006122 „ „	1,000	Suburban Municipality, Alipur	Ditto	Suburban Municipality, Alipur.	Order No. 57, dated 15-12-83	Ditto.
*006671 „ „	2,000	Ladlipershad	Sept. 30, 1883	Ladlipershad	„ 74, dated 19-1-85	Ditto.
*016103 „ „	5,000	Unnodapershad Banerji	Sept. 30, 1880	Bank of Bengal	„ 79, dated 15-4-85	Ditto.

*Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Renewed on bond.

No of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of app[...] tion under [...] XIII of 1886 [...] list in which [...] Security [...] first mentioned
	R					
*016139 4°/o 1835-36	1,000	Opium Agent	Sept. 30, 1882	Opium Agent	Order No 84, dated 15-9-85	Jan. 28, 1888.
*005940 „ „	2,800	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	Sept. 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	„ $\frac{323}{D}$, dated 3-6-89	Ditto.
*Ct.8339 „ „	500	Kristo Mohun Mitter	March 31, 1803	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee	Letter No $\frac{7?}{D}$, dated 23-9-8?	Ditto
*3981—14965 „	1,000	Raja Indoo Bhusan Deb Roy	March 31, 1861	Poorno Chunder Gangooly	„ $\frac{161}{D}$, dated 7-7-90	Ditto
015719 „ „	1,0 0	Bank of Bengal	March 31, 1877	Heera Lal	„ $\frac{516}{D}$, dated 19-8-90	Ditto.
*8186 4% 1842-43	500	Shama Churn Chatterji	Feb. 1, 1801	Shama Churn Chatterji	„ 5564, dated 25-10-73	Ditto.
*8475 / 17794 „ „	500	Brojo Gobind Shaha	Feb 1, 1869	Brojo Govind Shaha		
*11380 „ „	700	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 8770, dated 10-3-74	Ditto.
*6024 „ „	500	Casee Nath Dhur	Aug 1, 1859	Shiboo Soondary Dassee	„ 565, dated 28-4-75	Ditto.
*16245 „ „	5,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased	Aug 1, 1869	Monemohun Ghose and Saroda Soondary Dassee		
*8653–9503 „ „	3,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 6721, dated 25-1-75	Ditto
*017871 „ „	500	Kadumbini Dassee	Feb 1, 873	Kadumbini Dassee		
*000254 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*020284 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 2393, dated 13-7-75	Ditto
*011009 „ „	2, 00	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*021705 „ „	1,000	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharji	Aug 1, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharji.		
*Ct.18856 „ „	500	Modhoosoodon Chunder	Ditto	Ditto	„ 2960, dated 24-8-76	Ditto
*21611 „ „	600	Nobin Chunder Das	Aug 1, 1870	Nobin Chunder Dass		
*022862 „ „	500	Madhoosoodun Chowdhry	Aug. 1, 1873	Ditto	„ 3819, dated 12-10-76	Ditto
*24731 „ „	2,000	Ramlall Buddredoss	Feb 1, 1854	Moonshi Newal Kishore	„ $\frac{1010}{D}$, dated 4-12-86	Ditto
*038336 „ „	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	Feb. 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	„ 4507, dated 10-10-78	Ditto
*016542 „ „	10,700	H Palmer	Aug 1, 1878	The Revd Robert Milford Taylor, R M Taylor, Jr, and Alicia Mary Taylor	„ $\frac{3689}{D}$, dated 5-8-80	Ditto
*Ct 14713 „ „	500	Anup Chunder Moolchund	Aug. 1, 1878	Bajonjee Furdongjee	„ $\frac{5111}{D}$, dated 7-10-80	Ditto
*056370 „ „	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	Aug 1, 1878	V Kristnama Chetty		
*056453 „ „	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*050371 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*050372 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ $\frac{3142}{D}$, dated 19-7-80	Ditto
*080125 „ „	1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited	Ditto	Ditto		
*063895 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Ditto	Ditto		
*059414 „ „	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation	Ditto	Ditto		
*058152 „ „	100	The Bank of Bombay	Feb 1, 1879	Surgeon H. D. Mussani		
*005207 „ „	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	Ditto	Ditto	„ $\frac{185}{D}$, dated 3-6-81	Ditto
*065211 „ „	100	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*1133 „ „	500	Kallypado Mookerji, deceased	Feb 1, 1862	Sowdamini Dabee		
*6970 „ „	1,000	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Fort William.	Ditto	Ditto	„ $\frac{614}{D}$, dated 27-10-81	Ditto
*049945 „ „	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1878	Mahomed Wujhoollah Khan.	„ $\frac{9146}{D}$, dated 13-1-80	Ditto
*077070 „ „	500	Sitanath Mytee	Feb. 1, 1879	Sitanath Mytee	Order No. 18, dated 10-8-82	Ditto
*17528 „ „	500	Digamburry Dassee	Aug. 1, 1874	Digamburry Dassee	Letter No $\frac{168}{D}$, dated 15-6-82	Ditto
*112962 „ „	500	Bank of Bengal	... ..	Collector of Bulandshahr	Order No 36, dated 9-3-83	Ditto
*3166 „ „	500	Bama Cally Dabee	Feb. 1, 1874	Bama Cally Dabee	„ 51, dated 13-9-83	Ditto
*077312 „ „	500	Suburban Municipality, Alipur	..	Suburban Municipality Alipore		
*060820 „ „	100	Ditto	... ..	Ditto		
*052975 „ „	100	Ditto	... ..	Ditto		
*051136 „ „	100	Ditto	..	Ditto		
*010804 „ „	500	Ditto		Ditto	„ 57, dated 15-12-83	Ditto
*069450 „ „	100	Ditto		Ditto		
*057135 „ „	100	Ditto		Ditto		
*057133 „ „	100	Ditto	..	Ditto		
*090485 „ „	2,000	Ditto	..	Ditto		
*077377 „ „	300	Ditto	... ..	Ditto		
*017477 / 141154 „ „	5,000	Jaffer Ali Khan	Aug. 8, 1881	Jaffer Ali Khan	„ 45, dated 31-7-83	Ditto
*017479 „ „	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*032555 „ „	5,000	Bank of Bengal	Aug 1, 1882	J L Gallot	„ 69, dated 13-11-84	Ditto
*007603 „ „	3,500	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	Aug. 1, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	„ $\frac{311}{D}$, dated 3-6-89	Ditto
*016383 „ „	500	Balcrustna Myaram	Aug. 1, 1870	Balcrustna Myaram	„ $\frac{251}{D}$, dated 20-5-89	Ditto
*20822 „ „	500	Hurri Nath Mookerjee	Feb. 1, 1861	Behary Bhusan Mukerjee	Letter No $\frac{434}{D}$, dated 19-6-89	Ditto
*21200 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*135234 „ „	1,000	Parus Das	Feb. 1, 1885	Bhajan Lall	„ $\frac{562}{D}$, dated 12-7-89	Ditto
*034182 „ „	1,000	Jevanjee Bomanjee, Harmusjee Pestonjee and Fukerjee Lunjee.	Aug. 1, 1874	Fukerjee Lunjee, survivor of Harmusjee Pestonjee and Fukerjee Lunjee.	„ $\frac{596}{D}$, dated 22-7-89	Ditto
*024359 „ „	1,000	Bholanath Mitter	Feb. 1, 1873	Sreemutty Bama Soondari Dassee, administratrix to the estate of Bhulanath Mitter.	„ $\frac{770}{D}$, dated 3-9-89	Ditto
*024361 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
*002540 „ „	1,000	Peary Mohun Ghosamy	Aug. 1, 1866	Gunga Gobind Chuckerbutty, Administrator to the estate of Guru Ch Chuckerbutty.	„ $\frac{873}{D}$, dated 28-9-89	Ditto
*011852 „ „	1,000	Netye Churn Bysack	Feb. 1, 1873	Juggobundhoo Sen	„ $\frac{1091}{D}$, dated 11-12-89	Ditto
*045164 „ „	1,000	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	Aug. 1, 1879	Mungumar Lakshminarsoo and Mungumar Lakshmamma.	Order No $\frac{172}{D}$, dated 22-5-90	Ditto
*009974 „ „	300	Audit Chunder Addy	Aug. 1, 1880	Gopal Chunder Ghose	„ $\frac{515}{D}$, dated 13-8-90	Ditto
*000248 „ „	1,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Kusowlee.	Feb. 1, 1866	Jowala Pershad	„ $\frac{41?}{D}$, dated 18-7-90	Ditto
*030090 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1879	Mrs S. J. Stuart		
*030487 „ „	500	S. T. Moysey	Ditto	Ditto	„ $\frac{707}{D}$, dated 22-9-90	Ditto

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	R					
*20762 4% 1854-55	500	D. McCulluch	June 30, 1859	Shiboo Soondary Dassi	Order No. 565/D, dated 28-4-75	Jan. 28, 1888.
*2883—17027 „ „	500	Obhoy Churn Dutt	Ditto	Ditto		
*026294 „ „	50,000	H. B. Goodall	Dec. 31, 1873	H. B. Goodall		
*024455 „ „	10,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*024456 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 5500, dated 30-11-74	Ditto.
*026295 „ „	4,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*022758 „ „	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation	Ditto	Ditto		
*027593 „ „	2,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited	Ditto	Ditto		
*022887 „ „	5,000	Major J. W. Hogan	Ditto	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.	„ 5789, dated 12-12-74	Ditto.
*38714 „ „	4,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased	Dec. 31, 1865	Monomohun Ghose and Saroda Soondary Dassi.		
*17950 „ „	1,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 6721, dated 25-1-75	Ditto.
*7532 „ „	500	Ruggoonath Sucaba, deceased	Dec. 31, 1867	Morabha Saccaram	„ 2473, dated 15-7-75	Ditto.
*772—18295	1,000	Boly Chunder Dutt	June 30, 1866	Boly Chunder Dutt	„ 3154, dated 17-8-75	Ditto.
*001886 „ „	1,000	Moolchand Premjee & Co.	June 30, 1875	Capt. F. J. Palmer	„ 1088, dated 23-5-76	Ditto.
*008379 „ „	500	Greesh Chunder Mitter	June 30, 1872	Unnoda Churan Bhuttacharjee.		
*016140 „ „	500	Rakhal Doss Bhuttacharjee	Ditto	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee		
*016138 „ „	1,000	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee	Ditto	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee.	„ 2960, dated 24-8-76	Ditto.
*009231 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
10927—11615 „ „	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Gwalior.	June 30, 1865	Rebecca Johnston	„ 4526, dated 17-11-76	Ditto.
*9815 of 1088/6 „	500	The Administrator General, Administrator to the estate of H. Randolph.	June 30, 1874	Tara Kissur Mookerjee	„ 6806, dated 17-3-77	Ditto.
*33666 „ „	4,100	Motee Khanum	Dec. 31, 1856	Bisheshur Pershad†	„ 55, dated 15-11-83	Ditto.
*30507 „ „	2,100	Buliakedass Khemchand	Dec. 31, 1863	Veejachand Keckachand		
*30958 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1862	Ditto	Letter No. 2227, dated 12-6-79	Ditto.
*6392—20308 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*011009 „ „	1,000	The Administrator General, Bengal	Dec. 31, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris	„ 6/D, dated 4-4-81	Ditto.
*1868—9358 „ „	500	The Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle.	Dec. 31, 1861	Sowdamini Dabee	„ 614/D, dated 27-10-81	Ditto.
*027795 „ „	1,000	Khandoss Muncharan	Dec. 31, 1877	Gurdhunbhai Doyaram	„ 1200/D, dated 13-12-88	Ditto.
*034705 „ „	1,000	J. H. Belchamber, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	June 30, 1878	Survivors of the holders	„ 1366/D, dated 8-1-89	Ditto.
*25289 „ „	2,000	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	June 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	„ 123/D, dated 3-6-89	Ditto.
*Ct. 401 „ „	1,000	Gopal Chunder Seal & Co.	Dec. 31, 1862	Mahdub Chunder Chatterjee.	„ 79/D, dated 23-8-89	Ditto.
*035982 „ „	1,800	Mungamur Laksminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	June 30, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	Order No. 172/D, dated 22-5-90	Ditto.
*021160 „ „	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	June 30, 1873	Sreemutty Motimohiny Ghose, Administratrix to Khetter Gopal Sen.	„ 1391/D, dated 26-2-90	Ditto.
*012572 „ „	500	Gundappa Row	June 30, 1875			
*012559 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto			
*012560 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
*012561 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
*012562 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	I. G. Vijendra Row, J. Vinkoba Row, S. Raghavendra Row and Buvaraha Row, Administrators to the estate of Gundappa Row.		
*012563 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
*012564 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
*012565 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto		Letter No. 312, dated 23-6-90.	Ditto.
*012566 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
*012567 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
*012568 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
*012569 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
*012570 „ „	2,500	Ditto	Ditto			
*012571 „ „	1,500	Ditto	Ditto			
*018972 „ „	4,600	Moongamoor Nursimharaw	June 30, 1878	Moongamoor Nursimharaw	„ 384/D, dated 10-7-90	Ditto.
*41413 4% 1865	500	Golab Shunkar Doobey	Nov. 1, 1872	Goolab Shunkar Doobey	Order No. 1033/D, dated 21-3-84	Ditto.
058157 „ „	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1874	Opendro Nath Mitter	„ 3626, dated 20-9-76	Ditto.
011620 „ „	1,000	J. W. Smyth	Nov. 1, 1869	J. W. Smyth		
011621 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
011622 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 3393, dated 20-8-74	Ditto.
011623 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
011624 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
055948 „ „	2,000	Bevole Nath Haldar	May 1, 1873	Bevole Nath Haldar	„ 5535, dated 2-12-74	Ditto.
*2009 „ „	1,000	Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited.	May 1, 1865	Khether Mohun Nag	„ 1739, dated 16-6-75	Ditto.
020899 „ „	500	Jebun Kristo Mullick	Nov. 1, 1869	Doorga Churn Mullick	„ 3508, dated 2-9-75	Ditto.
030158 „ „	500	Doyal Chand Saloye	Nov. 1, 1870	James Brown	„ 5188, dated 30-11-75	Ditto.
*1802 „ „	500	Cossi Nath Mookerjee	May 1, 1873	Luckee Money Dassee	„ 7292, dated 11-3-76	Ditto.
035154 „ „	500	Meher Lall Shamunto	Ditto	Meher Lall Shamunto	„ 573, dated 2-5-76	Ditto.
068458 „ „	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	May 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Linsday.	Letter No. 4507, dated 16-10-78	Ditto.
068459 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
094140 „ „	900	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878	Dwarka Nath Pyne†	„ 507/D, dated 14-10-82	Ditto.
095149 „ „	500	Tariny Churn Ghose	May 1, 1877	Chotay Lall	„ 2125, dated 9-6-79	Ditto.
099158 „ „	500	Gourang Chunder Sircar	Ditto	Gourang Chunder Sircar	„ 4201, dated 7-8-79	Ditto.
099159 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
007375 „ „	700	Nogur Mull	Nov. 1, 1878	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Amballa.	„ 5073, dated 11-9-79	Ditto.
086879 „ „	1,000	Bullover Dass	Ditto	The Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited.	„ 5819, dated 10-10-79	Ditto.
097595 „ „	1,000	H. L. Tconnochee	May 1, 1876	H. L. Tonnochee	„ 6917/D, dated 1-12-79	Ditto.

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	R					
*099542 4% 1865 .	1,000	The Joint Administrators of Bhownagar State	Nov. 1, 1878 .	V Kristnama Chetty .	Letter No. $\frac{3142}{D}$, dated 19-7-80	Jan. 28, 1888.
*014095 ,, ,, .	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1877 .	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G D E Dorris.	,, $\frac{6}{D}$, dated 4-4-81 .	Ditto.
*018419 ,, ,, .	800	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .		
*027720 ,, ,, .	1,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank .	Ditto . .			
*027942 ,, ,, .	500	Byramji Nussurwanjee Sethi .	May 1, 1878	Lieutenant-Colonel A. Copland.	Order No 22, dated 6-11-82 .	Ditto.
*094745 ,, ,, .	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar	Ditto . .			
*055526 ,, ,, .	1,000	Tabitha Forester . . .	May 1, 1873 .	Tabitha, Forester . .	Letter No $\frac{275}{D}$, dated 31-7-82	Ditto.
*094817 ,, ,, .	3,500	Officer in charge Residency, Indore.	...	Officer in charge Residency, Indore	Order No 61, dated 14-4-84 .	Ditto.
*155422 ,, ,, .	1,000	Suburban Municipality, Alipore		Suburban Municipality, Alipore.		
*056787 ,, ,, .	10,000	Ditto . . .	...	Ditto . . .		
*056799 ,, ,, .	2,000	Ditto . . .		Ditto . . .		
*056788 ,, ,, .	1,000	Ditto . . .	...	Ditto . . .		
*056797 ,, ,, .	1,000	Ditto . . .	.	Ditto . . .		
*056796 ,, ,, .	1,000	Ditto . . .		Ditto . .		
*056791 ,, ,, .	1,000	Ditto . . .	...	Ditto . . .		
*056798 ,, ,, .	1,000	Ditto . . .	.	Ditto . . .		
*056789 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . . .	..	Ditto . . .		
*056790 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . . .	...	Ditto . . .		
*056792 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . . .		Ditto . . .	,, 57, dated 15-12-83 .	Ditto.
*056793 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . . .	...	Ditto . . .		
*056794 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . . .	...	Ditto . . .		
*056795 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . . .	.	Ditto . .		
*056847 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . .		Ditto . .		
*056848 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . . .	..	Ditto . . .		
*049461 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . . .		Ditto . .		
*109021 ,, ,, .	2,000	Ditto . . .	..	Ditto . . .		
*131234 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . . .	.	Ditto . . .		
*111627 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . . .		Ditto . . .		
*049799 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . .		Ditto . . .		
*198933 ,, ,, .	2,000	Controller of Military Accounts	May 1, 1884 .	Controller of Military Accounts	,, 77, dated 19-1-85.	Ditto.
*072841 ,, ,, .	500	Bank of Bengal . . .	Nov 1, 1875 .	Shama Kanth Chatterjee .	,, 9 dated 16-11-86	Ditto.
*200570 ,, ,, .	1,000	Ditto	Nov 1, 1884 .	Kristo Kaminee Rudra	,, 14, dated 2-4-87	Ditto.
*185916 ,, ,, .	1,000	Joogul Kishore Lall and Rash Behary Lall	Nov. 1, 1883 .	Joogul Kishore Lall and Rash Behary Lall.	,, 1, dated 26-4-86	Ditto.
*093935 ,, ,, .	500	J H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J S Sykes, and R Williamson	May 1, 1878 .	Survivors of the holders	,, $\frac{1366}{D}$, dated 18-1-88 .	Ditto.
*099215 ,, ,, .	1,000	Baroda Prasad Mookerjee and another.	May 1, 1879 .	Ishan Chunder Bose .	,, $\frac{1614}{D}$, dated 6-3-89 .	Ditto.
*107595 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*090048 ,, ,, .	500	Luchmeechand Radhakisen .	Ditto . .	Soobol Chunder Sen . .	,, $\frac{1719}{D}$, dated 28-3-89 .	Ditto.
*045461 ,, ,, .	1,000	The Bank of Bengal . .	Nov 1, 1873 .	Byramjee Harmusjee	,, $\frac{1705}{D}$, dated 26-3-89 .	Ditto.
*203852 ,, ,, .	500	Muty Lall Bural . . .	Nov. 1, 1887 .	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited	,, $\frac{1133}{D}$, dated 30-1-89 .	July 27, 1889.
*205064 ,, ,, .	2,000	Issur Das and Banarasi Das .	Nov. 1, 1884 .	Bhajan Lall . . .	,, $\frac{572}{D}$, dated 12-7-89 .	Jan 28, 1888.
*086119 ,, * ,, .	500	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee .	Nov. 1, 1877 .	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee	,, $\frac{585}{D}$, dated 19-7-89 .	Ditto.
*052804 ,, ,, .	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany .	May 1, 1873 .	Ram Gopal Pal and Deno Nath Ruckhit	,, $\frac{695}{D}$, dated 15-8-89 .	Ditto.
*055837 ,, ,, .	500	Bijraj Jagam . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . . .		
*063409 ,, ,, .	5,000	Dheer Chand Pal . . .	Nov. 1, 1877 .	Dheer Chand Pal .		
*063410 ,, ,, .	5,000	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto . . .		
*063411 ,, ,, .	2,000	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto . . .		
*063412 ,, ,,	500	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto . . .	,, $\frac{868}{D}$, dated 26-9-89 .	Ditto.
*063413 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto . . .		
*063618 ,, ,, .	1,500	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto . . .		
*078693 ,, ,, .	500	National Bank of India, Ld .	May 1, 1880 .	Ram Coomar Chooramoney	,, $\frac{973}{D}$, dated 8-11-89 .	Ditto.
*066944 ,, ,, .	500	Bissonath Bakchee . .	May 1, 1878 .	Sreemuty Bhabatarini Dabya, Administratrix to B N. Bakchee.	,, $\frac{940}{D}$, dated 30-10-89 .	Ditto.
*036859 ,, ,, .	1,000	E. E. J. Tweedie . . .	Nov. 1, 1875 .	Proosno Coomar Bose .	,, $\frac{1022}{D}$, dated 23-11-89	Ditto.
*066583 ,, ,, .	1,300	The Administrator General, Bengal	Nov. 1, 1877 .	C. Doris	,, $\frac{1014}{D}$, dated 22-11-89 .	Ditto.
*003330 ,, ,, .	2,000	Netye Churn Bysack . .	Nov. 1, 1872 .	Juggobundhu Sen . .	,, $\frac{1091}{D}$, dated 11-12-89 .	Ditto.
*028408 ,, ,, .	500	Khetter Gopal Sen . .	Nov. 1, 1873 .	Sreemutty Motimohiny Ghose, Administratrix to K G. Sen.	,, $\frac{1392}{D}$ dated 26-2-90 .	Ditto.
*037506 ,, ,, .	500	The Bank of Bengal . .	Nov. 1, 1875 .	Comul Churn Endro .	,, $\frac{261}{D}$, dated 10-6-90 .	Ditto.
*037871 ,, ,, .	500	Dayal Chand Sahoye . .	May 1, 1873 .	Brijendro Coomer Sen .	,, $\frac{215}{D}$, dated 30-5-90 .	Ditto.
*059314 ,, ,, .	500	Shamjee Jadoji . . .				
*059315 ,, ,, .	500	Ditto . . .	Nov. 1, 1875 .	Framji Cowasji Marker .	Letter No. $\frac{1263}{D}$, dated 31-1-90 .	Jan 19, 1889.
*084219 ,, ,, .	500	The new Bank of Bombay, Ld.				
*106893 ,, ,, .	1,000	National Bank of India . .	May 1, 1878 .	Natha Laljee Kothra Executor of Golal Chund Heerjee Kothra		
*106894 ,, ,, .	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto	,, $\frac{418}{D}$, dated 18-7-90 .	Jan. 28, 1888.
*106895 ,, ,, .	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto		
*106896 ,, ,, * .	1,000	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*095796 ,, ,, .	1,000	Bank of Bengal . . .	May 1, 1877 .	Heera Lall . . .	,, $\frac{546}{D}$, dated 9-8-90 .	Ditto.
*048736 4½% 1872 Now Rd. 4 % 1879	1,000	Shumboo Pundoorung .	Jan. 16, 1879 .	The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat	Order No. $\frac{1358}{D}$, dated 15-5-80 .	Ditto.
*036565 ,, ,, .	10,000	The Bank of Madras . .	Jan. 16, 1876 .	V. Thavasumatha Nadan .	,, $\frac{7283}{D}$, dated 24-1-81 .	Ditto.
*025359 ,, ,, .	5,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	July 16, 1877 .	Davidas Pranjeevandas .	,, $\frac{707}{D}$, dated 13-12-81	Ditto.

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*065269 4% 1879	3,000	Aspinwall & Co.	July 16, 1878	Aspinwall	Order No. 29, dated 29-11-82.	Jan. 28, 1888.
*033562 " "	1,000	P. Valloida Chetty	Jan. 16, 1878	Ditto		
*033563 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*033564 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*012607 " "	1,000	Pundit Sheo Churn	Jan. 16, 1872	Pundit Sheo Churn	" $\frac{1583}{D}$, dated 1-3-89	Ditto.
*005172 " "	1,000	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee	Jan. 16, 1877	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee	" $\frac{1414}{D}$, dated 26-1-89	Ditto.
*034126 " "	4,000	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	Sept. 15, 1885	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	" $\frac{842}{D}$, dated 2-1-86	Ditto.
*008825 " "	500	J. W. Fordham	Jan. 16, 1879	Seeta Nath Mytee	" 18, dated 10-8-82	Ditto.
*A009862 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1880	The Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Provinces.	Letter No. $\frac{226}{D}$, dated 11-6-81.	Ditto.
*A005090 " "	5,000	The Agra Bank, Limited	Ditto	Ditto		
*060633 " "	2,500	Nursing Dass	July 16, 1881	Treasury Officer, Lahore, on behalf of Nursing Dass.	" $\frac{131}{D}$, dated 5-6-82	Ditto.
*056278 " "	500	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah	July 16, 1876	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah.	" $\frac{1286}{D}$, dated 5-3-87	Ditto.
*049224 " "	1,000	Khandas Muncharam	Jan. 16, 1878	Gurdhunbhai Doyram	" $\frac{1200}{D}$, dated 13-12-88.	Ditto.
*049225 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*021728 " "	700	Oriental Bank Corporation	July 16, 1883	Dewan of Mysore	" $\frac{1174}{D}$, dated 10-12-88.	Jan. 19, 1889.
*A009538 " "	1,000	Nund Kishore	Jan. 16, 1889	Nund Kishore	" $\frac{366}{D}$, dated 10-6-89	July 27, 1889.
*041272 " "	1,000	C. M. H. Day	Jan. 16, 1875	Vullub Dass Heera Chund.	" $\frac{802}{D}$, dated 16-10-89.	Jan. 28, 1888.
*004614 " "	800	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.	Jan. 16, 1872	Khetter Nath Moostophi and Chundergutty Moostophi.	" $\frac{1133}{D}$, dated 21-12-89.	Ditto.
*027398 " "	1,000	Nowrojee Bazanji Fukerjee	Jan. 16, 1877	Merwanjee Franjee Moodi and Jarbaijam Setjee Ratnagar.	Order No. $\frac{1363}{D}$, dated 20-2-90.	Ditto.
*024163 " "	1,000	Dhunjeebhoy Nanobhoy	Ditto			
*028833 " "	1,000	J. W. Chisholm	Ditto			
*028834 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
*057055 " "	3,000	Bhawanji Khosal Chand	July 16, 1876	Dabidas Pranjeevun Dass.	" $\frac{324}{D}$, dated 25-6-90	Ditto.
*005235 " "	500	Rajkristo Banerjee	July 16, 1874	Omesh Chunder Banerjee	" $\frac{376}{D}$, dated 9-7-90	Ditto.
*049515 " "	500	S. T. Moysey	Jan. 16, 1879	Mrs. S. J. Stewart	" $\frac{707}{D}$, datdd 22-9-90	Ditto.
*054501 " "	1,100	Ramtaruck Mookerji	July 16, 1877	Kadumbini Dabee	" $\frac{729}{D}$, dated 24-9-90	Ditto.
*005806 4½% 1870	700	The Bank of Madias	Jan. 15, 1872	Lalladhur Zavir Chand	" 4478, dated 27-10-75.	Jan. 28, 1888.
*000996 " "	500	Chundy Churn Ghose	July 15, 1873	Chundy Churn Ghose	" 1480, dated 14-6-76	Ditto.
*019100 4½% 1879	3,500	Tripsore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	Sept. 15, 1885	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	" $\frac{842}{D}$, dated 2-1-86	Ditto.
*033891 " "	1,000	J. A. Campbell	Sept. 16, 1881	J. A. Campbell	" $\frac{617}{D}$, dated 17-9-84	Ditto.
†052357 " "	2,000	Russick Lall Ghose	Sept. 15, 1885	Russick Lall Ghose	" 16, dated 19-4-87	Aug. 2, 1890.
*000017 Nagpore-Raipur Railway Provincial Debenture Loan of 1879 4½ per cent.	200	Bema Pershad	July 1, 1880	Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, on behalf of the Debenture-holders specified opposite.	Letter No. 17, dated 12-8-82.	Jan. 28, 1888.
*000097	500	Nirunjan Pershad Sukul	Ditto			
*000098	500	Ditto	Ditto			
*000050	500	Doorga Pershad	Ditto			
*000167	500	Raja Mohip Singh	Ditto			
*000178	500	Sheodat Ram Sukul	Ditto			
*800010 Non-transferable 5% Try. Note.	500	Gopika Bai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	Sept. 16, 1874	Gopika Bai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	" 2053, dated 29-6-75	Ditto.
*003488 5% 15 years' Debenture.	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 1, 1878	Moonshee Purbhoodial	" 8832, dated 5-2-80	Ditto.
*013121 " "	500	Captain G. B. Tyrwhitt	Nov. 30, 1868	Framji Cowasjee Marker	" $\frac{1269}{D}$, dated 31-1-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
*044056 5½% 1859-60	1,000	The new Bank of Bombay	Dec. 1, 1876	Pirojbaie, wife of Merwanjee Nusscerwanjee Eyechee.	" $\frac{891}{D}$, dated 6-11-90	Ditto.
*044057 " "	1,000		Ditto			

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Half-note duplicate has been issued.

Leave and Appointments.

Calcutta, the 29th January, 1891.

No. 389.—Mr. T. C. Eagles, Chief Superintendent attached to the Office of the Comptroller, Assam, is grante privilege leave for one month, with effect from 15th February, 1891, or any subsequent date on which he may ava himself of it.

No. 423.—The services of Mr. A. D. Carey, Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, are replaced at th disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 7th March, 1891.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1891.

No. 164-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 324 of 1889.—John Bridges Lee, M.A., F.G.S., Barrister-at-Law, residing at Lahore, in the Punjab, for improvements in the method of extracting indigo from the raw indigo plant.

No. 33 of 1890.—John Bridges Lee, M.A., F.G.S., Barrister-at-Law, residing at Lahore, in the Punjab, for improvements in the treatment of indigo deposits after the waste liquors of the oxidising vat have been drawn off.

No. 158 of 1890.—Sorabji Muncherji Ratnagur, Cotton Spinner and Weaver, residing at Grant Road, Bombay, for an improved oil lamp or butty.

No. 193 of 1890.—John Rogerson of Croxdale Hall, in the County of Durham, England, Steel manufacturer, and Alexander Downie, of the Ashes House, Stanhope, in the County of Durham, England, Engineer, for improvements in and apparatus for working rapid-firing guns or ordnance.

No. 195 of 1890.—John Paterson and John Rollo, Engineers, residing at Poozoondoung, Rangoon, and at present in the employment of Messrs. W. Strang, Steel & Co., Rangoon, Lower Burma, for improvements in hulling paddy.

No. 220 of 1890.—Cornelius Curtin Sullivan, of Roorkee, in the North-Western Provinces of India, Head Master of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, for a new machine for raising water, earth, and other substances.

No. 302 of 1890.—The Penn Lamp and Lighting Company, Limited, of Abchurch Chambers, Abchurch Lane, in the City of London, England, for new or improved method of controlling the distribution of hydrocarbon and other oils for lighting purposes, and in means or apparatus for effecting the lighting and extinguishing of the lamps used therewith.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 28th January, 1891.

No. 5 *I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE BEILBY LAWLEY, LORD WENLOCK, Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 28th January, 1891.

No. 416 *I.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on CONSTANCE MARY, LADY WENLOCK, wife of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Beilby Lawley, Lord Wenlock, Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The 27th January, 1891.

No. 136-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

1. Captain A. Beale, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, is appointed to be the Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his military duties, and with effect from the 1st January, 1891.

2. Captain Beale is invested, with effect from the 1st January, 1891, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with the additional powers specified in Schedule IV of that Code as powers with which a Magistrate of the 1st class may be invested by the Local Government: the said powers to be exercised within the limits of the Cantonment of Baroda.

No. 142-*G.*—With reference to the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Lieutenant C. A. Kemball, and with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd January, 1891.

No. 144-*G.*—Captain W. H. Cornish, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough, for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) (iii), Chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 1st February, 1891, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 29th January, 1891.

No. 150-*G.*—The services of Lieutenant C. M. Cockcraft, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 153-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 1667-G., dated the 15th October, 1890, Mr. James Currie, Consular

Agent for the United States of America at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 6th January, 1891.

No. 156-G.—Colonel E. J. Gunthorpe, Madras Staff Corps, a District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 16th September, 1890, and until further orders.

No. 162-G.—Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir, is granted privilege leave, for three months, with effect from the 3rd April, 1891, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 30th January, 1891.

No. 170-G.—Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, Bengal Staff Corps Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is allowed an extension, by two weeks, of the privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department notification, No. 43-G., dated the 9th January, 1891.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th January, 1891.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 93.—Major C. W. Muir, C.I.E., 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. C. Dyce, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 16th January, 1891.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 94.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Colonel H. M. Ramsay, General List Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade. Bengal, (p. a.) for two years under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major E. L Durand, C B., Bengal Staff Corps, Resident, 2nd class, Resident, Nepal, (p. a.) for seven months, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 95.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Major B. Channer, D.S.O., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—24th year commenced 24th December, 1890.

Lieutenant G. A. Dale, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—4th year commenced 5th February, 1890.

No. 96.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Colonel H. E. Eliot, General List Infantry, Commandant, The 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 12th February, 1890.

Major W. Hill, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), for one year. Pension service—26th year commenced 5th January, 1891.

Major E. Lloyd, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—25th year commenced 16th October, 1890.

Captain J. G. Turner, Bengal Staff Corps, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers Adjutant, Governor-General's Body Guard, for one year. Pension service—13th year commenced 18th December, 1890.

No 97—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Colonel L Conway-Gordon, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, Director General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, (m.c.) for 183 days.

Major T. H. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd in-command, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one month.

Captain R. G Egerton, Bengal Staff Corps, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for seven months.

No. 98.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Empson, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, is granted leave in India, (p.a.) for three months.

No. 99.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary C. F. Parker is granted leave within Indian limits, (m.c.) for three months under rule X of the regulations of 1875.

No. 100.—Mr. H. G. Norris, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, Superintendent, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, Bengal, is granted leave out of India (m. c.) for one year under Art. 369, Civil Service Regulations.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 101.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement to the "London Gazette" of the 30th December, 1890, dated the 1st January, 1891, page 26120.

India Office, January 1, 1891.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appoint-

ments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :—

* * * *

To be Companions.

* * * *

Colonel Percy William Powlett, Bengal Staff Corps.

* * * *

India Office, January 1, 1891.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

* * * *

To be Companions.

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Henry Emile Tucker, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab.

* * * *

Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D.

* * * *

London Gazette, dated the 6th January, 1891, pages 104 and 105.

* * * *

War Office, Pall Mall,
6th January, 1891.

* * * *

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 21st November, 1890:—

E. Tennant, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, *vice* T. C. Hunt.

A. Mears, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, to complete establishment.

* * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

The date of rank of Honorary Lieutenant Henry Hann, Madras Establishment, is antedated to 17th February, 1886, the date of his promotion to the grade of Deputy Assistant-Commissary.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Officers have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 12th December, 1890 :—

Lieutenant-General James Burn, Bengal.

Colonel Wilhelm Luckhardt, C.B., A.D.C., Bombay.

Major-General Thomas Edward Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 12th December, 1890.

Colonel Henry Philip Hawkes, C.B., Madras, to be Major-General. Dated 12th December, 1890.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General Charles Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 12th December, 1890.

Colonel Francis Goring Rideout, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 12th December, 1890.

Colonel Arthur Fitzgerald, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 12th December, 1890.

* * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 102.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Major-General G. J. Melliss, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List on the 12th December, 1890, of Lieutenant-General J Burn, Bengal Staff Corps.

No. 103.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Carbery Egan—24th January, 1891.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 104.—*Bengal Sappers and Miners*—

Subadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Ali Bakhsh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1891.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 105.—*2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment*—

Jemadar Pahár Singh Gurúng to be Subadar, and Havildar Shám Singh Basniat to be Jemadar, *vice* Matbar Singh Adhikari, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1890.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 106.—*Lakhimpur Mounted Rifles*—

Mr. Alexander William Madden, to be Second-Lieutenant.

No. 107.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Arthur William Ward, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Francis, whose name has ceased to be borne on the list of commissioned officers of the corps under the operation of Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX, para. 11.

G. G. O. No. 818 of 1889.

No. 108.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Charles Foster Chadburn, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Nixon, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 109.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

The following appointments are made on the formation of the Corps:—

To be Major.

Mr. Leslie Evelyn Brock.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant John Stuart McNeill (Unattached List, Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps).
Mr. William Cuthbert Anderson.
Mr William Henry Traill.

To be Lieutenants.

Mr. Frank Logan Muir.
Mr. Walter Evan Bode Rowsell.
Mr. Evelyn Arthur John Gamble.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 110.—*Calcutta Light Horse*—

Lieutenant John Frederick Macnair to be Captain Commandant, *vice* Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt., transferred to the Supernumerary List.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 111.—*Sibsagar Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant John Alfred Macadam resigns his commission.

No. 112.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Burton Truefitt resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 113.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are made in the Superintending classes of the Engineer establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Major S. C. Turner, Royal Engineers.	Temporary Superintending Engineer, class II.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Reversion . . .	13th April, 1890.
Major W. L. Greenstreet, Royal Engineers.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Temporary . .	12th July, 1890.
Major S. C. Turner, Royal Engineers.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Temporary . .	12th July, 1890.
Major N. Arnott, Royal Engineers.	Temporary Superintending Engineer, class I.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Reversion . . .	21st October, 1890.
Major J. Garwood, Royal Engineers.	Temporary Superintending Engineer, class II.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Reversion . . .	21st October, 1890.
Col. T. O. Wingate, Bengal Staff Corps.	Temporary Superintending Engineer, class III.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Reversion . . .	21st October, 1890.

No. 114.—That portion of G. G. O. No. 577 of 1890 which relates to the promotion and reversion of Majors Greenstreet, Arnott and Garwood, Royal Engineers, with effect from the 12th and 13th April, 1890, is cancelled.

No. 115.—The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Nicholson, Royal Engineers, to temporary Superintending Engineer, class I, supernumerary, with effect from the 13th April, 1890, notified in G. G. O. No. 717 of 1890, is cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 6.—Mr. G E. Holland, first grade officer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p.a.) for one year, under paragraph 560, Rule I, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 7.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette," dated 14th November, 1890, page 6024.*

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the late Chin-Lushai Expedition, bearing date the 28th July, 1890:—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

* * * *

Gerald Edward Holland, 1st grade Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 8.—Mr. H. A. Livermore, First grade Officer, Indian Marine, and Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class, Marine Survey of India, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st April, 1891.

A. R. BADCOCK,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1891.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specifiec, were received in the Military Department between the 10th and the 30th January, 1891 :—

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles.	Major J B. Clarke	28th January, 1891.	Lucknow.		
2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment	Captain H. P. L. Estridge	Ditto	Umballa.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 24th and the 30th January, 1891.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
William Louis Hutt	2nd Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.	28th September, 1890.	Intestate	767 12 0	...	
Henry Frederick Horne(a).	Surgeon	Medical Staff.	28th October, 1890.	No will found.	1,467 1 10	...	29th March, 1891.

(a) Next-of-kin—
Mother—Mrs. G. F. Horne, 81, Adler Strasse, Dusseldorf, Germany.
Brother—Revd. P. B. Horne, Poona.

A. R. BADCOCK,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1891.

No. 25.—Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, furlough for one month in extension of the furlough granted to him in Public Works Department Notification, No. 133, dated 17th March, 1890.

No. 26.—The services of Major H. G. Kunhardt, R.E, are lent to the Burma Ruby Mines Company for a period of three years.

The 28th January, 1891.

No. 27.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 145, dated 9th May, 1888, Captain A. D. G. Shelley, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, State Railways, attached to the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.

The 29th January, 1891.

No. 28.—Mr. J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to that under the Director-General of Railways, for employment on the North-Western Railway.

No. 29.—The services of the undermentioned Royal Engineer officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service :—

Lieutenant C. S. Rose, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways.
Lieutenant W. C. Smyth, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways.

The 30th January, 1891.

No. 30.—Babu Bepin Behari Chakravarti, Apprentice Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 17th December, 1890.

No. 31.—Captain W. V. Constable, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, attached to the Office of the Consulting Engineer

to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, *vice* Major S. Smith, R.E., proceeding on furlough.

No. 33.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 146, dated the 26th March, 1890, Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary, with effect from the 2nd February, 1891.

Mr. W. Connan reverts to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, from the same date.

TELEGRAPH.

The 30th January, 1891.

No. 32.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain H. F. Chesney, R.E., as Assistant Director of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department with effect from the forenoon of the 7th January, 1891.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October, 1890.

From the 8th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcu ta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement, 8 as.

For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement, 4 as.

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th January, 1891.

No. 1.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Bawa Jiwan Singh, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, is permitted to resign the service.

G. BOMFORD, *M.D.*,
for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th January, 1891.

CORRIGENDUM.—In Telegraph Department Notification No. 27, dated the 9th January, 1891, for "Kutheerakum" read "Kutheevakum."

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th January, 1891

LIABILITIES.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 92,38,469 a. 2 p. 11	1,75,56,361	4	1
Public Deposits at Branches	83,17,892 1 2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		5,74,57,942	4	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,91,520	7	1
Sundries		24,15,821	12	1
RUPEES		10,26,21,645	11	4

ASSETS.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities		1,28,53,076	12	0
Other authorized Investments		79,58,765	10	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		66,36,067	8	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		56,42,127	0	5
Bills discounted and purchased		1,75,80,100	8	6
Balances with other Banks		7,71,469	5	11
Bullion		10,35,561	2	1
Dead Stock		12,08,907	4	11
Stamps		13,101	10	9
Sundries		11,30,100	14	8
		5,48,29,277	14	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	R 2,58,61,102 a. 15 p. 6	4,77,92,367	13	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,19,31,264 13 8			
RUPEES		10,26,21,645	11	4

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 29th January, 1891.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.

Percentage 61·3.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin. R	a.	p.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	Found in the Shahpur District.						
128	Saifuddin Hasan Karlagh, A.D. 1222.	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	2	0	244	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 6th Feb., 1891.
	Found in the Shahpur District.						
133	Coins belonging to the reign of Ghiyasuddin Balbon Pathan, Sultan of Delhi.	Amalgam of copper & silver.	0	2	0	80	Do. do. 2nd May, 1891.
	Found in the Jalandhar District.						
141	Islam Shah	Copper.	0	1	0	72	Do. do. 31st Oct., 1891.
142	Sher Shah	Do.	0	1	0	259	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 28th January, 1891.

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 20th January, 1891.

No. 407.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to declare the undermentioned lands to be State Forests, with effect from the 15th January, 1891 :—

No.	Name of Forest.	Ilaqua.	Area. Acres.	Boundaries.				Remarks.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
1	Zarghun	Quetta	13,520	The main ridge forming water-shed of the range.	The main ridge forming water-shed.	The water-shed trending in a north-east, south-west direction.	A line of precipitous cliffs running in a generally north-west, south-east direction passing the hamlet of "Urak," about ½ mile to north-east, marked by dry stone pillars wherever accessible.	The area is in the form of a horse-shoe, the convex portion formed by the water-shed; and the back by steep cliffs above "Urak."

By Order,

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.*,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Baluchistan.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st January, 1891.

No. 4-A.—Lieutenant E. Houston, R.E., Assistant Engineer, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter ii, paragraph 14, on the 30th October, 1890.

J. DAY, *Captain, R.E.*,

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

The 23rd January, 1891.

No. 5-A.—The following reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the 21st December, 1890:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Graves, Lieut.-Colonel H. A., S.C.	E. E., I, s. *p. t.*	P. E. E., II	21st December, 1890.
Badgley, Major J. M. F., R.E.	E. E., II, s. *p. t.*	P. E. E., III	21st December, 1890.
Hemming, Captain E. H., R.E.	E. E., III, s. *p. t.*	P. E. E., IV	21st December, 1890.
Macdonald, Captain J. R. L., R.E.	E. E., IV, s. *p. t.*	T. E. E., IV	21st December, 1890.

No. 6-A.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Stokes-Roberts, Lieut. E. R. B., R.E.	A. E., I	E. E., IV	1st June, 1890.
Houston, Lieut. E., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	30th October, 1890.
Ewbank, Lieut. W., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	19th November, 1890.
Paul, Lieut. E. M., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	29th November, 1890.
Swainson, Lieut. A. L., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	9th December, 1890.
Haggitt, Lieut. E. D., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	23rd December, 1890.
Paul, Lieut. E. M., R.E.	T. E. E., IV	A. E., I	10th January, 1891.
Stokes-Roberts, Lieut. E. R. B., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	13th January, 1891.
Ewbank, Lieut. W., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	13th January, 1891.

G. E. SANFORD, *Brigdr.-Genl., R.E.*,

Director-General of Military Works.

The 24th January, 1891.

No. 7-A.—Lieutenant G. C. Kemp, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter ii, paragraph 13, on the 14th January, 1891.

No. 8-A.—Lieutenant G. C. Kemp, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter ii, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 14th January, 1891.

J. DAY, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Maps published at the Head Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1890.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
ALLAHABAD.—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
POONA.—Supdt., Government Photo-zincographic Department.
RANGOON.—Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
RAJKOT.—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kathiawar only.
AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 55, Charing Cross.
SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphan, Simla Fancy Repository.
MUSSOOREE.—The Secretary, Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute, Mussooree.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash prepaid.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service.*

N.B.—Maps are issued on the Public Service from the Calcutta Office, and their cost, as well as the cost of mounting and packing, adjusted by book-debit. The *cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of Local Governments.

Description and Number of Sheets.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	Price of Map unmounted.		Remarks.
			Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
			R a.	R a.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.					
Quarter Sheet, 21 S.W	1″= 4M.	27″ × 20″	0 12	0 12	
GENERAL MAP.					
Afghanistan, in 4 sheets	1″= 24M.	40″ × 38″	3 0	3 8	
PROVINCIAL MAPS					
Bombay Presidency	1″= 32M.	40″ × 27″	1 8	1 12	
Madras Presidency (with additions to Railways up to August 1890)	1″= 32M.	41″ × 31″	1 8	2 0	
DISTRICT MAPS.					
Rungpore (with additions and corrections up to June 1889)	1″= 4M.	47″ × 26″	1 0	1 4	
Cachar (with additions and corrections up to May 1890)	1″= 4M.	36″ × 25″	1 0	1 4	
District Darjeeling (Skeleton)	1″= 4M.	22″ × 20″	0 12	1 0	
Darrang (with additions and corrections up to July 1890)	1″= 4M.	40″ × 25″	1 0	1 4	
Bilaspur, in 2 sections	1″= 2M.	48″ × 40″	2 0	2 8	
STANDARD SHEETS.					
ASSAM—					
Sheet No. 25 (Preliminary Edition)	1″= 1M.	40″ × 25″	1 8	1 12	
BOMBAY—					
Sheet No. 146	1″= 1M.	40″ × 25″	1 8	1 12	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

Description and Number of Sheets.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	Price of Map unmounted.		Remarks.
			Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
			R a.	R a.	
STANDARD SHEETS—*continued*.					
LOWER BURMA—					
Sheets Nos. 24, 28, 44, 46, 47, 180, 228, 229, 230, 235, 236, 276, 282, 283, 322, 323, 324, and 328	1"= 1M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Sheets Nos. 12 S. E.—4, 13 N. E.—2, 19 N. E.—1, N. E.—3, S. E.—2, S. E.—4, S. W.—2, S. W.—3, 20 N. W.—1, N. W.—3, and 26 S. W.—3, and S. W.—4, in one	4"= 1M.	40" × 27"	1 8	1 12	
MADRAS—					
Sheets Nos. 26, 27, 53, 78, 79, 138, 139, and 171	1"= 1M.	40" × 27"	1 8	1 12	
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—					
Sheets Nos. 168, 173, and 215	1"= 1M.	40" × 27"	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 53 N. W. and S. W.	2"= 1M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
NORTH-EAST FRONTIER—					
Sheet No 15	1"= 8M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
" No. 23 N. W. (3rd Edition) and 23 S. W. (3rd Edition)	1"= 4M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
SOUTH-EAST FRONTIER—					
Sheet No. 3A. (Preliminary Edition) and Sheet 7 (Preliminary Edition)	1"= 8M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 4 N. E. (2nd Edition)	1"= 4M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.					
City of Calcutta (2nd Edition), in 2 Sheets.	6"= 1M.	52" × 40"	1 8	2 0	
STATISTICAL MAPS.					
India, illustrating the Gauges of Railways, corrected up to 30th June, 1890	1"= 96M.	25" × 25"	1 8	2 0	
Railway Map of India, with Hills in 2 sheets	1"= 64M.	44" × 36"	3 0	4 0	
Do. do. do. 4 do.	1"= 48M.	5' × 4'	5 0	6 0	
CHARTS.					
Preliminary Chart of the Principal Triangulation of the Mandalay Series, Season 1889-90	1"= 4M.	40" × 27"	1 0	1 0	
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.					
Preliminary Map of Chin Hills	1"= 4M.	38" × 27"	1 8	1 12	
Reconnaissance Survey ot the Country traversed by the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission, 1889-90, in 2 sections	1"= 4M.	50" × 40"	2 0	2 8	
Preliminary Map of the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission, 1889-90	1"= 12M.	32" × 27"	1 0	1 4	
Nos. 48 and 49, Kapura, Vallikutu, and Akkamakaradu Reserved Forests, Dindigul Taluk, Madura District, Madras	4"= 1M.	30" × 22"	1 8	1 12	
No. 34, Kadaiyanallur Reserved Forest and Reserved Lands, Tenkasi Taluk, Tinnevelly District, Madras	4"= 1M.	32" × 26"	1 8	1 12	
No. 74, Perumalmalai Reserved Forest, Periyakulam Taluk, Madura District, Madras	4"= 1M.	32" × 22"	1 8	1 12	
No. 56, Tenkal Reserved Forest, Dindigul Taluk, Madura District, Madras	4"= 1M.	24" × 22"	0 12	1 0	
Nos. 18, 19, and 20, Sappani Parambu, Valakulam, and Pulpati Parambu	4"= 1M.	30" × 20"	1 8	1 12	

T. A. POPE,

Offg. Assistant Surveyor-General,

In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 1st January, 1891.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 28th January, 1891.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 21st January, 1891	42,38,730	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	16,53,823	
		58,92,553
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	7,70,860	
Ditto ditto Government	94,750	
		8,65,610
		67,58,163
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	9,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		9,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 28th January, 1891	...	58,58,163
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	39,91,793	
Ditto ditto Government	18,66,370	
		58,58,163
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	1,651	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		1,651

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th January, 1891.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 14th January, 1891.

No. 168-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 2010 G., dated the 31st December, 1890, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Bo.S.C., assumed charge of the Ulwar Agency from Colonel W. J. W. Muir, on the afternoon of the 7th January, 1891.

The 24th January, 1891.

No. 313-G.—Senior Hospital Assistant No 126, Ghulam Nabi, attached to the Deoli Irregular Force, was granted leave of absence with full pay, from 10th to 22nd November, 1890.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*

for First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 17th January, 1891.

No. 227-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1959, dated the 22nd December, 1890, it is hereby notified that Mr. C. S. Bayley, B.C.S., made over charge of his duties as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, to Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, on the afternoon of the 18th idem.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*

for First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 20th January, 1891.

No. R.-342-B.—Messrs. C. H. Holford, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, and A. F. Ashton, Assistant Commissioner, respectively, made over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Treasury Officer, Pachbudra, on the 15th January, 1891, afternoon.

A. D. CAREY,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1891.

No. 3.—Mr. E. C. Herbert, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, passed the Professional Examination laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 2nd January, 1891, and the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani, as laid down in paragraph 13, on the 22nd December, 1890.

The 24th January, 1891.

No. 4.—Mr. W. H. Price, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent in class II, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. Hawkes, District Traffic Superintendent, class II, grade 3.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director-General.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Regiment of Infantry, dated at Jullundur, this 26th day of January, 1891.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 6715, Private John Bramwell.

Age,—25 years.

Height,—5 feet 5¼ inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—19th January, 1891.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Jullundur, East India.

Date of Enlistment,—11th June, 1884.

At what place Enlisted,—Newark, Notts.

Parish and County in which Born,—Mansfield, Notts.

Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Newark, Notts.

Marks,—Tattooed on both arms.

Trade,—Shoe-rivetter.

Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.

REMARKS,—
Under 7 years' service.

W. R. KENYON-SLANEY, *Major,*

Commdg. Depôt, 3rd Battn., Rifle Brigade.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Mooltan, this 24th day of January, 1891.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 292, Corporal John Castledine.

Age,—29 years 4 months.

Size,—5 feet 7 inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.

Date of Desertion,—15th January, 1891.

Place of Desertion,—Meerut.

Date of Enlistment,—23rd February, 1882.

At what Place Enlisted,—Warwick, England.

Parish and County in which Born,—St. Michael's, Coventry, England.

Marks,—Scar, left thigh.

Trade,—Labourer.

Coat or Jacket,—, Waistcoat,—, Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimental clothing.

REMARKS,—Married man with one child. Granted furlough to stop with father-in-law at Meerut. On furlough. Under 9 years' service.

C. H. W. WILSON, *Col. & Lieut.-Col.,*

Commdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Warwickshire Regt.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to those whom it may concern, that on the 2nd of March, 1890, a certain treasure, consisting of R664 (Chandwad coin), out of which 272 have been converted into current coin, was found buried in one of the walls of the Government Chowdi (while under repairs), situated in the village of Nisare, taluka Patan, district Satara.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear before the Mamlatdar of Patan, personally or by their agents, at Patan, or at his camp, on the 15th May, 1891, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Treasure Trove Act of 1878.

R. E. CANDY,

Collector of Satara.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General Department, dated the 6th March, 1886, published on page 541 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an examination for the admission of female students to the Certificate Class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the Theatre of that College on Tuesday, the 10th February, 1891, and following days.

Hours and Subjects of Examination.

Tuesday.—English Dictation, Grammar, and Composition—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Wednesday.—History of England and India, Geography: General, and of India in particular—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Thursday.—Arithmetic: the First Four Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Proportion—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Candidates should apply in writing to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, not later than Saturday, the 7th February, for permission to appear at the examination.

Applications for permission to reside in the Sarnamayi Hostel should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

A. CROFT,

Director of Public Instruction.

The 7th January, 1891.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1891.

The following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India (including Burma) and the Miranzai Field Force:—

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

Mode of addressing Correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the Field should be addressed as follows:—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Office,
Miranzai Field Force.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the Field. *Full pre-payment of postage is compulsory.* Delivery will be made through orderlies.

Parcels.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base Office, and its responsibility will cease there.

No Registration, Insurance, Value-payable Post or Money Orders.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Field. No article can be accepted for despatch to the Field by Value-payable Post. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the Field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Pre-payment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels or value-payable articles will be accepted for despatch.

Money Orders.

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, and book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. *Full pre-payment of postage is compulsory.*

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent.

From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the pre-paid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps, post-cards, and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

List of Troops forming the Miranzai Field Force.

No. 1 Column.

One troop of the 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.
Half of No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
Head-quarters and wing of the 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).
The 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry.
The 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 2 Column.

One troop of the 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
Three guns of No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.
Half of No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
The 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
Wing of the 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).
The 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 3 Column.

One squadron of the 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
Three guns of No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.
The 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

The 28th January, 1891.

No. 11710.—Mr. M. F. Ingle, Mail Officer, 1st class, Sea Post Office, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 15th February, 1891, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 29th January, 1891.

No. 11768.—Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 17th January, 1891.

Lala Sudarshan Sing Seth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, now on privilege leave, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. McCrea, or until further orders.

Lala Sanwal Dass Ramasnehi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Sudarshan Sing Seth, or until further orders.

Mr. F. W. McCrea is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, *vice* Lala Sanwal Dass Ramasnehi, or until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 27th January, 1891.

Harris, G. S. T.	Mercer & Co.	Scott, Hon'ble A. M.
Longivan, C.	Ricketts & Co.	Stephenson, A.
		Scharrer, H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, J. W.	Buckland, Mrs. G. W. F.	Fornaro, H. C.
Anderson, Mrs. F.		Fox, R. S.
Anderson, Mrs. F. M.	Burne, K. G.	Fraiser, H. C.
Armstrong, J.	Butler, G. F.	Fraiser, William.
Bailey, W. C.	Campbell, Walter.	Galbraith, John.
Barker, Fred.	Caryl, Miss.	Gilmore, D. C.
Barrett, Mrs. E. C.	Carnegil, Major L.	Good, J. H.
Batti, P. H.	Cholmiley, Lt.-Col. W. J.	Good, Mrs.
Barnsby, Thos.		Grogan, M.
Been, Mrs. August.	Clifford, G. S.	Harris, C. S.
Benjamin D. H.	Cockwell, James.	Harding, Charles.
Berney, A. H.	Cowille, H. S.	Hall, R. W.
Bedford, James.	Craster, Mrs.	Healy, W. G.
Bec, F. R.	Cubitt, Lieut. W. M.	Headlam, Revd. A.
Beale, F. C.	Culbard, Mrs.	Hewitt, F. T.
Bears, Edward.	Cumming, A. G.	Hickman, W. C.
Bingham, Major C.T.	Currie, John.	Hornby, Mrs.
Billing, Miss S. E.	D'Padua, J. L.	Hutchison, Allan.
Boddam, R. W.	Dias, J. F.	Ingram, Jack.
Boissier Alfred.	Dolman, S.	Ireland, W. DeCourcy.
Boulogne, Mon. De.	Doughty, F. E.	Jones, Dr. P. Sydney.
Bonus, General.	Duplessis, Madame P.	Jones, R.
Brown, E. N.	Eliot, A. B.	Keisler, Dr. S. L.
Brown, E. W.	Farmer, C. A.	Klein, W.
Browne, R. T.	Francis, E.	La-Touche, Tom D.
Bryant, F. Beadon.	Flynn, Esquire.	Lamb, G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"—contd.

Lees, Geo.	Rankion, Mrs. W.	Taylor, C. E.
Livermore, E.	Read, J. C.	Thompson, Geo.
Lockhart, W. S.	Robart, P.	Thompson, Miss.
Macdonald, M.	Roberts, R. H. E.	Thomson, L. A.
Mackenzie, A.	Rosenstein, E.	Tremble, S.
Macleod, James.	Rosenberg, A.	Trundemann, Revd. R.
Maclean, J. G.	Rupesingha, A. P.	Walmsley, Master.
Mallam, H. B.	Sale, G. J.	Warder, K. W.
Mansier, J. B.	Scott, W. A., Esq.	Watts, Captain A. J.
Markham, A. B.	Schoenback, J. G.	Wallace, C. W.
Marsden, C. W.	Sherman, J.	Walter, F.
Martin, Wm.	Shepherd, Percy.	Walter, C.
Melde, C.	Shipley, Mrs. A.	Warren, Sir Charles.
Mitchell, Mrs. H. C.	Sieberg, Otto.	Way, Justice.
Nolan, Mrs.	Smith, G.	Widiraun, Baron.
Noppen, J.	Smith, James.	Wilcox, Miss.
Partridge, W. L.	Smith, Harry.	Withmann, Von. F.
Peatling, T. H.	Spier, Julius.	Wichmann, F.
Penney, Mrs.	Stanton, B. P.	Williams, Mrs. M.
Pootskalo, G.	Steele, William.	Wilson, T. Needham.
Purcell, Mrs.	Struth, James.	
Pyle, Mrs. C.	Sykes, Adam.	

Registered Letters.

Allen, J. W.	Faremba, F. de.	Quiros, M. L.
Bear, Wm.	Guthrie, J.	Thompson, G. F.
Boulogne, Mon De.	Hartland, J. A.	Wichmann, Baron.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 26th January, 1891.

Barkely, E. F.	O'Brien, Mrs.	Trilton, D. B.
Barnes, W.	Pasha, S. T.	Watson, A.
Johnstone, G. W.	Robinson, J.	Wilson, J. S.
		Yates.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 31st January, 1891.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1891	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	4th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	9th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	9th ,,	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo . . .	11th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Rohilla.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	3rd ,,	Per Steamer *Goa.*
Ditto ditto . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Nevasa.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	4th ,,	Per Steamer *Coconada.*
Port Blair	3rd ,,	*Viâ* Rangoon.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4;* per pound tin, *R14.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4;* per pound tin, *R17-8.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا عمده بدل هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور جو كوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد كرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد كرنے كي شرط پر نيچے كے لكھے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتا هى يعنے — چار اونس كے ٹين كے تين روپى چوده آنے ; آٹھه اونس كے ٹين كے سات روپى چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كے چوده روپى ‘

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے كے لكھے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے — چار اونس ٹين كے چار روپى چوده آنے ; آٹھه اونس كے ٹين كے نو روپى چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كے سترا روپى آٹھه آنے ‘

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين كے چار آنے ; اور آٹھه اونس كے ٹين كے آٹھه آنے ; اور ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كے باره آنے ‘

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1891.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Fourth Quarter ending 30th April 1890, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1889.

PARTICULARS.	In the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1890	In the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1889	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government books at the end of previous quarter	1,07,27,255 9 0	1,03,52,382 3 9	3,74,873 5 3	. ...
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from February to April in the Widows' Fund	1,27,696 11 0	1,30,141 7 3	.. ..	2,444 12 3
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	84,449 7 3	85,816 8 3	.. ..	1,367 1 0
Entrance fees, &c., ditto	420 15 0	353 14 0	67 1 0	... .
Charges General on account of fine realized and transferred .	2,352 8 3	... .	2,352 8 3	. ..
Amount of fine imposed under Rule 40A	10 5 0	6 9 9	3 11 3	.
Ditto of divisible surplus transferred to debit of subscribers, Widows' Fund ..	540 12 0	649 8 0	...	108 12 0
Ditto ditto Children's Fund .	550 8 0	170 4 0	380 4 0	. ..
Amount of pension with interest received from Government of India on behalf of Widows and Orphans who came upon the Fund during the late mutiny of 1857	2,651 7 9	2,651 7 9	... ..	
Amount of interest drawn from the Government of India for the year 1889-90	6,40,922 15 6	6,19,820 3 3	21,102 12 3	... ...
Receipts ...	8,59,595 9 9	8,39,609 14 3	23,906 1 9	3,920 9 3
Total	1, 5,86,851 2 9	1,11,91,992 2 0	A3,98,779 10 (	3,920 9 3
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund .	1,02,175 10 11	95,663 6 4	6,512 4 7	... ..
Ditto ditto Children's Fund .	69,140 8 3	65,862 12 4	3,277 11 11	..
Establishment, including house rent and contingencies ..	8,696 5 10	8,909 13 5		213 7 7
Loss by exchange on remittances to England ..	16,477 7 2	17,941 3 1	.	1,463 11 11
Amount of fine transferred and written back	2,450 1 4	... .	2,450 1 4	. ..
Ditto of divisible surplus transferred and written back, Widows' Fund	..	171 12 0	..	171 12 0
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ..	..	61 8 0	.. ..	61 8 0
Total Payments ..	1,98,940 1 6	1,88,610 7 2	B12,240 1 10	1,910 7 6
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,13,87,911 1 3	1,10,03,381 10 10	C3,86,539 8 2	2,010 1 9
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of over five years' standing	87,697 0 0	81,474 0 0	6,223 0 0	.. ..

	1890 Widows' Fund.	1890 Children's Fund	1889 Widows' Fund.	1889 Children's Fund	Increase Widows' Fund.	Increase Children's Fund.	Decrease Widows' Fund.	Decrease Children's Fund
Number of subscribers	1,552	1,024	1,569	1,027	. ..	...	17	3
Ditto incumbents	482	698	455	665	27	83	. .	..
Ditto subscribers sharing divisible surplus	1,247	804	1,213	790	34	14	. .	..

		Rs. A. P.
A	Net increase in total receipts	3,91,850 0 9
B	Ditto ditto payments	10,329 10 4
C	Ditto balance	3,81,5 0 6 5

R. A. FINK, E. H. LLOYD, } *Auditors, U S F. P. Fund.*

Published by order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary, U S F. P. Fund.*

G. W. MACLEOD, *Accountant.*

FUND OFFICE, the 17th January 1891.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-third Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 31st January, 1891, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December, 1890.

THE GLOBE GOLD PROSPECTING AND MINING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta, on the 2nd day of February, 1891, at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a resolution for the voluntary winding of the Company and appointing Liquidators.

Dated the 17th day of January, 1891.

PIERRE CHARRIOL & CO.,
Managing Agents.

N.B.—Shareholders will be required to produce their Share Warrants before being admitted to the Meeting.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. B003368 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for R1000, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Bombay, and last endorsed to S. Rangasami Aiyar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

S. RANGASAMI AIYAR,
Chinniammal Puram,
Kumbakonum.

KUMBAKONUM,
The 31st December, 1890.

Lost or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 010277, of the 4½ per cent. portion of 1879, for R1,500, originally standing in the names of John William Mudge and George Payne, Executors of William Vallance, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietors after two years from date of last advertisement.

LAMBERT HENRY DENNE,
The Down Wood,
Blandford, Dorset.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY PAYNE,
Sittingbourne,
Banker.

GROVER AND HUMPHREY,
Solicitors,
4, King's Bench Walk,
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1891.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1891, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. I OF 1891.

An Act to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and incorporate therein Act XVIII of 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and incorporate therein Act XVIII of 1883 (*to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Substitution of new section for section 1, Act I, 1871.

1. For section 1 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Title and extent.

"1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India except the Presidency-towns and such local areas as the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time exclude from its operation.

(*3*) The Local Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under sub-section (*2*)."

Additions to section 3, Act I, 1871.

2. To section 3 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

", and

"'Local authority' means any body of persons for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matters within a specified local area, and

"'Local fund' means any fund under the control or management of a local authority."

Amendment of section 10, Act I, 1871.

3. In section 10 of the said Act, for the words "take them or cause them to be taken without unnecessary delay" the words "send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11, Act I, 1871.

4. In section 11 of the said Act, for the words "take them without unnecessary delay" the words "send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours" shall be substituted.

Additions to section 12, Act I, 1871.

5. (*1*) To the first paragraph of section 12 of the said Act, prescribing the scale according to which the pound-keeper is to levy a fine for every head of cattle impounded, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, when it appears to the Local Government from the report of a Magistrate of a District, or on the representation of a local authority, that, in any local area subject to the jurisdiction or control of such Magistrate or authority, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, for every head of cattle of any kind specified therein which may be seized within such local area and impounded as aforesaid, the pound-keeper shall levy such fine, not exceeding double the fine mentioned in the foregoing scale, as may be prescribed in the notification."

(*2*) After the third paragraph of the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"The Local Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under the proviso to the first paragraph of this section."

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter V, Act I, 1871.

6. For Chapter V of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"CHAPTER V.

"COMPLAINTS OF ILLEGAL SEIZURE OR DETENTION.

Power to make complaints.

"20. Any person whose cattle have been seized under this Act, or, having been so seized, have been detained in contravention of this Act, may, at any time within ten days from the date of the seizure, make a complaint to the Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate authorized to receive and try charges without reference by the Magistrate of the District.

Procedure on complaint.

"21. The complaint shall be made by the complainant in person, or by an agent personally acquainted with the circumstances. It may be either in writing or verbal. If it be verbal, the substance of it shall be taken down in writing by the Magistrate.

"If the Magistrate, on examining the complainant or his agent, sees reason to believe the complaint to be well founded, he shall summon the person complained against, and make an enquiry into the case.

Compensation for illegal seizure or detention.

"22. If the seizure or detention be adjudged illegal, the Magistrate shall award to the complainant for the loss caused by the seizure or detention, reasonable compensation, not exceeding one hundred rupees, to be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle, together with all fines paid and expenses incurred by the complainant in procuring the release of the cattle;

Release of cattle.

and, if the cattle have not been released, the Magistrate shall, besides awarding such compensation, order their release and direct that the fines and expenses leviable under this Act shall be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle.

Recovery of compensation.

"23. The compensation, fines and expenses mentioned in section twenty-two may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Magistrate."

Amendment of section 25, Act I, 1871.

7. In section 25 of the said Act the words "under the next following section or" shall be inserted between the words "Any fine imposed" and the words "for the offence of mischief".

Addition to section 26, Act I, 1871.

8. To section 26 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"The Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time, with respect to any local area specified in the notification, direct that the foregoing portion of this section shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally, or to cattle of a kind described in the notification, instead of to pigs only, or as if the words 'fifty rupees' were substituted for the words 'ten rupees' or as if there were both such reference and such substitution.

"The Local Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under this section."

Addition of new Chapter after Chapter VII, Act I, 1871.

9. After Chapter VII the following shall be added, namely:—

"CHAPTER VIII.

"SUPPLEMENTAL.

Power for Local Government to transfer certain functions to local authority and direct credit of surplus receipts to local fund.

"31. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette—

(*a*) transfer to any local authority, within any part of the territories under its administration in which this Act is in operation, all or any of the functions of the Local Government or the Magistrate of the District under this Act, within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the local authority, or

(*b*) direct that the whole or any part of the surplus accruing in any district under section eighteen of this Act shall be placed to the credit of such local fund or funds as may be formed for any local area or local areas comprised in that district,

and may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary any notification under this section."

Repeal of Act XVIII, 1883.

10. Act XVIII of 1883 (*to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*) is hereby repealed:

Provided that orders which have been made and notified under that Act by the Local Government and are in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made under the Cattle-trespass Act 1871, as amended by this Act.

Amendment of section 6 (3), Act XIII, 1889.

11. In section 6, sub-section (3), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, for the words and figures "Act XVIII of 1883 (*to amend the Cattle trespass Act, 1871*,)" the words and figures "the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871," shall be substituted.

Saving of references.

12. Any enactment or document referring to the Cattle-trespass Act 1871, or to Act XVIII of 1883 (*to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*) shall be construed to refer to the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as amended by this Act.

Commencement.

13. This Act shall come into force on the first day of April, 1891.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING THE 30TH JUNE 1890.

No. 3 R. T., dated Simla, the 5th January 1891.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 0102 R. T., dated 28th December 1888.
" " " " " 0191 R. T., " 24th January 1889.
" " " " " 496 R. T., " 17th September 1889.
" " " " " 0210 R. T., " 10th February 1890.
" " " " " 733 R. T., " 17th October 1890.

Read also—

Note by the Director General of Railways, No. 250 (Statistical), dated the 11th December 1890, with Abstract Returns of Accidents to Trains, &c., on the open lines of Railways in India for the six months ending the 30th June 1890.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the average of the two corresponding previous periods, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows an increase of 332, or 19·29 per cent., with an increase of 1,899·84 miles, or 9·57 per cent., in the mean mileage open, and of 1,062,036 miles, or 3·90 per cent., in the train mileage. The following table exhibits the number of accidents resulting in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and the railways on which they occurred during the second quarter of 1890, the figures

for the first quarter of 1890 having been already given in the Public Works Department Resolution No. 733 R. T., dated 17th October 1890 :—

Railway.	Number of accidents during the 2nd quarter of 1890.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	1	...	...	2	3	2	3
Bengal-Nágpur	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Indian Midland	1	...	...	1	2	1	2
Rajputana-Malwa	3	...	2	...	1	...	3
Southern Marátha	3	...	4	...	3	...	7
North-Western	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula	6	...	1	1	8	1	9
Total .	...	...	7	5	20	5	27
Average for two corresponding previous periods	...	5	47	2	8	7	55

2. On the East Indian Railway, on the 4th June 1890, two servants were killed and three injured by a down goods colliding with a down ballast train working at mile 776 between Jaswantnagar and Etáwah.

3. On the Bengal-Nágpur Railway, on the 13th June 1890, the engine of a construction train ran into a light trolly in charge of a mistry at mileage 376. This accident was due to the trolly being on the line without signals, and resulted in one of the trolly men being killed.

4. On the Indian Midland Railway, on the 25th April 1890, nine 3rd class carriages were blown away from the Gwalior station by a severe storm, and collided with a material train which was standing on the line at the Morar station. All the 3rd class carriages were damaged, and one cooly killed and two servants seriously injured.

5. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway on the 11th May 1890, a trolly, which was following an up mixed train, ran into the rear brake of the train at mileage 327, Malwa Section, near Kálakhund station, and an employé who was sitting on the trolly had his left leg fractured. Again, on the 12th June 1890, owing to the neglect of the gateman, the engine of a down goods ran over a cart and injured the cart man at the level crossing at mileage 49-17, Rewári-Ferozepore Section, between Mánheru and Bhiwáni stations, and on the 27th June 1890 the engine of an up goods ran into the level crossing gate at mileage 188-13 between Ratíka Nagla and Háthras Road stations in consequence of the gates having been blown across the line by a strong wind, and a man was injured by the recoil of the gates.

6. On the Southern Marátha Railway, on the 22nd April 1890, two firemen of No. 56 down mixed train were slightly hurt in consequence of the train coming into collision with No. 67 up goods at Khanapur, Poona Branch, while the latter was being shunted. On the 5th May 1890 No. 8 down mixed train ran into a cart at mileage 77·8, main line, between Hubli and Dundúr, and injured the man driving the cart; and again on the 22nd May 1890, three passengers and a Traffic Inspector were slightly injured at Pachhapur owing to the carriages of No. 62 down passenger train, except the rear brake van and the engine, having been blown off the line by a strong wind.

7. On the North-Western Railway, on the 21st May 1890, a collision took place at Ráewind between No. 1 up through passenger train and an up goods, the former running into the station against signals, by which the guard of the passenger train was injured. Again, on the 26th May 1890, a trolly man was injured by a collision between No. 46 down goods and a Sub-Inspector's trolly at mileage 271-16 on Nara Bridge between Sángi and Rohri through the carelessness of the Sub-Inspector as well as that of the driver in running at an excessive speed.

8. The accident in which a servant (a brakesman) was injured on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway took place on the 7th April 1890, and was due to a collision between a pilot engine and No. 1 up train (empty) from Cawnpore.

9. On the 8th April 1890, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a gateman, while driving a cow from the line at mileage 283¼, North-East line, between Páchora and Máheji, was knocked down by a down train, and died from the effect of the injuries received. On the 22nd April 1890 a collision took place between an up goods and a down goods at Boribyál in consequence of the head pointsman having failed to lock up the facing points for the main line to allow the up train to run through. This accident resulted in slight injuries to the driver and head guard of the latter train. On the 29th April 1890, at Akola, some empty wagons which the carting Agents' porters were hand-shunting towards the main line collided with some loaded wagons and set them in motion, causing them to run into and damage the level crossing gate. The gateman in trying to open the gate was slightly injured. On the 3rd May 1890 an up passenger train, owing to the carelessness of the signalman who had lowered the up signal when the up line was not clear, collided with a train of empties which was standing foul of the main line at Victoria terminus. A passenger and the driver and fireman of the up train were injured, the two latter slightly, and the rolling-stock and engine were much damaged by this accident. On the 30th May 1890 the gauge glass of the engine of a down goods train burst near Pádali, and the driver in his endeavour to shut the gauge column cocks had his hand scalded. On the 4th June 1890 the engine of the up mail train came in contact with two small water tanks between Kadabgaon and Hotgi, which had been blown across the rails at mileage 298·66, South-East line, by a heavy storm. The engine and first brake van left the rails and ran down the bank at the Ingola Bridge, while the 3rd class carriage nearest to the engine and five other vehicles were derailed. The guard and fireman were also injured, and considerable damage was done to rolling-stock.

10. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes due to "Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.," and the number of persons killed and injured thereby (*vide* abstracts Nos. 3 and 4) :—

Serial No.	Causes of accidents.	Average of corresponding periods of two previous years.	Six months ending 30th June 1890.						
			Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, and engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	23	21	...	1	...	5	...	6
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	37	30	...	...	2	6	2	6
4	Collisions between light engines	1	11	...	...	1	...	1	...
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	138	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	179	152	...	...	...	1	...	1

Serial No.	Causes of accidents.	Average of corresponding periods of two previous years.	SIX MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE 1890.						
			Number.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	24	32	...		...	2	...	2
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line . .	772	894	...	...	1	...	1	...
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line .	69	83	(a) 1	(b) 5	1	2	2	7
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings	21	39	...	(c) 1	...	1	...	2
12	The bursting of boilers of engines . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines . .	35	60	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	106	179	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	" wheels	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	" axles	44	49	...	...	1	1	1	1
17	" brake apparatus . . .	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	..
18	" couplings	65	112	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	" tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way .	17	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments . .	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fire in trains	109	135	..	...	...	...	...	...
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	29	36	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Other accidents	129	114	...	3	1	5	1	8
	TOTAL FOR 1890 .	...	2,053	(a) 1	(d) 10	7	24	8	34
	Total—Average of corresponding periods of two previous years	..	1,721	4	53	1	15	5	68

(*a*) Not passenger, but a cartman.
(*b*) Not passengers, but cartmen.
(*c*) Not passenger.
(*d*) Of these 6 were not passengers.

11. The principal variations occurred under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 152 against 179; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 894 against 772; "The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines," 60 against 35; "The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 179 against 106; "The failure of couplings," 112 against 65; and "Fire in trains," 135 against 109.

12. The decrease under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" was mainly due to the number of accidents of this description having decreased from 9 to 2 on the Burma State Railway, from 29 to 23 on the Madras Railway, from 11 to 6 on the South Indian Railway, from 13 to 7 on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and 14 to 9 on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway. On the Bengal-Nágpur Railway there was an increase from 5 to 13 under this head.

13. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Marátha Railway, *viz.*, 144; the Eastern Bengal State Railway with 89 comes next; then the South Indian with 80 and the Rajputana-Malwa with 74. As compared with the average of the corresponding periods of two previous years, there

was an increase of 26 accidents under this head on the Indian Midland Railway' 27 on the Southern Marátha Railway, 38 on the Southern Marátha Railway' Mysore Section, and 19 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and a decrease of 33 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and 29 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

14. Of the 60 cases of "The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines," 18 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and 16 on the North-Western. On the former line there was an increase of 14 accidents under this head.

15. The number of accidents recorded under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway rose from 6 to 33, on the Southern Marátha Railway, Mysore Section, from *nil* to 10, on the Indian Midland Railway, from 3 to 10, and on the Eastern Bengal State Railway from 10 to 17.

16. Of 112 cases of "Failure of couplings," 24 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 16 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and 10 on the Southern Marátha Railway.

17. There were 135 cases of "Fire in trains," of which 38 were recorded on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 30 on each of the two lines, the North-Western and the Madras.

18. The number of "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" was largest on the North-Western Railway, being 12 out of a total of 40. Next to it was the Eastern Bengal State Railway with 4 accidents.

19. Of 49 instances in which axles failed, 34 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

20. The accidents from "Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts" numbered 36, of which 14 were returned by the North-Western Railway and 13 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

21. The number of accidents classed as "Other accidents" was 114, of which 30 were recorded on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; but as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of two previous years, there was a decrease of 22 such accidents on this railway.

22. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were 24 killed and 73 injured against 17 killed and 67 injured, and the casualties to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were 78 killed and 229 injured against 82 killed and 302 injured. (For details, *vide* Abstract No. 2.)

23. The total number of casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, suicides, &c., was 252 killed and 380 injured against 242 killed and 493 injured.

24. In addition to the above, 17 persons are reported to have been killed and 74 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 374 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India notices that with an increase of 1,399·84 miles, or 9·57 per cent., in the mean mileage open, and of 1,062,036 miles, or 3·90 per cent., in the train mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., on Indian railways show an increase of 332, or 19·29 per cent., as compared with the average of the two corresponding previous half-years.

The number of passengers injured by accidents to trains, &c., is 0·133 per million of passengers carried. No passengers were killed.

The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., increased from 17 killed and 67 injured to 24 killed and 73 injured.

The accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., have decreased from 82 killed and 302 injured to 78 killed and 229 injured.

The total number of persons killed from all causes over the whole of the Indian Railway system, as compared with the average of the corresponding

half-years of two previous years, increased from 242 to 252, or 4·13 per cent., and the number injured decreased from 493 to 380, or 22·92 per cent., against the increases of 9·57 and 3·90 per cent. in the open and train mileages.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract Returns of Accidents for the six mon ending the 30th June 1890.

Enclosure to Government of India, P. W. D., No. 3 R. T., dated 5th January 1891.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX months ending 30th June 1890, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.	REMARKS.
Passengers :—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.	...	4	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	24	73	
Servants :—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.	7	24	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	78	229	
Other persons :—			
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	9	6	
Trespassers	87	33	
Suicides	38	3	
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	9	8	
TOTAL .	252	380	

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by the RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying as far as practicable

Serial number.	RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																																	
		From accidents to trains, &c. See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c. 1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		TOTAL.		Total Passengers.		From accidents to trains, &c. See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact, with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, whilst shunting with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading of sheeting.		7. Whilst breaking, spragging for chocking wheels.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																																		
I	East Indian (a)	...	...	1	5	...	4	...	...	2	2	6	8	1	2	10	21	10	21	2	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
IV	Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	Indian-Midland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
VII	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	2	2	10	2	10	1	2	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
IX	Southern Marátha	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
X	Southern Marátha, Mysore section.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																																		
XIII	North-Western (a)	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	1	5	12	5	12	1	2	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
XV	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
XVI	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seraman.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVII	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVIII	Eastern Bengal (a)	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...
XX	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXII	Cherra-Companygunj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIII	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIV	Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																																		
XXX	Great Indian Peninsula. (a)	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	1	11	1	12	1	8	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	7	...	7	...	1
XXXI	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...
XXXII	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	5	...	...
XXXIII	South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																		
XXXV	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXVI	Darjeeling-Himalayan*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXVII	Bengal and North-Western.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
XXXVIII	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIX	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XL	Thatôn-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																																		
XLV	The Nizam's Guaranteed State. (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLVI	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES LINES.																																		
LI	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LII	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
LIII	Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1890	..	4	2	8	2	12	...	...	2	2	15	37	3	14	24	73	24	77	7	24	6	19	7	20	...	4	1	1	14	18	3	29	...	2
TOTAL	Average for corresponding periods of two previous years	5	55	1	5	5	7	3	.	..	1	5	42	3	12	17	67	22	122	4	19	15	27	5	28	..	2	2	1	5	19	2	34	1	3

(a) Includes branch lines worked.

No. 2.

TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between PASSENGERS the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

SERVANTS. — FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.

Serial number	8. Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home, or to work.		11. Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line.		12. Whilst passing between vehicles.		13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14. Whilst attending to gates at level crossings.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
I	.	..	2	..		.	2	1	1			1		
IV	..	..	.	.	..		1	..	..					
V		...		1			1							
VII	.	..	.	..			..	4	.	1			.	
IX	..	.					2	.	..		..	2	.	
X	...	...	..	.			...	1	...			...		
XIII	..		...	.	1	.	.	...	.			2	1	.
XV	..	...	..	1	.	.	...	..	...		.	...		
XVI	.	.	..	..			...		...	.	.	.		
XVII	..	..	...	..	.		..	..	..	.	.	.		
XVIII	...	..	.	..	1		1	2	.	.		..	.	.
XX	..	..	..	..	.		..	..	...	.		...		
XXI	..			..	.	.	.	.	...		.		.	
XXII	...	.	.	..			..	..	...		.		.	
XXIII	...	.	.	..	.		.		-		..			
XXIV	1	.	.	..			.	1	...	.			1	
XXX	.	1	.	...	1	..	9	14	1	.	..	2	.	.
XXXI	..	...	.	..	1		2	1	.	.		.	.	
XXXII	...	1	2	4	.		...	1	.	1	.	1		
XXXIII	...	..	..	2	...	...	...	..	...		..		.	
XXXV	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...			.		
XXXVI	...	..	..	...	.		...	..	..		.			
XXXVII	...	...	...	..	.		...	..	.	.	..	.	.	.
XXXVIII	...	..	.		..		..	..	..	.	..	.	.	..
XXXIX	...	.	.	...	...		...	..	.		.	.		1
XL	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	..			...	.	..	.
XLV	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	1				.	
XLVI	.	..	...	...		..	..	..		..	...	.	..	.
LI	..	...	..	..			.	..		.	..	.	.	
LII	...	..	..		1	.	.	1		.	..	...	.	.
LIII	.	..	...	..	.		.	..	..	.	...	..	...	
	1	2	4	8	5	.	18	26	3	2	...	8	2	1
	...	8	5	17	4	4	16	15	1	5	1	8	3	4

Serial number	15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17. By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.		18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19. Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.		Total Servants.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
I	1			1	1	6		3	2	22	10	4	12	47
IV	.					..		.	..	..	6	.	7	...
V								2	2	1	4	5	5	7
VII				..		..	1	3	1	1	6	18	7	20
IX			...	.				2	..	2	2	10	2	13
X	.			.	.	.		...	..	1	.	2	...	2
XIII				..	..	...	1	4	2	2	8	16	9	18
XV	.				.	...	.	..	...	..	3	4	3	5
XVI		.	.	..		...	...	..	..	.	...	1	..	1
XVII	.		..	...	..	...	..	..		..		2	..	2
XVIII		.			..	1	...	1	...	[illegible]	5	15	5	15
XX		.		...	.	...	...	..	...	..		...	..	...
XXI	.			.	.	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
XXII			.	.	.	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
XXIII	.		.	...	.	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	..	.
XXIV				1	..	...	...	...	..	...	2	5	2	5
XXX			.	2	...	2	...	4	...	12	13	58	14	66
XXXI	.	.	.	1	..	..	..	2	...	..	5	11	5	11
XXXII				...		..	1	2	...	3	5	23	5	23
XXXIII	.		.	2	...	...	..	..	...	..	1	10	1	10
XXXV				...	..	...	...	...		.		...	..	..
XXXVI				...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	.		...
XXXVII	.	.			...	..	..	...	1	..	3	1	3	1
XXXVIII			...	...	..	...	..	.	..	..	...	..		...
XXXIX			..	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	2	..	2
XL				...		...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	
XLV			.	...	..	..	..	..	1	.	2	1	2	1
XLVI				...	..	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	..	..
LI	.	..	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
LII	.	.	.	...	.	...	..	1	.	..	3	4	3	4
LIII	.	.	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	.		...	.	...
	1	..	..	7	1	9	3	24	9	49	78	229	85	253
	3	3	2	12	1	19	4	14	12	79	82	302	86	321

OTHERS.

Serial number	Whilst passing over railways at level crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		Total others.		Total all classes.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
I	2	1	19	5	12	...	1	2	34	8	56	76
IV	.	...	..	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	8	1
V	..	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	4	1	9	10
VII	1	2	7	2	1		.		9	4	18	34
IX		1	2	1	..	...	..	1	2	3	4	20
X		.	..	..	..	...	.	.	...	..	...	8
XIII			11	6	5	1	1	..	17	7	31	37
XV	1		1	...	4	...	..	1	6	1	9	10
XVI	.	.	..	..	..	..	1	.	1	..	1	1
XVII			1		..	...	..		1	..	2	2
XVIII	1	1	12	9	..	...	..		13	10	20	27
XX			..	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	..	...
XXI		.	..	.	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	...
XXII			..	..	..	.	...	.	...	..	..	...
XXIII			..	..	..	..	..	.	...	..	...	..
XXIV	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	1	6	9
XXX	2		10	2	5	1	..	.	17	3	32	81
XXXI	.		7	2	2	..	..	..	10	2	17	14
XXXII			1	2	2	...	1	1	4	3	10	29
XXXIII	1	1	2	1	...	.	3	1	6	3	7	15
XXXV	.	.	..	..	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...
XXXVI	..		..	...	..		.	1	...	1	...	1
XXXVII	.	.	6	1	3	.	..	.	9	1	12	2
XXXVIII	.		1	..	..	1		..	1	1	1	1
XXXIX			..	.	..	.	...		...	..	...	2
XL			..	..	..		.		...	..	...	..
XLV			3	..	..	...			3	..	5	1
XLVI			..	..	..		..		.	..	..	...
LI		...	1	...	..	.	..		1	..	1	...
LII	.		1	...	...				1	.	4	4
LIII		.	..	...	..		.		...	..	...	...
	9	6	87	33	38	3	9	8	143	50	252	380
	8	5	89	37	35	2	12	6	134	50	242	493

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, as having occurred on the several Railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.

	East Indian.							Bengal-Nagpur.							Indian Midland.							Rajputana-Malwa.							Southern Maratha.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Inj		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	3	...	...	2	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	(a)1	...	...	...	1	8	...	(a)1	...	...	...	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	2	1	2	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	3	...	1	...	4
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	108	...	...	2	6	2	6	75	...	...	1	...	1	...	94	...	...	1	2	1	2	219	...	(b)2	1	2	1	4	220	...	(c)4	...	3	...	7

(a) Not passenger, but a cartman.

(b) Not passengers.

(c) Of these, one was not a passenger, but a cartman.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, &c.—*continued.*

	STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES—*concld.*							STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																												
	SOUTHERN MAHRATTA, MYSORE SECTION.							*NORTH-WESTERN.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							LUCKNOW-SITAPUR-SERAMAU.							TIRHOOT.							
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	...	1	2	1	2	58	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, &c.—*continued.*

STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE—*continued.*

	EASTERN BENGAL.							NALHATI.							WARDHA COAL.							CHERRA-COMPANYGANJ.							JORHAT.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of good trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	6	(a)1	(a)3	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, spring, &c., of engines	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	182	(a)1	(a)3	...	...	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Not passengers, but cartmen.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, &c.—*continued.*

	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE—*concld.*							LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																												
	BURMA.							GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.							BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA.							MADRAS.							SOUTH INDIAN.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	1	1	8	1	9	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...

Abstract No. 3.—Accidents to Trains, Rolling-stock, Permanent-way, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, &c.—*continued.*

	Assisted Companies.																											
	Dooghur.							Darjeeling-Himalayan.							Bengal and North-Western.							Rohilkund-Kumaon.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of good trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions in the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, &c.,—continued.

	ASSISTED COMPANIES—concld.														NATIVE STATES LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.													
	DIBRU-SADIYA.							THATÖN-DUYINZAIK.							THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE.							THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, &c.—*concluded.*

	NATIVE STATES LINES.																					
	JODHPORE.							BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGARH-PORBANDAR.							MORVI.							
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several Railways open for traffic in INDIA, reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, distinguishing the different CLASSES of Accidents and the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each Class of ACCIDENT.

		TOTAL.					
	Number.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	3	...	.	.	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	21	.	1	...	5	...	6
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	40	...		2	6	2	6
4. Collisions between light engines	11	.	...	1	...	1	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	25	..	.		...		..
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	152	...	...		1	..	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	32	...	...	...	2	...	2
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	3	..	...	...	...	...	.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	891	..		1	...	1	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	83	(a) 1	(b) 5	1	2	2	7
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	39	..	(c) 1	...	1	...	2
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	.	.	...	..	...
12.(a) The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines	60	...	...	.	1	...	1
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	179	..	...	...	..	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	6	...	...	.	...	..	...
15. Ditto of wheels	1	...	..	...	..	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	49	..		1	1	1	1
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	112	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	36	...	...	...	...	...	.
25. Other accidents	114	...	3	1	5	1	8
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2,053	(a) 1	(d) 10	7	24	8	34

Mean mileage worked	16,029
Number of servants employed	162,774
Train mileage of all descriptions	28,286,061
Number of passengers carried	52,536,433
Passenger mileage	2,450,281,870
Per mile open—	
Train mileage of all descriptions	1,765
Number of passengers carried	3,278
Passenger mileage	152,866
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	*Nil*
Injured per ditto ditto	0·133
Killed per million of passenger miles	*Nil*
Injured per ditto ditto	0·003

(a) Not passenger, but a cartman. (b) These were not passengers, but cartmen. (c) Not passenger. (d) Of these, 6 were not passengers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1889-90.

No 14I, Calcutta, the 21st January 1891.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 6329I, dated 28th November 1890, from the Government of the Punjab, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1889-90, and Resolution by that Government reviewing the report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The canals in operation in the Punjab are twelve in number, as stated in the Review of the Irrigation Revenue Report for 1888-89. One of them is classed as a Protective work, and the Capital outlay on it is met under Account head 35; six are classed as Major Works on which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue, being met under Account head 49; while the remaining five are classed as Minor Works, the Capital outlay being charged against Revenue and met under Account head 43. One of the latter, the Muzaffargarh system of Canals, has, however, no Capital account. In addition to the above works in operation, the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal was under construction, and the Jhelum Canal project is in abeyance. Both of these are classed under 49.

2. The following statement shows the Capital outlay on each class of works during and up to the end of the year :—

	Number of Works	During the year 1889-90							Total direct and indirect to end of 1889-90.
		Works.	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges	Indirect charges	Total direct and indirect charges	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MAJOR WORKS		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35) . .	1	51,960	11,945	47	1,704	65,656	1,700	67,356	35,71,579
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	8	6,69,859	1,77,231	26,517	1,83,666	10,57,273	34,822	10,92,095	5,65,36,281
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION									
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (Account head 43) . . .	4	302	69	...	57	428	10	438	18,61,412
TOTAL .	13	7,22,121	1,89,245	26,564	1,85,427	11,23,357	36,532	11,59,889	6,19,69,272

3. The principal outlay was again incurred on the Chenab Canal, on which it amounted to Rs. 3,79,161 for works; the excavation of the Rakh and Hafizabad Lower Branches being proceeded with and progress made with the major and minor distributaries. During the year, the Secretary of State's sanction was received to the revised estimate for this canal amounting to Rs. 1,03,74,951. This amount includes the original sanction of Rs. 30,59,474, and provides in addition for the construction of a weir and the head works required to convert the canal from an inundation into a perennial canal. The new work was put in hand immediately on receipt of the sanction, and expenditure was incurred on account of a railway for the transport of material, and on the under-sluices, regulator, and necessary buildings.

On the Sirhind Canal the outlay was Rs. 51,183 from Imperial, and Rs. 24,017 from contributions by Native States. Eighty-three miles were added to the distributaries on the Bhatinda Branch.

Rupees 55,201 were spent on the Bari Doab Canal, Rs. 57,793 on the Western Jumna Canal, and Rs. 51,960 on the Swat River Canal, chiefly on account of small works.

The Capital outlay on Minor Works was limited to Rs. 302 on the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal.

4. On the works not in operation, there was an expenditure on works of Rs. 64,575 from Imperial, and of Rs. 21,184 from Contributions on account of the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal. The expenditure on this branch is not for the present incorporated with that on the main project. There was also a small outlay on works of Rs. 1,739 on account of the Jhelum Canal.

5. The following statement shows the mileage of main canal and distributaries sanctioned and in operation :—

	Sanctioned.		Completed.	
	Miles of Canals.	Miles of Distributaries.	Miles of Canals.	Miles of Distributaries.
Major Works.				
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35)	22	129	22	126
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) . .	1,350	5,232	1,164	4,793
Minor Works.				
Of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43) . . .	1,782	180	1,781	155

Of the total length of main canal 432 miles are navigable.

6. The actual financial results of the year for the twelve canals in operation were as follows, the Native States portion of the Sirhind Canal being excluded.

The Irrigation Revenue includes the rabi collections of 1888-89 and the kharif collections of 1889-90:—

Canal.	Total direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of year.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital Outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue.*	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.									
(35) Protective Irrigation Works—									
Swat River Canal .	35,71,579	2,46,238	2,726	2,48,964	91,759	7,898	99,657	1,49,307	4·18
(49) Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—									
Western Jumna .	1,11,20 864	10,60,785	1,13,617	11,74,402	4,75,044	82,940	5,07,984	6.66.418	5·99
Bari Doab . .	1,61,06,476	17,02,249	1,18,425	18,20,674	5,69,079	39,777	6.08,856	12,11,818	7 38
Sirhind . . .	2,35,63,278	12,54,720	83,918	13,38,638	6,03,514	37,701	6,41,215	6,97,423	2·96
Chenab . . .	37,33,838	76,238	864	77,102	98,218	4,297	1,02,515	—25,413	...
Lower Sohag and Para . . .	6,70,413	82,210	743	82,953	57,824	5,036	62,860	20,093	2·99
Sidhnai . . .	8,41,079	2,23,349	715	2,24,064	85,362	5,666	91,028	1,33,036	15·82
Total of Major Works, 1889-90 . . .	5,99,57,527	46,45,789	3,21,008	49,66,797	19,80,800	1,33,315	21,14,115	28,52,682	4·76
Total for 1888-89 .	5,89,48,409	40,42,515	3,22,479	43,64,994	18,54,104	1,18,883	19,72,987	23,92,007	4·05
MINOR WORKS.									
(43) Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Upper Sutlej . .	5,77,632	1,73,922	4,692	1,78,614	1,13,262	8,978	1,22,240	56,374	9·76
Lower Sutlej and Chenab . .	1,10,102	3,22,855	2,38,327	5,61,182	3,10,805	10,467	3,21,272	2,39,910	217·89
Indus Inundation .	7,08,791	1,55,690	83,191	2,38,881	2,31,227	11,757	2,42,984	—4,103	...
Shahpur Inundation	40,739	42,312	1,078	43,390	21,435	630	22,065	21,325	52·34
Total of Minor Works, 1889-90 . . .	14,37,264	6,94,779	3,27,288	10,22,067	6,76,729	31,832	7,08,561	3,13,506	21·81
Total for 1888-89	18,60,974	6,87,992	3,65,878	10,53,870	7,57,666	34,503	7,92,169	2,61,701	†14·06
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Mozaffargarh, 1889-90 .	...	2,56,861	99,737	3,56,598	1,65,240	6,932	1,72,172	1,84,426	...
„ 1888-89 .	...	2,52,798	1,41,996	3,94,794	1,99,906	6,047	2,05,953	1,88,841	...
GRAND TOTAL, 1889-90 .	6,13,94,791	55,97,429	7,48,033	63,45,462	28,22,769	1,72,079	29,94,848	33,50,614	‡5·46
„ 1888-89 .	6,08,09,383	49,83,305	8,30,353	58,13,658	28,11,676	1,59,433	29,71,109	28,42,549	‡4·37

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

† This percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay includes Madhopur Workshops.

‡ These percentages of net Revenue on Capital outlay do not include Muzaffargarh Canals.

7. The returns from the Major Works are extremely satisfactory, their aggregate gross revenue showing an increase of six lakhs over the figures for the previous year. All the canals share in the improved return, and it is noticed that the Swat River Canal, the satisfactory returns from which were commented upon in last year's review, has now paid more than its annual interest charges within five years of the commencement of irrigation, although constructed merely as a Protective Work.

The Minor Works show in the aggregate a small decrease in gross revenue compared with the figures for 1888-89, but the early cessation of the monsoon in August was unfavourable to the Inundation canals.

The working expenses for the Major Works show an increase of Rs. 1,41,128 over the figures for the previous year. This is attributed partly to the smaller Capital outlay which threw a larger proportion of the charges for establishment on to Revenue account, also to an increase in collection and measuring charges on account of the larger area irrigated, and to the increasing requirements of the new canals as the irrigation projects develop.

8. The interest charges on Capital outlay for the year, excluding those for the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, and the Jhelum Canal, amount to Rs. 22,72,655. There was therefore a net surplus of revenue, after allowing for these charges, of Rs. 5,80,027 against Rs. 1,64,313 in 1888-89. The interest account up to the close of the year shows a net balance in favour of the canals of Rs. 1,98,33,207.

9. The following statement exhibits the revenue assessed for the year. This includes the *rabi* assessment for the year under review, which is not collected, however, till the following year, so that a comparison between the assessment and the figures in paragraph 6 showing collections is not possible :—

Canal.	Area Irrigated.		Assessment, 1889-90.						Assessment, 1888-89.	Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	Water rates.	Occupiers' rates.	Owners' rates.	Share of land revenue.	Water advantage rates.	Gross assessed revenue, excluding miscellaneous.		1889-90.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Swat River	91,196	107,910	2,27,646	..	...	...	...	2,27,646	2,70,222	2·50	2·50
Western Jumna	419,968	290,802	...	9,95,100	3,15,516	47,364	..	13,57,980	10,56,512	3·23	3·63
Bari Doab	523,409	519,226	...	13,06,892	...	..	4,33,675	17,40,567	17,37,571	3·32	3·34
Sirhind	488,981	476,650	15,15,514	...	...	...	...	15,15,514	13,12,184	3·10	2·75
Chenab	39,308	47,644	...	80,951	...	...	...	80,951	75,360	2·08	1·58
Lower Sohag and Para	63,223	61,986	78,115	...	...	...	..	78,115	65,836	1·23	1·06
Sidhnai	109,042	108,865	1,50,639	...	...	...	...	1,50,639	2,13,002	1·65	1·95
Upper Sutlej	147,775	139,754	...	21,240	...	1,39,796	20,664	1,81,700	1,70,557	1·23	1·22
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	374,494	319,508	...	173	...	3,22,713	...	3,22,886	3,19,148	0·86	0·91
Indus	214,544	201,781	...	...	...	1,55,698	...	1,55,698	1,56,007	0·73	0·77
Shahpur	18,535	20,157	42,070	...	...	...	...	42,070	42,035	2·27	2·08
Muzaffargarh	306,658	289,827	...	...	...	2,56,801	..	2,56,861	2,62,926	0·84	0·87
TOTAL	2,797,172	2,614,130	20,43,984	24,04,356	3,15,516	9,22,132	4,54,339	61,40,627	56,71,380	2·19	2·17

10. The area irrigated shows an increase of 183,042 acres over the figures for 1888-89, which were previously the largest on record. The increase may be largely attributed to the long drought from the beginning of September to the beginning of March, with the almost entire failure of the winter rains, which caused a largely increased demand for water from the perennial canals for the rabi crop. The increase is most marked in the case of the Western Jumna Canal, which shows a growth in irrigated area of no less than 129,166 acres over the figures for 1888-89.

The increase in the average assessment per acre in the case of the Chenab Canal is due to the smaller area of new irrigation which pays a lower assessment.

The areas of kharif and rabi crop for the year under review were as follows :—

	Kharif, Acres.	Rabi, Acres.
Perennial Canals	544,978	1,017,883
Inundation Canals	704,514	529,797
TOTAL	1,249,492	1,547,680

11. The areas of the principal crops cultivated during the last two years compare as follows :—

Principal Crops.

	1889-90, Acres.	1888-89, Acres.
Sugarcane	54,286	71,561
Rice	184,781	165,837
Jowár	169,085	171,930
Maize	101,031	122,392
Wheat	1,023,321	935,510
Cotton	240,640	215,688

Maize cultivation which in 1887-88 showed a remarkable increase has declined somewhat, but the area under this crop was still nearly three times as large as in 1885-86 and 1886-87. Sugarcane cultivation has declined from the high figures reached in the two previous years. The most marked advance is in the case of the wheat crop, the area cultivated being the largest on record.

The value of the crops irrigated is estimated at 814 lakhs.

12. In the following table the irrigating duty of each cubic foot of water per second is given for the perennial canals. The duty is based on the average discharge during the days the canals were in flow:—

Canal	Maximum discharge as designed.	Maximum discharge during year	Average discharged at head.		Acres irrigated per cubic feet of average discharge.	
			Kharif.	*Rabi.*		
	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.		Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Swat River	700	648	472	534	51	126
Western Jumna . . .	2,800	3,200	2,370	2,330	78	101
Bari Doab	3,000	3,836	3,593	1,862	58	169
Sirhind	3,840*	3,678	2,305	2,839	43	137
Chenab	2,350	590	245	282	112	42

* Excluding Native States Branches.

The abnormally high kharif duty, in the case of the Chenab Canal, is due to the failure of the supply towards the end of the season. The low rabi duty on the same canal was occasioned by there having been a supply of water in excess of the demand on the completion of the river bund.

13. The working of the Native States branches of the Sirhind Canal is again described in considerable detail in the report. As was shown in paragraph 12 of the review of the Report for 1888-89, the water-supply available is not utilised in the Native States to nearly the same effect as on the British branches, and though there was a slight improvement in this respect in 1889-90, the disproportion is still very noticeable. The three States compare as follows:—

State.	Area actually irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigable according to British standard.
	Acres.	
Patiala	131,841	57
Nábha	10,001	41
Jhind	10,593	51

14. The following statement exhibits the working of these branches:—

State.	Capital Outlay.	Gross Revenue, less refunds.	Working expenses.	Water-rates assessed.	Area irrigated.	Water-rate per acre.	Working expenses per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Patiala . . .	1,11,11,751	3,10,014	3,67,537	4,20,258	131,841	3·19	2·78
Nábha . . .	11,69,658	43,427	48,423	37,462	10,001	3·74	4·84
Jhind . . .	10,10,159	40,564	38,500	37,022	10,593	3·49	3·63
Total .	1,32,91,568	4,24,005	4,54,460	4,94,742	152,435	3·25	2·98

15. The distributaries on the Western Jumna Canal, which have been made over to the Jhind State, have done much better work, and the area irrigated

from them during the year is greater than that for which the distributaries were designed.

16. The following statement gives the details of the working expenses of the various canals :—

	Canals.	1889-90.					1888-89.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Perennial	(35) Protective Irrigation Works—						
	Swat River Canal	33,617	56,411	1,731	7,898	99,057	94,657
	(49) Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
	Western Jumna Canal	2,36,351	2,34,576	4,117	32,940	5,07,984	4,98,529
	Bari Doab Canal	2,78,557	2,83,059	7,463	39,777	6,08,856	6,01,007
	Sirhind Canal (British portion)	3,27,801	2,69,291	6,422	37,701	6,41,215	5,66,604
Inundation	Chenab Canal	66,606	30,690	922	4,297	1,02,515	81,841
	Lower Sohag and Para Canal	21,790	35,972	62	5,036	62,860	54,254
	Sidhnai Canal	44,079	40,473	810	5,666	91,028	76,095
	Minor Works.						
	(43) Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
	Upper Sutlej Canals	53,755	58,431	1,076	8,978	1,22,240	1,19,774
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	2,32,158	74,764	3,883	10,467	3,21,272	3,82,185
	Indus Canals	1,46,298	83,981	948	11,757	2,42,984	2,57,907
	Shahpur Canals	16,140	4,497	798	630	22,065	32,333
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—						
	Muzaffargarh Canals	1,14,325	49,517	1,398	6,932	1,72,172	2,05,953
	Total	15,71,477	12,21,662	29,630	1,72,079	29,94,848	29,71,109
	Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·07	1·13

The cause of the increase in Establishment charges has already been referred to in paragraph 7. There has been, in the aggregate, a very small increase in working expenses, while the gross revenue has increased over five lakhs, a result that may be considered extremely satisfactory.

17. The details of the charge for establishment are as follows :—

	Rs.	Percentage of total.
Direction	2,04,236	16·72
Executive	6,56,322	53·72
Medical	9,971	0·82
Revenue, including collection fees	3,50,746	28·71
Navigation	387	0·03
Total	12,21,662	

18. The principal works executed on Revenue Account were :—On the Western Jumna Canal, the repair of training works damaged by floods; on the Bari Doab Canal, the excavation of a leading channel in the Ravi river at Khámwál, the construction of further protective works on the chakki torrent, and the repair of flood damages; on the Sirhind Canal, the completion of the alteration of the shutters on Rupar weir, and laying a tramway along the weir crest. On the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals expenditure was incurred on surveys for the improvement of the canals.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna	63,672	7,414
Sirhind	13,684	10,896

19. The navigation receipts and expenditure on the only two canals that are navigable were as marginally noted.

The navigation receipts on the Western Jumna Canal include Rs. 57,969 from raft traffic, against Rs. 41,686 in 1888-89, and the increase referred to in

paragraph 17 of last year's review as likely to result from a modification of the rates for railway sleepers has been fully realised. The quantity of goods carried on both canals was 109,401 tons, valued at Rs. 41,72,751.

20. The Miscellaneous Receipts in the statement in paragraph 6 include, in the case of the Lower Sutlej and Chenab, and the Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals, the value of the statute labour contributed under the "Chher" system and the contributions from the "Zar-i-nagha" fund. These amounts are also included among the working expenses. The "Chher" labour is contributed towards the annual clearances, and the "Zar-i-nagha" fund is formed by fines levied on absent Chher labourers. In the case of the former canal, 650,994 labourers were called out, of whom 502,360 were present, the value of the labour being Rs. 1,84,064. On the Muzaffargarh Canal, 507,374 were called out, and 466,803 were present, the value of the labour being Rs. 79,150. The balances of the Zar-i-nagha fund amounted to Rs. 64,624 and Rs. 40,220 respectively.

21. The net demand on account of water rate during the year, including an unrealised balance at the commencement of the year of Rs. 94,555, and deducting remissions, was Rs. 40,97,732. Of this, Rs. 40,29,517 were realised, leaving Rs. 68,215 unrealised at the close of the year.

22. The report was received by the Government of India on 1st December, which is a month earlier than that for the previous year. It has been, as usual, admirably prepared, and it is noticed with satisfaction that the suggestions of the Government of India in paragraph 19 of last year's review, towards curtailing the length of the report by the elimination of superfluous matter, have received attention. The report under review is 117 pages long, against 136 pages in the Report for 1888-89. The report has also been improved by the addition of diagrams showing graphically the areas irrigated under both crops in successive years.

23. In the concluding paragraph of the Resolution of the Punjab Government on the report the Lieutenant Governor comments on the satisfactory working of the Irrigation Department in the Province during the year under review, and observes that the report contains evidence of excellent work by officers of all grades. Much of the credit for the results achieved are attributed by His Honour to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Colonel F. J. Home, R.E. The Government of India cordially endorses this commendation. The report contains ample evidence that the rapid development of irrigation in the Punjab is being conducted on intelligent and satisfactory lines, and is bearing fruit in the increasing prosperity of the Province and of its inhabitants.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report, and the Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce and the Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab, for information and guidance, and that copies of this Review, and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Review and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

C. VINCENT,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No. 6059 I., dated Lahore, the 14th November 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year ending 31st March 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The outlay under Capital during, and to the end of the year 1889-90 is shown in the following table:—

Budget Head.	Canal.	Capital Outlay.	
		During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
		R	R
35.—Protective Irrigation Works	I.—Swát River	67,356	35,71,579
49.—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.	II.—Western Jumna	62,961	1,11,20,864
	IIA.—Sirsa Branch	1,40,951	1,40,951
	III.—Bári Doáb	1,07,127	1,64,06,476
	IV.—Sirhind	70,455	2,35,63,278
	V.—Chenáb	6,08,598	37,83,838
	VI.—Lower Soház and Pára	6,883	6,70,413
	VII.—Sidhnai	85,738	8,41,079
	XIII.—Jhelum	9,382	9,382
	Total	10,92,095	5,65,36,281
43.—Minor Works and Navigation not classed as Productive.	VIII.—Upper Sutlej	381	5,77,632
	IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenáb	...	1,10,102
	X.—Indus	57	7,08,791
	XI.—Shahpur	...	40,739
	Mádhopur Workshops	...	4,24,148
	Total	438	18,61,412
	Total Imperial	11,59,889	6,19,69,272
Contributions	IIA.—Sirsa Branch	57,934	57,934
	IV.—Sirhind	—8,079	1,32,91,568
	Total Contributions	49,855	1,33,49,502

For the Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals only Revenue accounts are kept up. The Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal was commenced during the year, but the final alignment could not be settled until the drainages to be crossed had been surveyed and watched during the rainy season: this, and the fact that the Delhi-Kálka Railway had absorbed much of the local labour, prevented better progress being shown.

A revised project for the Chenáb Canal, including a weir across the river at Khánki, was sanctioned during the year, and an excellent start was made on the head works, although actual work was not commenced till January. A revised project for the Sidhnai Canal, including three small subsidiary Canals from the Rávi above the Sidhnai Weir, was also sanctioned: one of the three Canals was nearly completed during the year, and the other two were in hand.

Outlay on the Jhelum Canal was stopped early in the year, when it was decided to give preference to the completion of the Chenáb Canal with permanent headworks, but the alignment of the first 40 miles has been fixed, and other useful information collected. The total outlay during the year would have been larger if work had been continued on the Jhelum Canal.

2. The revenue assessed during the past five years is shown for each Canal in the following table. The actual earnings will be dealt with further on, but these figures are of interest as indicating the work done during the year:—

Budget Item.	Canal.	Revenue Assessed.				
		1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
		R	R	R	R	R
35	Swát River	2,30,372	2,74,775	1,87,020	68,342	19,102
49	Western Jumna . . .	14,71,597	11,44,888	11,02,415	11,91,931	9,16,787
	Bári Doáb	18,58,992	18,99,663	17,12,122	14,68,350	17,96,938
	Sirhind	15,99,432	13,77,243	10,41,209	5,29,340	3,30,374
	Chenáb	81,815	75,921	6,232	...	...
	Lower Soháɡ and Pára . .	78,858	66,070	42,190	18,760	17,775
	Sidhnai	1,81,354	2,14,606	1,64,120	57,262	...
	Total 49 .	52,72,048	47,78,391	40,68,288	32,65,643	30 61,854
	Total 35 and 49 .	55,02,420	50,53,166	42,55,308	33,33,985	30,80,956
43	Upper Sutlej . . .	1,86,392	1,77,907	1,82,220	1,37,219	97,911
	Lower Sutlej and Chenáb .	5,61,214	5,82,176	6,08,828	6,08,388	5,57,039
	Indus	2,39,871	2,50,649	2,87,680	2,39,097	2,39,625
	Shahpur	43,148	42,559	34,994	27,917	32,306
	Muzaffargarh . . .	3,56,598	3,94,922	3,74,755	3,51,765	3,38,918
	Total 43 .	13,87,223	14,48,213	14,88,477	13,64,386	12,65,799
	Grand Total .	68,89,643	65,01,379	57,43,785	46,98,371	43,46,755

Compared with the preceding year, there is a falling off under item 35, which is due to smaller areas having been irrigated in both seasons.

There is a substantial increase under item 49, which belongs mainly to the Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals.

There is a decrease under item 43, which is shared by three out of the five systems: the total failure of the winter rains was unfavorable to inundation Canals generally.

3. The following table shows the ectual earnings of the Canals in operation for which interest accounts are maintained and the returns on the Capital outlay for three years:—

Budget Item.	Canal.	Capital Outlay to end of year.	Collections *less* Refunds.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Interest Charges.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay.		
							1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
		R	R	R	R	R			
35	Swát River . .	35,71,579	2,48,964	99,657	1,49,307	1,36,484	4·18	3·79	0·38
49	Western Jumna .	1,11,20,864	11,74,402	5,07,984	6,66,418	4,21,474	5·99	4·03	7·47
	Bári Doáb . .	1,64,06,476	18,20,674	6,08,856	12,11,818	6,28,871	7·39	7·33	6·84
	Sirhind . . .	2,35,63,278	13,38,638	6,41,215	6,97,423	8,94,676	2·96	2·40	1·45
	Chenáb . . .	37,83,838	77,102	1,02,515	— 25,413	1,34,515	—0·67	—1·39	—2·31
	Lower Soháɡ and Pára . . .	6,70,413	82,953	62,860	20,093	25,746	3·00	0·31	—1·04
	Sidhnai . . .	8,41,079	2,24,064	91,028	1,33,036	30,889	15·82	12·61	13·84
	Total .	5,63,85,948	47,17,833	20,14,458	27,03,375	21,36,171	4·79	4·07	4·23
	Total 35 and 49 .	5,99,57,527	49,66,797	21,14,115	28,52,682	22,72,655	4·76	4·05	4·00
	Total 1888-89 .	5,89,48,409	43,64,994	19,72,987	23,92,007	22,27,694	...	...	...

The Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal and the Jhelum Canal have been excluded from the table, as they are not yet in operation.

The returns on the Capital outlay have in every case improved since last year, and only three Canals, one of which is the undeveloped Chenáb Canal, return less than 4 per centum, while the percentage for the whole Province has

risen to 4·76, and there is a balance of net revenue of R5,80,027 after providing for interest charges: in 1888-89 the surplus was only R1,64,313.

4. The financial results up to the close of 1889-90 are exhibited below for all the canals for which interest accounts are maintained :—

Budget Item.	Canal.	Total of Net Revenue.	Total of Interest Charges.	Balance of Net Revenue.	Balance of Interest Charges.
		R	R	R	R
35	Swát River	2,42,200	11,34,245	...	8,92,045
49	Western Jumna	3,71,28,563	77,79,215	2,93,49,348	...
	Sirsa Branch	...	2,695	...	2,695
	Bári Doáb	1,70,87,537	1,64,97,038	5,90,499	...
	Sirhind	14,99,125	1,02,17,377	...	87,18,252
	Chenáb	—1,29,255	4,62,669	...	5,91,924
	Lower Sohág and Pára	23,260	1,15,224	...	91,964
	Sidhnai	3,28,890	1,41,345	1,87,545	...
	Jhelum	...	169	...	169
	Total 49	5,59,38,120	3,52,15,732	2,07,22,388	...
	Total 1889-90	5,61,80,320	3,63,49,977	1,98,30,343	...
	Total 1888-89	...	...	1,92,53,180	...
	Total 1887-88	...	...	1,90,88,867	...

The balance of net revenue for the whole Province continues to increase satisfactorily. The balance against the Swát river Canal has been slightly lowered, and there are fair grounds for hoping that the interest charges on the Sirhind Canal will next year be covered by the net revenue, while the whole of the Capital outlay on the Sidhnai Canal will be repaid in ten years if the present rate of progress is maintained.

5. The Working Expenses of the above-mentioned Canals for the past five years are given below :—

Canal.	Working Expenses. 1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	R	R	R	R	R
Swát River	99,657	94,657	90,123	55,035	24,994
Western Jumna	5,07,984	4,98,529	5,82,309	5,13,537	5,13,117
Bári Doáb	6,08,856	6,01,007	5,28,999	5,87,976	5,47,783
Sirhind	6,41,215	5,66,604	3,61,833	2,39,398	2,20,224
Chenáb	1,02,515	81,841	59,941	...	...
Lower Sohág and Pára	62,860	54,254	37,034	13,008	8,139
Sidhnai	91,028	76,095	41,009	14,364	...
Total	21,14,115	1,97,29,879	17,01,248	14,23,318	13,14,257

The total for the year under review amounts to R21,14,115, or R1,41,128 more than in 1888-89: part of this increase is accounted for by the smaller Capital outlay, which threw a larger proportion of the Establishment charges on to Revenue; part is due to extra charges under collections and fees entailed by the higher revenue realized; and the remainder is owing to the increasing requirements of the newer Canals, which must be expected as the systems develop. The works have been maintained in a thoroughly efficient state so as to be ready to meet all demands on them, but economy has not been lost sight of, and the results of the year show that the money has been profitably expended.

6. The following table shows for the past five years, the cost per acre irrigated of Working Expenses and Establishment:—

Canal.	Cost per acre irrigated.									
	Working Expenses.					Establishment.				
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Swát River	1·09	0·88	0·93	0·74	0·56	0·62	0·48	0·47	0·25	0·21
Western Jumna	1·21	1·68	2·45	1·62	2·29	0·56	0·80	1·09	0·81	1·22
Bári Doáb	1·16	1·16	1·12	1·45	1·08	0·54	0·50	0·51	0·59	0·45
Sirhind	1·31	1·19	0·92	1·11	1·44	0·55	0·46	0·30	0·29	0·35
Chenáb	2·00	1·72	5·52	...	...	0·78	0·52	1·72	...	...
Lower Soság and Pára	0·99	0·88	0·90	0·75	0·47	0·57	0·46	0·39	0·14	0·09
Sidhnai	0·83	0·70	0·54	0·52	...	0·37	0·25	0·17	0·15	...

As predicted last year, the Western Jumna Canal rates have been largely reduced: they are now nearly the same as on the Bári Doáb Canal.

7. The remaining Canals for which no interest accounts are maintained and which are classed as Minor Works (item 43), are all Inundation Canals, and their working is exhibited in the following table:—

Budget Item.	Canal.	Capital Outlay to end of year.	Collections *less* Refunds.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Net Revenue of previous years.		
						1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
43	Upper Sutlej	5,77,632	1,78,614	1,22,240	56,374	62,822	2,152	—19,356
	Lower Sutlej and Chenáb	1,10,102	5,61,182	3,21,272	2,39,910	1,99,834	1,84,028	2,15,563
	Indus	7,08,791	2,38,881	2,42,984	—4,103	—6,928	—26,529	—6,039
	Shapur	40,739	43,390	22,065	21,325	5,973	24,582	15,170
	Total	14,37,264	10,22,067	7,08,561	3,13,506	2,61,701	1,84,233	2,05,338
	Muzaffargarh	...	3,56,598	1,72,172	1,84,426	1,88,841	1,81,951	2,00,025
	GRAND TOTAL	14,37,264	13,78,665	8,80,733	4,97,932	4,50,542	3,66,184	4,05,363

The net revenue has increased on all Canals except the Upper Sutlej and Muzaffargarh systems which show slight decreases. The Indus Canals have nearly paid their expenses this year.

8. The cost per acre irrigated of Working Expenses on these Canals is in all cases lower than in the preceding year as the table below shows: the rates for Establishment have not varied largely except in case of the Lower Sutlej Canals where there is a considerable fall.

Canal.	Cost per acre irrigated.									
	Working Expenses.					Establishment.				
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Upper Sutlej	0·83	0·86	1·15	1·46	1·49	0·39	0·38	0·41	0·54	0·76
Lower Sutlej and Chenáb	0·83	1·09	1·41	1·20	0·99	0·20	0·29	0·34	0·27	0·21
Indus	1·13	1·27	1·64	1·39	1·37	0·39	0·42	0·44	0·44	0·47
Shahpur	1·19	1·60	0·99	0·83	0·70	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	0·56	0·71	0·69	0·55	0·63	0·16	0·15	0·16	0·13	0·15

Towards the close of the year an Executive Engineer was appointed to the Shahpur Canals in order to assist the Deputy Commissioner in the management of, and to improve, the Canals of the district, both public and private.

9. The mileage of channels sanctioned has increased during the year owing to the new head channel for the Chenáb Canal, the Sirsa Branch channels and the three new Canals of the Sidhnai system, having been included in the follow-

ing statement. There are now on the list of sanctioned channels nearly 4,000 miles of Canal and 6,000 miles of Distributaries in British territory.

	Canals.	Mileage of Canals. Sanctioned.	Mileage of Canals. Completed.	Mileage of Distributaries. Sanctioned.	Mileage of Distributaries. Completed.	Mileage available for Navigation.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Perennial.	Swát River	22	22	129	126	...
	Western Jumna	280	280	916	911	243
	Sirsa Branch	(a) 138	...	(b) 528	...	...
	Bári Doáb	362	362	1,049	1,049	...
	Sirhind { British	319	319	2,473	2,449	143
	Sirhind { Native States	223	223	1,940	1,940	46
	Chenáb	125	71	273	231	...
Inundation.	Lower Sohág and Pára	95	95	41	41	...
	Sidhnai	68	37	112	112	...
	Upper Sutlej	220	219	134	109	...
	Lower Sutlej and Chenáb	749	749	19	19	...
	Indus	709	709	...	...	...
	Shahpur	104	104	27	27	..
	Muzaffargarh	811	811	406	406	...
	Total { British	3,965	3,778	5,947	5,480	386
	Total { Native States	260	223	2,100	1,940	46

(a) Includes 37 miles in Native State.
(b) Includes 160 ditto.

10. The following table shows a continued increase in the area irrigated by the Canals of the Province, specially on the perennial Canals. There is a slight falling of in the Kharíf area on the perennial Canals, but this is counterbalanced by the large increase in the Rabi area. On the Inundation Canals, the reverse has occurred, the Kharíf area having increased and the Rabi area decreased.

Year.	Perennial Canals. Kharíf.	Perennial Canals. Rabi.	Perennial Canals. Total.	Inundation Canals. Kharíf.	Inundation Canals. Rabi.	Inundation Canals. Total.	Total. Kharíf.	Total. Rabi.	Total. Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1885-86	368,574	557,034	925,608	501,939	360,020	861,959	870,513	917,054	1,787,567
1886-87	351,472	659,589	1,011,061	536,301	403,278	939,579	887,773	1,062,867	1,950,640
1887-88	543,030	655,907	1,198,937	578,216	472,928	1,051,144	1,121,246	1,128,835	2,250,081
1888-89	554,466	840,122	1,394,588	683,481	536,061	1,219,542	1,237,947	1,370,183	2,614,130
1889-00	544,978	1,017,883	1,562,861	704,514	529,797	1,234,311	1,249,492	1,547,680	2,797,172

11. The principal changes in the areas of important crops irrigated are a decrease under sugar-cane and maize. The falling off in the former crop is common to both the Western Jumna and Bári Doáb Canals, on which alone suger-cane is grown to any large extent, and is partly due to the low rates ruling at sowing time: the decrease in the latter crop is fairly general. The area under rice was larger than usual on both the Western Jumna and Bári Doáb Canals, as is often the case when the sugar area is small. The wheat area is over a million of acres and is the largest yet recorded: cotton also shows a fair increase.

Crops.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar-cane	54,236	71,561	83,691	59,104	58,398
Rice	184,781	165,837	158,837	146,777	147,529
Jowár	169,085	171,939	189,839	151,525	152,756
Maize	101,031	122,392	80,876	36,961	39,994
Wheat	1,023,321	935,510	783,189	747,514	649,442
Cotton	240,640	215,688	223,470	212,779	196,851

12. The value of the crops raised with Canal water during the year is estimated at R8,14,02,861: in 1888-89 it was R7,51,97,720.

The average value of the crops raised on the perennial Canals is R32·2 per

acre, and average water-rate assessed R3·1 per acre: these figures vary but little from those of the previous year.

13. All the rivers with the exception of the Swát failed to give a sufficient supply in the Rabi season, during which the demand was unusually strong and continuous owing to practically no rain having fallen between the 1st September and the 1st March. The strain on the Bári Doáb Canal was very great towards the end of the Rabi season, and the Sidhnai Canal got no supply at all during that season.

There were no remarkable floods during the year, either in rivers or torrents, except one in the Sutlej, on the 22nd July 1889, which was the highest that had been recorded up to that date, and which caused considerable damage to the weir at Rupar; the damage was, however, made good before the close of the year.

14. The rainfall during the Kharíf season was about normal up to the end of August when it ceased suddenly. The winter rains failed altogether throughout the Province.

15. The following table shows the duty, or area irrigated per cubic foot of water entering the canal, on the perennial Canals for the past five years:—

Canal.	Area irrigated per cubic foot.									
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.
Swát River	...	...	62	...	84	...	61	...	51	...
	...	152	...	188	...	145	...	158	...	126
Western Jumna	86	...	66	...	90	...	73	...	78	...
	...	70	...	110	...	32	...	70	...	101
Bári Doáb	59	...	69	...	61	...	62	...	58	...
	...	140	...	123	...	123	...	139	...	169
Sirhind	57	...	46	...	57	...	61	...	43	...
	...	126	...	88	...	107	...	119	...	137
Chenáb	...	...	...	...	32	...	71	...	112	...
	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	83	...	42

The Kharíf duties show a falling off, especially in the cases of the Swát River and Sirhind Canals where the demand was not strong. In the Rabi, the strong demand on the Western Jumna, Bári Doáb, and Sirhind Canals caused a considerable improvement in the duty: on the Swát River Canal the demand was not so strong as usual, and on the Chenáb Canal the supply was received too late to be of much use.

16. The Miscellaneous Receipts show a slight increase over last year's figures: there was a considerable falling off in the income from water-power on the Bári Doáb Canal, otherwise the increase would have been larger:—

Year.	Miscellaneous Receipts.
	R
1885-86	2,73,568
1886-87	2,28,470
1887-88	3,13,700
1888-89	3,47,921
1889-90	3,49,273

17. The Navigation receipts and charges for the last four years are exhibited in the following statement:—

Year.	Western Jumna.			Sirhind.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or Loss.	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or Loss.	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or Loss.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1886-87	19,473	5,216	+14,257	8,789	21,803	−13,014	28,262	27,019	+1,243
1887-88	39,474	9,101	+30,373	12,105	18,803	−6,698	51,579	27,904	+23,675
1888-89	44,658	7,405	+37,253	11,288	13,894	−2,606	55,946	21,299	+34,647
1889-90	63,672	7,414	+56,258	13,684	10,895	+2,789	77,356	18,309	+59,047

The Western Jumna Canal shows a considerable improvement, and the Sirhind Canal shows a profit for the first time: these are the only two Canals that are navigable. The alterations made in the rafting rates have proved popular and successful.

18. The working of the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal has, as usual, been reviewed by the Chief Engineer in his report on that Canal. In the Patiála State the gross revenue is nearly double that of last year, and the Working Expenses are almost covered by the receipts. In the Nábha State there is a slight improvement since last year, and the loss on working is one-half of what it was last year. In the Jínd State the gross revenue has risen very slightly, but the Working Expenses have also increased, and the profit on working is less than it was last year.

The following table shows the areas irrigated by each State for the last four years: the Kharíf area has fallen off in all three States, as was the case on the British Branches, but there has been an advance in the Rabi areas owing to the dryness of the season:—

Year.	Areas irrigated from the Native States Branches.											
	Patiala.			Nabha.			Jind.			Total.		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886-87	5,651	42,269	47,920	704	5,895	6,599	1,892	7,396	9,288	8,247	55,560	63,807
1887-88	27,032	50,949	77,981	3,828	5,105	8,933	3,756	5,871	9,627	34,616	61,925	96,541
1888-89	30,440	82,461	121,901	2,880	5,107	7,987	5,447	4,899	10,346	47,767	92,467	140,234
1889-90	25,661	106,180	131,841	1,951	8,050	10,001	1,740	8,853	10,593	29,352	123,083	152,435

A third Engineer Officer was lent to the Patiála State in the autumn of 1889.

The value of crops irrigated by the Native States Branches is estimated at R40,22,666, against an estimate of R37,71,433 in 1888-89.

19. The general results of the working of the Department in 1889-90 seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be as satisfactory as those for the previous year. The fact that the return on Capital outlay for the protective and productive Canals has risen to 4·76 in spite of the undeveloped condition of three out of the seven is most satisfactory, and shows that the Province may fairly look for special treatment in the matter of funds for irrigation projects.

The Canals were of special value to the Province in the year under report owing to the early stoppage of the monsoon in August and the failure of the winter rains. This peculiarity of the season increased the demand and so helped to maintain the steady increase in area irrigated from the Perennial Canals which is shown in the table in paragraph 10. The Western Jumna Canal almost recovered its old area of irrigation, and the demand on the Bári Doáb Canal was greater than could be met. The extent by which the Sirhind Canal has exceeded the forecast made a few years ago is very remarkable. The area of irrigation of the Inundation Canals also showed much growth. The Lower Sutlej and Chenáb, the Indus and the Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals all show areas in excess of those recorded at Settlement: in the last case the increase is over 50 per cent. The estimated value of Canal-irrigated crops was higher than that for the previous year by 66 lakhs.

Sir James Lyall is very glad to see that the supply given to the Jínd State from the Western Jumna Canal proved fully up to the estimate, and that the irrigation from the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal is rapidly extending. More than two-thirds of the Capital outlay were on what are practically new works such as the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal and the revised projects for the Chenáb and Sidhnai Canals. These will all bring water where it is urgently wanted, and result in large increases of produce and revenue.

The report appears to contain evidence of excellent work by officers of all grades, and good control and supervision by the Chief Engineer and Superintending Engineers. Improvements were introduced and difficulties met with energy and resource. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that a large share of the credit for the results achieved by the Department is due to Colonel F. J. Home, the Chief Engineer, and he feels that that Officer's approaching removal to a higher post under the Government of India will be a great loss to the Province.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor,

F. J. HOME, COLONEL, R.E.,

Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for December, 1890.

The month of December usually brings important weather changes to both Northern and Southern India. In the latter region the month is marked by the final retreat of the south-west humid winds of the south-west monsoon, and the establishment of the north-east monsoon circulation as far south as the Equator. The first portion of the month is usually marked by the continuance of rain in the extreme south, and is occasionally marked by a heavy burst of rain due to a cyclonic storm formed over the south-west of the Bay and travelling westward across the Indian Peninsula. As the month closes the liability to rain decreases, and by the end of the month the rainfall of the north-east monsoon period usually entirely ceases. In Northern India the normal progress of events is almost the reverse of this. During the first three weeks of the month the weather is usually fine and clear, but during the last week or ten days there is a marked tendency to disturbed weather. Depressions appear or form over the Punjab, and more or less rain, known as the " Christmas Rains," falls over Northern India. These cold weather rains of Upper and Central India are of as great economic importance to the Northern Provinces as are the autumnal rains of Madras, and they commence ordinarily immediately the southern rainfall ceases.

The December, which is just over, has been in marked contrast to December of 1889. Last year the rainfall of the Carnatic was equal to the average, and was well distributed and general, while over Northern India the rains were exceedingly light everywhere, and a large part of the country received no rain whatever throughout the month. During the December just past, on the contrary, the Carnatic received only about $\frac{1}{5}$ of its normal amount, while North-Western India had a large, and parts of Central India a moderate, excess.

On the 1st showers were reported from Baluchistan, the greater part of the Punjab, the west of the North-Western Provinces, and from the hill stations. These showers decreased both in extent and amount during the next 24 hours, and from the 3rd to the 7th the weather was fine over North-Western India with the usual accompaniment of a high barometer and an anti-cyclonic circulation of the winds. During this period scattered showers fell in the extreme south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon. They were generally of small amount, but on the 5th,

when the fall was fairly general throughout the Peninsula, Wellington reported 2 inches; Sholapur and Colombo 1½ inches; Cuddalore 1 inch; and Calicut, Nellore, and Negapatam over ½ inch. On the 6th the reported rainfall over the Peninsula was as general as on the previous day, but the amounts were smaller, and on the 7th the showers had almost ceased. On this day, in North-Western India, the barometer was falling fast, and rain was reported from Rajputana and Montgomery. During the day this rainfall extended to most parts of the Punjab, and showers were reported from the Central Provinces on the 9th. From the 9th to the 15th the weather was generally fine throughout the Indian region, though slight scattered showers had fallen on most days in different parts of the country. Hitherto the distribution of pressure had been such as is characteristic of settled conditions during the cold season, *i.e.*, a high-pressure area had prevailed over North-Western India, from which readings decreased slowly in all directions and were lowest over the south-west of the Bay. Accompanying this distribution was the normal anti-cyclonic circulation of the winds. On the 15th, however, a change set in. A shallow depression advanced into Sind, and travelling eastward during the day lay over Eastern Rajputana and Central India on the morning of the 16th. A cyclonic circulation of the winds was established over Northern India, and rain was falling generally in Sind and the Punjab and as scattered showers in Kattiawar and Rajputana. This depression filled up on the 17th, anti-cyclonic conditions were re-established and lasted until the 25th. During this period, however, the weather was far from settled, and rain fell on most days in some part of North-Western or Central India. On the 25th the chart showed a well-marked depression over the western desert with its centre near Montgomery. Rain was falling in Sind, the Derajat, and on the hills, and the winds showed an irregular cyclonic circulation. During this day (25th) rain extended to all parts of the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces, but the depression itself filled up quickly, and by the morning of the 26th the weather was generally fine. From the 27th to the 29th practically no rain fell throughout India, and the weather was of the normal anti-cyclonic type, but on the 30th showers occurred in the extreme north-west. The 31st was again fine. In Southern India rain practically ceased after the 8th, though a few showers were reported subsequent to that date.

It will thus be seen that, while the weather has been exceptionally quiet in the south, it has been exceptionally disturbed in the north.

The principal depressions were those of the 16th and 25th December.

Depression of the 15th and 16th.—On the 14th rain commenced at Quetta, and on the 15th a large low-pressure area, in which the barometer was more than a tenth of an inch below the normal, covered Beluchistan and Sind. Rain was falling rather heavily in Sind, and a strongish south-east wind had sprung up at Murree, where snow was falling. By the morning of the 16th the depression had developed somewhat, and had advanced eastward to Rajputana. The abnormal depression of the barometer on this day was at—

	"		"
Ajmere . . .	0·154	Sirsa . . .	0·093
Sambhar . . .	0·178	Deesa . .	0·109
Jeypore . . .	0·153	Neemuch . .	0·109

so that the centre was apparently over Sambhar. The storm occasioned only moderate rain and snow-fall, but the depression of temperature was considerable. The storm filled up quickly without passing out of Rajputana or Central India.

Depression of the 25th.—On the morning of the 24th of December the barometer had begun to fall at Quetta with showers of rain, and at Murree the south-easterly wind was blowing strongly. The sky was becoming overcast over North-Western India, and the high-pressure area had commenced an easterly movement down the Gangetic plain. These changes indicated the approach of a depression from the westward, even though over India itself the barometer had risen. On the morning of the 25th the depression was shown over the western desert with its centre near Montgomery, where the barometer had fallen 0·2" in 24 hours. The depression was by no means severe in the

sense that the abnormal depression was not large, but the weather was very unsettled all over North-Western India. Three feet of snow fell at Murree, 1¼ inch of rain at Rawalpindi, and nearly 1 inch at Mussooree and Simla. Thunderstorms were experienced at several stations. The cyclone filled up quickly, and by the 26th had disappeared.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the month has been excessive over the greater part of the country. In Burma the month was cooler than usual throughout, with an average deficiency at the end of the month of 1·7°. The Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana also showed a deficiency, but it was very slight.

The variations of the mean temperature from the normal from week to week and for the whole month for different districts are shown in the following table :—

PROVINCE.	DIFFERENCE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM NORMAL FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER				Difference of mean temperature from the normal for the month.
	8th.	15th.	22nd.	29th	
Burma	−1·7	−1·4	−2·2	−1·2	−1·7
Bengal	+0·2	+2·0	+1·1	+0·5	+0·9
North-Western Provinces	+4·5	+0·8	+1·9	−1·0	+1·8
Punjab	+1·8	+0·6	−1·1	−3·7	−0·4
Bombay	+1·6	+1·8	+1·1	+2·6	+1·6
Central Provinces and Berar	+5·4	+5·8	+7·5	+4·3	+5·2
Guzerat and Central India	+5·5	+1·2	+2·7	−0·3	+2·3
Sind and Rajputana	+2·0	−0·7	−2·3	−2·7	−0·6
Madras	+2·2	+2·8	+2·7	+1·9	+2·2

This table shows that the mean temperature of Burma was steadily below the normal average, and that of Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras steadily above, while in the other provinces the first part of the month was warmer and the second part cooler than usual. In the cases where the temperature was excessive, this excess was generally due to the high readings recorded at night, the day temperatures having been on the whole low. In the Central Provinces and Berar, where there was much cloud throughout the middle of the month, the excess of the night temperatures over the normal was very remarkable.

Rainfall of the month.—The preceding paragraphs have described the conditions under which the rainfall of the month has fallen. The concluding table of the summary shows the total amount received in each division and its relation to the normal fall of December. The rainfall of this month for the whole of India is ordinarily slight, as the rainfall of Southern India decreases quickly as the month advances, while the rainfall of Northern India only commences quite at the close of the period. In the present instance, though the rainfall in the Deccan was heavier than usual, the whole of the other divisions of the Peninsula had considerably less than their average amount. The Carnatic, instead of 4·1 inches, received only 0·8 inches, and Mysore-Bellary had only 1 inch instead of 1·9 inches. On the other hand, nearly the whole of North-Western and Central India had much more rain than usual. The west of the Punjab had an average fall of 3·6 inches instead of 0·3 inch; the east of the Punjab 1·4 inch instead of 0·5 inch; the west of the North-West Provinces 0·8 inch instead of 0·5 inch; the Central Provinces 0·9 inch instead of 0·7 inch; Sind 1·4 inch instead of 0 inch; and Guzerat 0·2 inch instead of 0·02 inch. In Burma there was no rain throughout the month, and over North-Eastern India generally, except Assam, there was a deficient fall.

The following table gives complete data, and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into

which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :—

DISTRICTS.	No. of Stations.	Normal average rainfall in December.	Actual average rainfall in December 1890.	Difference from the average in December 1890.
Punjab, West	8	0·30	3·63	+3·33
„ East	4	0·48	1·38	+0·90
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	8	0·45	0·81	+0·36
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic	4	0·24	0·13	−0·11
Behar	2	0·26	0·04	−0·[illegible]2
North Bengal	6	0·16	0	−0·16
Assam—Cachar	3	0·55	1·11	+0·56
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	10	0·36	0·06	−0·30
Orissa—North Circars	8	1·16	0·40	−0·76
Central Provinces, South	7	0·68	0·86	+0·18
Berar—Khandeish	2	1·14	0·81	−0·33
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nurbudda	9	0·38	0·25	−0·13
Sind—Cutch	3	0	1·41	+1·41
Guzerat	3	0·02	0·17	+0·15
Konkan	4	0·22	0·11	−0·11
Deccan—Hyderabad	6	0·31	1·21	+0·90
Malabar	5	1·02	0·79	−0·23
Mysore—Bellary	4	1·86	1·04	−0·82
Carnatic	8	4·10	0·85	−3·25
Burma	8	0·39	0	−0·39
Ceylon	1	7·20	8·49	+1·[illegible]9

SIMLA ;
Dated the 22nd January, 1891.

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 17th, 1891.

The weather during the greater part of the week under review has been fine, and the ordinary anti-cyclonic conditions, peculiar to the cold weather, have prevailed; but on the 15th, the barometer began to fall fast in the north-west, and on the 16th a deep depression was shown over the south of the Punjab. Steep gradients prevailed on the northern and eastern sides of the disturbance, and gales of wind were reported, while exceptionally heavy rain fell over the Punjab, and showers were reported from the west of the North-Western Provinces and from Rajputana. On the morning of the 17th, a fresh disturbance had appeared on the western frontier, while the original disturbance had advanced as far east as Roorkee.

The chart of the 11th showed a large area of high pressure over Northern India with its highest readings over the north-west of the Punjab. Calms and light variable breezes prevailed over Northern and Central India, while over the Bay the wind was northerly, and on the west side of the Peninsula easterly. Slight rain was reported from Rawalpindi and Khushab, and snow from Murree, but elsewhere the weather was fine. On the 12th, the barometer had risen fast in the north-west, so that, though the general distribution had not changed, *i.e.*, the highest pressures were reported from North-West India and the lowest from the south of the Bay, gradients had increased considerably and the winds were stronger. Showers were reported from Lahore, Montgomery, and Sialkote, and snow from Murree. Elsewhere, the weather remained fine. The reports of the next three days (13th, 14th, and 15th) showed no important change, pressure remaining highest in the north-west of India and lowest in the south-west of the Bay, while the winds exhibited the usual anti-cyclonic circulation. Between the 13th and 14th, however, strong squally winds were experienced over Rajputana, Guzerat, and the north of the Bombay Presidency, and slight thunderstorms were reported. On the 16th, an important change occurred: a large and severe storm appeared over the Punjab. The barometer had fallen 0·3" at Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Khusab, and 0·35" at Montgomery. The storm covered the greater part of the Punjab, Upper Sind, and Western Rajputana, and gradients were very steep on its eastern and northern sides. The weather was very unsettled with squally cyclonic winds all over North-West India, and rain was falling all over that region with snow on the hills. The chart of the 17th showed that the storm had advanced eastward to Roorkee. The barometer had fallen rapidly in the west of the North-Western Provinces. As the storm advanced eastward across the Punjab, very heavy rain accompanied it. Four and a half inches were reported from Sialkote; 3 inches from Peshawar, and over 2 inches from Ludhiana, Lahore, and Rawalpindi. Showers of greater or less amount were received over the whole of North-Western India. In other parts of India, the weather was fine.

Temperature—Has been generally high, the mean results for the week showing an excess over the normal average for the period in all provinces. The mean temperature exceeded the normal of the day on all days of the week in Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Guzerat, and Central India; on six days of the week in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras; on five days of the week in Bombay, and on four days of the week in Bengal. On the closing day of the week a rapid fall of temperature occurred in the North-West, and the mean over the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana was between 4° and 5° below the normal.

The following figures give the average variation from the normal mean temperature according to provinces for the week under review :—

PROVINCES.	Variation of mean temperature from normal average.
	°
Burma	+0·9
Bengal	+0·3
North-Western Provinces	+2·9
Punjab	+0·3
Bombay	+0·1
Central Provinces	+1·1
Guzerat and Central India	+3·5
Sind and Rajputana	+2·3
Madras	+0·5

This table shows an excess of temperature for the week throughout India, the greatest excess being in the North-Western Provinces, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week has been almost entirely due to the deep depression which appeared over the Punjab on the 16th. The slight showers reported from Assam and Orissa were probably due to local causes, but the rainfall of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces Sind, Central India, and Rajputana was all due directly or indirectly to this large disturbance. The daily record of rainfall is given in the earlier paragraphs of the summary. The concluding table shows that rain was reported from 16 divisions covering the following regions:—Assam, Orissa, Oudh (north), the west of the North-Western Provinces, the whole of the Punjab, Sind, Central India, and Rajputana. Of these 16 divisions nine had more than the usual amount of rain. In four cases the average amount recorded within the division was less than one-tenth of an inch. The region of most excessive rainfall was the Punjab, all the divisions in that province having many times their average amount. The largest actual excess was in the north-west division, where it amounted to 2½ inches; the smallest was in the Hill division, where it was about ½ inch.

The final column of the table shows that a large excess of rain has fallen since the 1st of January over North-West India, but that over the greater part of the Indian region the weather for that period has been quite dry.

The following is the record of maximum falls registered during the week :—

		Inches.
Punjab	Ferozepore	2·20
	Lahore	2·72
	Ludhiana	3·14
	Ajnala (Amritsar)	3·08
	Gujranwalla	3·80
	Sialkote	5·35
	Phalian (Gujerat)	4·20
	Jhelum	4·41
	Kahuta (Rawalpindi)	5·07
	Nowshera	4·00
	Nowshahra (Shahpur)	3·90

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17TH, 1891. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM JANUARY 4TH TO JANUARY 17TH, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 4th to January 17th, 1891.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma . . .	0	0	0	0	0·02	−100
	Central do. . . .	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	−100
	Upper do. . . .	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0	0
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . .	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·19	−100
	Assam (Surma) . .	0·16	0·03	+0·13	0·16	0·10	+ 60
	Do. (Brahmaputra) .	0·16	0·19	−0·03	0·30	0·31	+ 16
	Deltaic Bengal .	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·17	−100
	Central do. . .	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·19	−100
	North do. . .	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·12	−100
	Orissa	0·04	0·06	−0·02	0·04	0·09	− 56
	Chota Nagpur . . .	0	0·13	−0·13	0	0·28	−100
	Behar (South) . . .	0	0·16	−0·16	0	0·24	−100
	Do. (North) . .	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·20	−100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·20	−0·20	0	0·43	−100
	Oudh (South) . . .	0	0·13	−0·13	0	0·22	−100
	Do. (North) . .	0·01	0·15	−0·14	0·01	0·32	− 97
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·37	−100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·07	0·13	−0·06	0·07	0·27	− 74
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) . .	0·16	0·22	−0·06	0·21	0·43	− 51
PUNJAB	Punjab (South) . .	1·23	0·11	+1·12	1·26	0·42	+200
	Do (Central) . .	0·89	0·14	+0·75	0·93	0·31	+200
	Do. (Submontane) .	1·75	0·30	+1·45	2·21	0·77	+187
	Do. (Hill Districts) .	1·32	0·92	+0·40	2·14	1·69	+ 27
	Do. (North-West) .	2·99	0·48	+2·51	3·20	0·86	+272
	Do. (West) .	0·76	0·16	+0·60	0·92	0·23	+300
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·26	−100
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·10	−100
	Coorg	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·02	−100
	Mysore	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·08	−100
	Konkan	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·15	−100
	Bombay—Deccan . .	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·05	−100
	Hyderabad (North) .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish . . .	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·09	−100
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·23	−100
	Central Provinces (West) .	0	0·17	−0·17	0	0·23	−100
	Do. do. (Central)	0	0·20	−0·20	0	0·35	−100
	Do. do. (East) .	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·17	−100
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·02	−100
	Sind	0·10	0·04	+0·06	0·10	0·16	−38
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East) .	0·01	0·17	−0·16	0·01	0·28	−96
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West) . .	0·06	0·06	0	0·06	0·12	−50
	Rajputana (West) .	0·28	0·07	+0·21	0·28	0·19	+47
MADRAS	East Coast (North) . .	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·13	−100
	Do. do. (A) .	0	0	?		0	?
	Hyderabad (South) .	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·06	−100
	Madras (Central) . .	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−100
	East Coast (Central) .	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·20	−100
	Do. (South) . .	0	0·25	−0·25	0	0·47	−100
	Madras (South) . .	0	0·20	−0·20	0	0·35	−100

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *22nd January, 1891.*

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th January.*—No rain anywhere during the week ending 17th January, but since Sunday night, there has been a good fall of rain in portions of the affected tracts, *viz.*, in Nellore, Nayudupet, Gudur, also in Kalahasti Zemindari in North Arcot, and in three taluks of Chingleput, *viz.*, at Madurantakam, Chingleput, and at Conjeeveram. This will benefit, to some extent, the crops not already withered. Rain urgently wanted in parts of Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. Prices slightly falling in the five northern districts, rising in Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Salem; elsewhere more or less stationary.

For week ending 24th January.—Rainfall fair south of Nellore, and in parts of North Arcot Chingleput, South Arcot, and the Nilgiris, *nil* in Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Madras, and South Canara, and slight in the remaining districts. Rains too late to do much good to standing wet crops in the affected tracts though dry crops are reported to be slightly refreshed. Prices falling slightly in four northern districts and in Nellore, Chingleput, Madura, and Tinnevelly; stationary in Anantapur, Madras, and the West Coast; rising in the remaining ten districts. Markets well supplied. Affected areas being carefully inspected and arrangements made for gauging demand for employment by starting ordinary repair works.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Rain throughout Sindh, and in six districts of Bombay. Crops injured by locusts or other causes in parts of Sindh, blighted in parts of Satara, and unsatisfactory in parts of Belgaum. Cotton and wheat blighted or otherwise damaged in a few talukas. Crops otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th January.*—Rainfall during the week has been fairly general, except in the south and east of Bengal and in Orissa. It has done good to the *rabi* and poppy crops generally, but has been injurious to a few crops which are in flower. In Behar the poppy crop has been slightly injured by caterpillars in some places. Potatoes, pulses and mustard are being gathered, and the results are generally satisfactory. Sugar manufacture is proceeding with a fair outturn. Tobacco is a promising crop, and the *ganja* prospects in the Rajshahye district are hopeful. Spring rice is still being transplanted, and is doing well. Price of common rice continues almost stationary over the whole province.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th January.*—General rain in all districts has greatly benefited the *rabi*. Hail is reported from Rae Barelí, Banda, and Cawnpore, but in Cawnpore only was any injury done. Frost has slightly injured the crops in Cawnpore and Lucknow. Poppy is everywhere promising. Markets are well supplied, and excepting a rise in Kumaon prices are steady or easier.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Rain has fallen throughout the province. Prices stationary in all districts except Delhi, where they are slightly rising. Sowings of *rabi* crops almost finished. Weeding in progress in some districts. Recent rain beneficial to crops in Hissar. More rain wanted in Delhi. Crops are flourishing. Condition of standing crops is reported excellent. Owing to the excessive rains the crops in low lands in Amritsar and Sialkote are damaged, and wheat in Lahore is attacked by *kungi*. Hail is reported to have done some damage in one tahsil of Lahore. Fodder sufficient throughout the province.

Central Provinces —*For week ending 28th January.*—Moderate rain fell in most districts in the early part of the week and has been very beneficial to winter crops, especially in the Bilaspur district. Rain is still required in the Rehli tahsil of the Saugor district. The weather is now again clear and cold. Prospects generally favourable. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th January.*—Reaping of paddy is finished except in nine districts. Ploughing for dry-weather crops continues in three, and transplanting in two, districts. Wheat is doing well in two districts, but only a small portion of that sown in Katha will succeed. Gram in one district and gram and jowari in another, are thriving. The price of paddy has risen in seven districts, but is stationary elsewhere.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Weather seasonable. Slight rain ir most districts. Reaping of late rice nearly finished; ploughing for early rice and gathering of mustard continue. Pressing of sugarcane begun.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Slight rain reported in parts of Mysore. Crops and prospects good. Outturn of harvest generally favourable. Prices slightly risen in the Mysore disttict.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Reaping of rice nearly completed. Threshing commenced. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Average rainfall slight in Berar. Weather cold; cotton-picking continues in some districts. Threshing of *jowari* in progress. *Rabi* crops in good condition except in three talukas where a heavy shower of hail stones is said to have injured the crops to some extent. Fodder generally sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. Standing *rabi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Slight rain in three Agencies and Neemuch. Probable outturn in Neemuch reported good. Prices of food-grains in Bundelkhund steady. No other changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Good rain throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations satisfactory generally. Prospects of standing crops improved by rain. Crops damaged in Meywar by frost. Cattle in good condition generally. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four Agencies and Ajmere; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Weather cloudy and severely cold. Winter crops progressing.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIX OF 1890-91.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

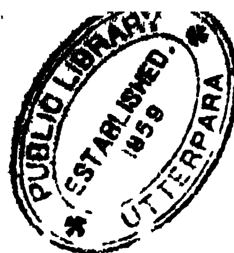
Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 4th January, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 3rd January, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 4th Jan., 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 3rd Jan., 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	East Indian (a)	1,526	9,13,324	599	1,526	8,94,663	586	3,33,92,502	549	3,14,15,378	518	...	19,77,124
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,682	187	57	11,787	207	3,88,632	171	3,94,340	174	5,708	...
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Bareilly-Pilibhit	.	.	...	...	(b)	...	(c)77,083	56	(d)76,850	56	...	233
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	Bengal-Nágpur (e)	347	52,250	151	585	78,434	134	14,00,738	114	23,59,451	103	9,58,713	...
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Indian Midland (f)	..	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)23,59,895	86	(d)24,21,051	82	61,156	...
10th Jan., 1891	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	4,20,915	252	1,672	4,03,000	241	1,46,19,222	220	1,24,19,916	187	..	21,99,306
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	Southern Maráthá	978	86,944	89	1,044	93,554	90	31,24,565	87	34,47,819	85	3,23,254	...
Ditto	Do., Mysore Section	296	19,314	65	296	26,934	91	7,59,633	73	9,46,301	80	1,86,668	...
	Villupuram-Guntakal-Nellore-Tirupati Section; Villupuram-Tiruvannamalai section	(g)	(g)	...	(g)	(g)	...	(g)	...	(g)	...	...	...
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	Bengal and North-Western*	649	78,968	122	699	85,600	122	32,25,013	125	31,07,303	123	82,290	...
	TOTAL	5,525	15,82,397	286	5,879	15,03,972	271	5,03,47,283	244	5,07,88,400	2 6	..	25,58,874
	State Lines worked by the State.							(j)		(i)			
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	North-Western	2,369	(h)6,11,123	258	2,395	(i)5,60,968	234	2,19,40,793	225	2,03,91,604	214	...	15,49,189
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,65,884	240	692	1,52,082	220	58,34,196	212	52,51,132	191	...	5,83,064
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)2,43,408	59	(d)2,34,050	57	...	9,358
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	..	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)87,71,166	312	(d)86,27,854	291	..	1,43,312
Ditto	Bengal Central†	...	...	...	...	(b)	..	(c)5,59,450	115	(d)5,03,197	103	...	56,253
Ditto	Nalháti	...	...	...	..	(b)	...	(c)75,770	71	(d)70,862	67	...	4,908
Ditto	Wardha Coal (k)	...	...	..	...	(b)	...	(c)5,88,963	333	(d)7,48,967	424	1,60,004	...
20th Dec., 1890	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(b)	..	(m)7,926	28	(n)12,891	42	4,965	...
20th ditto	Jorhát	..	...	.	...	(b)	...	(m)44,825	40	(n)47,300	44	2,484	...
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Burma (l)	...	...	..	..	(b)	..	(c)33,03,255	156	(d)38,00,241	174	4,06,983	.
	TOTAL	3,061	7,77,007	254	3,087	7,13,050	231	4,14,59,755	210	3,96,88,107	211	..	17,71,648
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Great Indian Peninsula (o)	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)2,55,50,720	[illegible]	(d)[illegible]	222	3,19,518	[illegible]
10th Jan., 1891	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,58,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	198	46,52,375	158	50,01,530	102	3,40,155	...
	TOTAL	2,038	5,03,083	291	2,080	6,04,001	291	4,69,43,392	338	4,82,48,457	344	13,05,065	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,674	29,52,487	278	11,046	29,11,683	264	14,77,50,430	250	14,47,24,973	245	...	30,25,457
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	..	...	..	...	...	7,72,13,535	135	7,51,17,830	127	...	20,95,705
NET RECEIPTS		..	...	...	..	...	...	7,05,36,895	124	6,96,07,143	118	...	9,29,752
	Assisted Companies.												
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	Tárakeshwar	22	4,669	212	22	4,582	208	2,06,554	236	2,05,869	236	..	685
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	..	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)2,70,450	106	(d)2,65,887	104	...	4,563
Ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	..	...	(b)	.	(c)3,55,309	117	(d)3,83,574	125	28,265	...
	TOTAL	22	4,669	212	22	4,582	208	8,32,313	125	8,55,330	121	23,017	..
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
First 3 days of Jan., 1891.	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	43,647	123	354	49,693	140	17,64,621	125	18,85,555	134	1,20,934	...
10th Jan., 1891	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,077	35	72	3,410	47	1,04,534	44	1,51,198	56	46,664	...
10th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	884	33	27	900	33	39,888	37	36,358	34	...	3,530
10th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	..	13	1,210	93	...	...	(q)32,731	72	32,731	...
	TOTAL	440	46,608	106	466	55,213	118	19,09,043	100	21,05,842	115	1,96,799	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	7,525	70	108	8,515	79	(r)93,819	72	3,88,849	91	2,95,030	..
	Native States Lines.												
10th Jan., 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,511	61	124	7,200	58	2,65,891	54	2,70,590	55	4,699	...
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	329	25,727	78	334	26,494	79	9,81,511	86	11,55,886	87	1,74,375	...
Ditto	Morvi	94	2,711	29	94	5,689	61	1,41,078	51	2,34,581	63	93,503	...
	TOTAL	547	35,940	66	552	30,383	71	13,88,480	73	16,61,057	70	2,72,577	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December, 1889.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December, 1890.
(e) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway, worked by the East Indian Railway.
(f) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(g) Included with the South Indian Railway.
(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.
(i) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(j) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway from 1st April, 1889, to 4th January, 1890, and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railway from 1st April to 12th October, 1889.
(k) Includes Warora Colliery.
(l) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st December, 1889.
(n) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th December, 1890.
(o) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon and Amraoti State Railways.
(p) Includes the Nellore-Tirupati and Villupuram-Tiruvannamalai sections of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(q) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 3rd January, 1891.
(r) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889, to 4th January, 1890.
* Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
† Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 5th February, 1891.

No. 4.—His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 5.—His Excellency the Governor-General under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. James Lyle Mackay, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, *vice* Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt., resigned.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1891.

No. 62.—Mr. Manepandra Belliappa is appointed 2nd Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, on probation, and until further orders, *vice* Mr. K. Ganapathy, deceased.

The 5th February, 1891.

No. 64.—The services of Mr. T. C. Wilson, Indian Civil Service, Settlement Officer, Jubbulpore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

No. 65.—The services of Mr. B. P. Standen, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 6th February, 1891.

No. 72.—Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the

office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from Mr. J. W. Neill, of the Indian Civil Service, on the forenoon of the 28th January, 1891.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 5th February, 1891.

No. 8.—In continuation of Home Department Notification No. 2429, dated the 19th December, 1889, the following revised Rule is substituted, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, for Rule 7 of the Regulations under which a limited number of Members of the Indian Civil Service are permitted to present themselves for examination in the Russian language while on furlough:—

7. On starting for Russia he may be granted an advance of pay not exceeding 35 days' furlough pay and also not exceeding £100. Such advance will only be granted to an officer who draws his furlough pay from the India Office, and will be recovered in instalments spread over eight months after his arrival in Russia.

No. 22.—Mr. Edward Lawrence, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, having obtained a Degree of Honour in Arabic, in the 1st Division, is presented with the authorized donation of R5,000.

MEDICAL.

The 6th February, 1891.

No. 45.—Surgeon J. C. Marsden, Madras Establishment, Civil Surgeon of Coorg, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th February, 1891, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

PORT BLAIR.

The 2nd February, 1891.

No. 145.—Mr. O. H. Brookes, Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted furlough to Europe for six months, with effect from 9th April, 1891, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

JUDICIAL.

The 31st January, 1891.

No. 149.—The services of Captain H. F. K. Waldron, B.S.C., 16th Bengal Cavalry, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 2nd February, 1891.

No. 179-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Señor Don Alejandro Meyer as Consul for Peru at Rangoon.

The 3rd February, 1891.

No. 187-G.—Major H. A. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Central India Horse, and as Political Agent in Western Malwa, with effect from the 19th December, 1890, and during the absence on deputation of Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., or until further orders.

No. 531-I.—In continuation of so much of Foreign Department Notification, No. 212-J., dated the 24th October, 1873, as relates to the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that for the words "figure head" in section 30 of the said Act as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the words "centre of the stamp" shall be read.

No. 532-I.—In continuation of so much of Foreign Department Notification, No. 213-J., dated the 24th October, 1873, as relates to the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that for the words "figure head" in section 30 of the said Act as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the words "centre of the stamp" shall be read.

The 5th February, 1891.

No. 193-G.—Captain R. V. Garrett, Bengal Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd (Officiating 1st) class, is appointed to be Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1891.

No. 485.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit—

(a) retrospectively, the duty chargeable on such written agreements with respect to enhancement of rent of exproprietary or occupancy tenants as were referred to in Clause (a) of Section 12 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873, and

(*b*) both prospectively and retrospectively, the duty chargeable on such written agreements with respect to enhancement of rent of expropriletary or occupancy tenants as are referred to in Clause (*a*) of Section 12 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 6th February, 1891.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 116.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—

John Noble Jephson, Manchester Regiment, Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry,—23rd March, 1889.

Edward Naismith Obbard, Leicestershire Regiment, Wing Officer, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—10th June, 1889.

Guy Mortimer Audain, Suffolk Regiment, Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—23rd June, 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 117.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel G. T. Skipwith, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for one year under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major W. R. LeG. Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 2nd class, Deputy Accountant General, Military Department, (p a.) for two years under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows, Civil Surgeon, Murshidabad, (p. a.) for one year and 133 days under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 118.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Captain H. A. Carleton, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—14th year commenced 9th October, 1890.

No. 119.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Churchill, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regiment, for one year. Pension service—27th year commenced 27th December, 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Fletcher, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, for one year. Pension service—25th year commenced 5th May, 1890. (This cancels the leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 80 of 1891.)

Captain W. S. Hewett, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for nine months. Pension service—20th year commenced 30th December, 1890.

Captain P. A. Buckland, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, for one year. Pension service—19th year commenced 24th April, 1890.

Lieutenant G. E. L. Gilbert, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year. Pension service —6th year commenced 9th May, 1890.

Lieutenant R. R. Vaughan, Bengal Staff Corps, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 5th February, 1891.

No. 120.—Second-Lieutenant C. H. Davies, Cheshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England, (m. c.) under paragraph 98, Army Regulations, India, vol. II.

No. 121.—Captain E. L. Hight, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted furlough in India, (p a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of quitting station. (G. G. O. No. 851 of 1890 is cancelled.)

No. 122.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel B. Lovett, C.B., C.S.I., Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Military Works Department, (p.a.) for eight months.

Lieutenant W. W. Norman, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for fifteen days.

No. 123.—Lieutenant G. A. Robertson, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, is granted an extension of leave to the 22nd December, 1890.

No. 124.—Colonel J. F. FitzG Cologan, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 33rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India, with effect from the 4th May, 1891, when he vacates his regimental appointment.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 125.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated 13th January, 1891, pages 225, 227, and 228.*

War Office, January 13th, 1891.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the second class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, *viz.* :—

Colonel the Right Honourable Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.S.I., C.B. (Bengal Infantry, Retired List), Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland.

* * * * * *

India Office, 13th January, 1891.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Mansel Armstrong. Dated 22nd November, 1890.

To be Major.

Captain Alexander Thomas Weller. Dated 12th November, 1890.

To be Captains.

Captain Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover, from the Madras Staff Corps, *vice* Shakespear, who exchanges. Dated 21st November, 1890, but to rank from 11th September, 1887.

Lieutenant Alexander Donald Charters Pond. Dated 1st November, 1890.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Hugh Rollo Fagan, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 6th August, 1889, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

Lieutenant James Saurin Richards, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 4th February, 1889, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Lieutenant Albert Andrew, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 7th February, 1889, but to rank from 8th September, 1886.

Lieutenant Alexander James Badcock, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 6th April, 1889, but to rank from 5th February, 1889.

Second-Lieutenant William Karl Scharlieb, from the 1st Dragoon Guards. Dated 26th February, 1889.

Second-Lieutenant Hubert Aloysius Michael Tighe, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 4th March, 1889.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major.

Dated 30th September, 1890.

Terence Humphrys Sweeny.
Daniel Francis Barry, M.D.
George Francis Angelo Harris.
John Anderson.
Charles James Bamber.
Malachi O'Dwyer.

* * * * * * * *

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army, Charles Edward Stack. Dated 31st October, 1890.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew McCrae Bruce, Bengal Infantry. Dated 4th November, 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Chaplin, Madras Infantry. Dated 12th November, 1890.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the half-pay list:—

Surgeon-Major Joseph Blood, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 21st December, 1890.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

Colonel Henry Albany Hammond, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st January, 1891.

Colonel Charles Edward Salkeld, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st January, 1891.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Tomkyns Morris, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th January, 1891.

Brigade Surgeon Benjamin Thomas Suffrein, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 12th October, 1890.

Surgeon-Major William Duncan, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 4th December, 1890.

Surgeon-Major Edwin Sanders, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 1st January, 1891.

The Queen has also approved of the date of retirement of Major Lionel Albert Thomas McCudden, Bombay Staff Corps, being altered to the 29th October, 1890.

PENSIONS.

No. 126.—Sub-Conductor Henry Mitchell, Army Clothing Department, Bengal, is admitted to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 127.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains—31st January, 1891.

Thomas Hugh Smith.
George Frederick Dashwood Hamilton.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 128.—General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, *Bart.*, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from the 19th December, 1890, *vice* General Sir Frank Turner, K.C.B., deceased.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 129.—Sergeant D. J. Meagher to be Conductor, supernumerary to the establishment, in recognition of his services in connection with the Allahabad Grass Farm.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 130.—Store Sergeant George Richard Hartley, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 19th January, 1891, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. Madely, transferred to the pension establishment.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 131.—The following Non-commissioned officers on the Bengal Unattached List, who are employed in the Indian Telegraph Department, are promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st January, 1891 :—

Sergeant J. Doyle.
Sergeant T. Wilby.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 132.—*32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Havildar Híra Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gail Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1890.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 133.—*(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides—Cavalry*—

Risaldar Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Sundar Singh to be Resaldar, Jemadar Tirath Rám to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Ishar Dás to be Jemadar, *vice* Duni Chand, *Sardar Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1891.

No. 134.—*2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment*—

Havildar Himkaran Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Lál Singh Gurúng, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January,, 1891.

Havildar Karak Singh Thakur to be Jemadar *vice* Chandar Singh Thápa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th January, 1891.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 135.—Colonel William Barron, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th February, 1891, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 136.—The undermentioned Non-commissioned officers and men have been granted medals with and without gratuities for long service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March, 1892, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars 1888 :—

Medals inscribed "For long service and good conduct," with gratuity.

No. 764, Sowar Wazír Khan, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse
No. 864, Trumpeter Munawwar Khan, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.
No. 343, Sowar Amír Ali, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.
No. 377, Naib-Dafadar Ram Bakhsh, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

Medals inscribed "For long service and good conduct," without gratuity.

No. 382, Kot-Dafadar Shujáat Ali, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 137.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. William Thomas Weston Hosmer to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Macdonald, resigned.

No. 138.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Wilfred King Porter to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Slater, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 139.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Selwyn Howe Fremantle to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wilsworth, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 140.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant William Wilsworth to be Lieutenant, *vice* Finnigan, superseded for absence without leave.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 141.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant C. G. Reid, resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 9.—The following promotions are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st January, 1891 :—

To be Commanders, 2nd Grade.

3rd Grade Commander, C. W. Hewett.
" " " T. G. R. Finny.

To be Commanders, 3rd Grade.

1st Grade Officer, R. D. C. Brownlow.
" " " J. P. Casey.

To be 1st Grade Officers.

2nd Grade Officer, J. C. G. Du Plat Taylor.
" " " R. Cooper.
" " " R. G. Devenish.

A. R. BADCOCK,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1891.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 31st January and 6th February, 1891 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service .	Surgeon A H. Pierson .	29th January, 1891.	Shelabagh.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 31st January and 6th February, 1891.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Samuel Kyle Cotter(a)	Surgeon-Major.	Medical Staff.	13th September, 1890.	Intestate .	2,936 2 0	...	5th April, 1891.
John James Harvey	Lieutenant-Colonel.	2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers.	27th July, 1890	No will found.	4,391 2 4	...	
George Ruggles .	Sub-Inspector of Army Schools.	Department of Military Education.	7th June, 1890	Testate .	1,037 5 0	...	

(a) Next-of-kin—
Children—Ethel Mary; Ellen Harriet; Alice Mary; Vere Rogenson; Raymond Kyle.
Widow—Mrs. M. E. Cotter, care of Holt Lawrie and Co., 17 Whitehall Place, London.

A. R. BADCOCK,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1891.

No. 34.—Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Chief Engineer, 3rd class, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. E. J. Martin on furlough, or until further orders.

The 3rd February, 1891.

No. 35.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Apprentice Examiners of Accounts, on probation, and are posted to the Offices noted :—

Mr. C Newman to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab.

Mr. A. H. Wollaston to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Their appointments will have effect from the dates on which they report themselves for duty in their respective Offices.

The 4th February, 1891.

No. 36.—Mr. A. Conley, Accountant, 1st grade, in the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts.

The 5th February, 1891.

No. 37.—The services of Mr. A. Rowland, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, which were lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment by the Gwalior Durbar.

The 6th February, 1891.

No. 38.—Mr. F. W. Allum, Apprentice Engineer, State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 4th December, 1890.

No. 39.—It is hereby notified that, subject to the conditions laid down in rule II of Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 A. E., dated the 25th January, 1889, three vacancies in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that Branch of the service.

No. 40.—Mr. W. B. Gray, Examiner of Accounts, on return from leave, is posted to the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

No. 41.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Deputy Accountant General and Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted furlough for 7 months and 11 days, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th February, 1891.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October, 1890.

From the 8th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.		
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th January, 1891.

No 3.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Radha Raman Ghose, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, is permitted to resign the service.

G BOMFORD, *M D.*,
for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1891.

No. 833.—Mr. W. H. Penrose, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st February, 1891.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January, 1891.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans: Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	4½ per cent. Loans: Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.	Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th January, 1891	54,200	11,76,747	24,37,300	3,75,05,700	6,04,03,500	5,05,98,900	1,09,16,700	17,20,38,847	39,500	62,95,000	8,33,57,300	8,96,91,800	1,33,800	32,200	26,19,59,847
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January, 1891	...	...	3,400	45,700	57,000	2,73,900	...	3,80,000	...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	3,90,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January, 1891	...	...	500	2,48,800	5,92,000	7,67,200	1,64,500	17,73,000	...	40,500	3,11,500	3,52,000	...	...	21,25,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January, 1891	500	...	15,000	91,600	6,66,600	4,55,200	2,500	12,30,900	...	...	1,88,900	1,88,900	...	...	14,20,300
	54,700	11,76,747	24,56,200	3,78,91,800	6,17,19,100	5,20,95,200	2,00,83,700	17,54,22,747	39,500	63,35,500	8,38,67,700	9,02,42,700	1,33,800	32,200	26,58,86,147
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	2,700	20,000	89,000	81,000	60,800	2,53,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,53,500
Balance on 31st January, 1891	54,700	11,76,747	24,53,500	3,78,71,800	6,16,30,100	5,20,14,200	2,00,22,900	17,51,69,247	39,500	63,35,500	8,38,67,700	9,02,42,700	1,33,800	32,200	26,56,32,647

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th Nov., 1890, enfaced from India 6,930 lakhs; re-transferred from London 5,827 lakhs.
" 1st Dec. 1890, " 15th Dec. " " " 91 " " " 10 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " 58 " " " 37 "
" 1st Jan., 1891, " 15th Jan., 1891, " " 51 " " " 15 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " 39 " " " 2 "

7,169 lakhs. 5,891 lakhs.
5,891 "

Balance against India . 1,298 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1891.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 31st January, 1891.

No. 446-G.—The following transfers have been made in the Establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana:—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of Transfer.
Third	Ram Gopal	Native States Reserve List	Jeypore Raj Service	1st December, 1888
Third	Runchhod lall Viswanath	Masuda Dispensary in Ajmere.	Government Reserve List	20th February, 1890
Second	Sukhnundun	Government Reserve List.	Pisangan Dispensary	13th December, 1890.
Third	Hurdeo Parshad	Pisangan Dispensary in Ajmere.	Deolia Dispensary in Ajmere.	17th December, 1890.
Third	Mungli Parshad	Meywar Raj Service	Native States Reserve List.	23rd July, 1890.

No. 447-G.—Hospital Assistants Nagesh Keshso Kelker and Rama Prasada Banerjee were appointed as 3rd Class Hospital Assistants for service of Government, and placed on the Native States Reserve List from 14th and 24th December, 1890, respectively.

No. 448-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Mukand Singh returned from leave on the fore-noon of the 11th December, 1890, and resumed charge of his duties from 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Muzhur Husain, who reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for service in Native States from that date.

No. 449-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Kudrutullah Khan, attached to the Agency Hospital at Bikaner, was granted one month's privilege leave from the afternoon of the 28th December, 1890.

No. 450-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Syeeduddin, attached to the Shahabad Dispensary in the Jhallawar State, was granted three months' privilege leave from the forenoon of the 5th January 1891, and 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Abdul Hamid, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to officiate for him.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE *Lieut*,

for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl for Rajputana.*

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 30th January, 1891.

No. 15—290.—It is hereby notified that the following holidays will be observed during the year 1891 by the Courts in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore —

January 1st (Thursday)	Christmas	General holiday.
Ditto 13th and 14th (Tuesday and Wednesday).	Pongal	Hindu holidays.
March 14th (Saturday)	H. H. Maharaja's Birthday	General holiday.
Ditto 25th (Wednesday)	Shabe Barat	Muhammadan holiday
Ditto 27th to 30th (Friday to Monday, both days inclusive).	Easter	General holidays.
April 9th (Thursday)	Gentu New Year's Day	Hindu holiday.
May 11th (Monday)	Ramazan	Muhammadan holiday.
July 17th (Friday)	Bakri Id.	Ditto.
August 14th (Friday)	Moharam	Ditto
Ditto 15th (Saturday)	Last day of Moharam	General holiday.
Ditto 19th (Wednesday)	Sravani	Hindu holiday.
September 7th (Monday)	Ganesa	Ditto
Ditto 30th (Wednesday)	Akhari Chafshumba	Muhammadan holiday.
October 2nd (Friday)	Mahalaya Amavasya	Hindu holiday.
Ditto 3rd (Saturday)	Commencement of Dasara	Ditto
Ditto 12th (Monday)	Vijaya Dasami	General holiday
Ditto 31st (Saturday)	Dipavali	Hindu holiday
December 24th to 31st (Thursday to Thursday, both days inclusive).	Christmas	General holidays.

The Civil Courts will be closed from Tuesday, the 31st March, to Monday the 11th May (both days inclusive), on account of the annual recess.

By order of the Court,

B. V. JOSI,

Registrar.

H 4 2

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd February, 1891.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	62,05,348	9	3	1,46,60,809	3	8
Public Deposits at Branches .	84,55,460	10	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5 92,60,047	5	5
Bank Post Bills, &c. . . .				2,83,213	1	0
Sundries				24,21,820	2	4
RUPEES				10,13,25,889	12	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				1,08,10,875	4	0
Other authorized Investments . .				79,58,116	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				66,84,129	8	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .				56,07,543	7	0
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,81,41,581	14	8
Balances with other Banks . .				9,21,086	5	5
Bullion				10,35,536	8	11
Dead Stock				12,11,530	8	2
Stamps				12,819	15	8
Sundries				10,60,591	4	2
				5,34,52,811	10	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	2,68,64,313	13	11	4,78,73,078	1	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	2,10,08,764	4	0			
RUPEES				10,13,25,889	12	5

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 5th February, 1891.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 62·4.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 4th February, 1891.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 28th January, 1891 . .	39,91,793	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	18,66,370	58,58,163
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	1,88,374	1,88,374
		60,46,537
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	8,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	8,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 4th February, 1891 . .	...	52,46,537
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	28,61,447	
Ditto ditto Government	23,85,090	52,46,537
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	6,93,651	
Ditto ditto Government	...	6,93,651

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th February, 1891.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1891.

No. 28.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the dates noted, to fill an existing vacancy:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
R. T. Gibbs	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade.	20th November, to 7th December, 1890, and from the 24th December, 1890, to 17th January, 1891.

The 5th February, 1891.

No. 29.—Mr. H. E. Thompson, Superintendent, class IV, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th December, 1890.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 30th January, 1891.

No. 102.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification No. 20, dated the 6th January, 1891, *read* " to

the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara," *instead of* "to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara," after the words "Section 2, Clause 1 of the said Act."

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The following new Charts have been published by the Admiralty, and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry, London:—

No.	Scale.	Title.
1425	M=0·25 and M=4·0	Bay of Bengal, Orissa Coast:—Gopalpur to False Point, with plans of Gopalpur and Puri. November, 1890.
1419	M=0·75	Bay of Bengal, Andaman Islands:—Long Island to Port Blair. November, 1890.

A. GWYN,

Director of the Indian Marine.

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
The 28th January, 1891.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 27th January, 1891.

No. 2.—Mr. T. G. Acres, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is granted, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from 8th January, 1891.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel, C.I.E.*,

Manager, N.-W. Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 6th August, 1890 an incomplete six-stringed necklace of gold beads (thulasi pusalu) with screw fastening (silasantala) and pendant of three rubies and one emerald, weighing about three tolas, value about R50, were found in the Mokhasa land of Chelakani Venkatramiah, Kakaravada, Gudivada taluq, Kistna district.

All persons claiming the treasure are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his Office, on the 25th June, 1891, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

for *Collector of Kistna.*

KISTNA DISTRICT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM,
The 29th January, 1891.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Ahmednagar, this 29th day of January, 1891.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 469. Private Patrick Connolly.
Age,—27 years.
Height,—5 feet 4¼ inches
Colour of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—24th January, 1891.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Poona, East India.
Date of Enlistment,—4th September, 1883.
At what place Enlisted,—Lancaster.
Parish and County in which Born,—Rockferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—Scar, back of left wrist.
Trade,—Labourer.
Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals, khaki.
REMARKS,—Deserted while on the march from Karachi to Ahmednagar.
Over 7 years' service.

E. H. FITZHERBERT, *Major*,

Commdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Lancaster Regt.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment of Infantry, dated at Umballa, this 2nd day of February, 1891.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 790. Lance Corporal William Dale.
Age,—29 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 4¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, black mixed with grey; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—13th January, 1891.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Umballa.
Date of Enlistment,—3rd November, 1883.
At what Place Enlisted,—Guildford, Surrey, England.
Parish and County in which Born,—Peckham, London, Surrey.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment—*Nil.*
Marks,—Anchor, wreath, heart, book, bird, and stroke, left forearm; scars, both knees; 2 scars, back of neck.
Trade,—Shoemaker.
Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Khaki uniform.
REMARKS,—Despatched from Umballa to Cawnpore by train on 13th January, 1891.
Under 8 years' service.

C. E. ILDERTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Commdg. 2nd Battn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th February, 1891.

No. 12078.—Mr. G. E. Walker, Deputy Postmaster, Calcutta Presidency Post Office, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 26th January, 1891.

The 6th February, 1891.

No. 12147.—Mr. S. Gutmann, Postmaster, Quetta, is deputed to the Office of the Director General of the Post Office of India on special duty.

Mr. Williat Rai is appointed to officiate as Postmaster of Quetta during the absence on deputation of Mr. S. Gutmann, or until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 3rd February, 1891.

Harris, G. S. T.	Rooneys & Co.	Scott, Hon'ble A. M.
Jordon, Revd. L. H.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aitchison, William.	Gilmore, D. C.	Pyle, Mrs. C.
Anderson, Mrs. F.	Good, J. H.	Rankion, Mrs. W.
Anderson, Mrs. F. M.	Good, Mrs.	Read, J. C.
Barrett, Mrs. E. C.	Grogan, M.	Robait, P.
Batti, P. H.	Hall, R. W.	Roberts, R. H. E.
Beale, F. C.	Harding, Charles.	Rosenberg, A.
Bears, Edward.	Harris, C. S.	Rosenstein, E.
Bec, F. R.	Hewitt, F. T.	Rupesingha, A. P.
Been, Mrs. August.	Hickman, W. C.	Sale, G. J.
Benjamin, D. H.	Hornby, F. V.	Schoenback, J. G.
Bingham, Major C.T.	Hornby, Mrs.	Scott, W. A., Esq.
Boddam, R. W.	Ingram, Jack.	Senior, Lewis.
Boissier Alfred.	Ireland, W. DeCourcy.	Shepherd, Percy.
Brown, E. W.	Jamie, D. M.	Sherman, J.
Brown, Mrs.	Jones, R.	Shipley, Mrs. A.
Browne, R. T.	Keisler, Dr. S. L.	Siebeig, Otto.
Burne, K. G.	Klein, W.	Smith, G.
Casperz, W. F.	Kunball, Madame K.	Smith, James.
Cholmiley, Lt.-Col. W. J.	Lamb, G.	South, E.
	La-Touche, Tom D.	Spier, Julius.
Cockwell, James.	Lees, Geo.	Stanton, B. P.
Cumming, A. G.	Livermore, E.	Steele, William.
D'Padua, J. L.	Lockhart, W. S.	Tamras, Rossie.
Daniel, A. A.	Longurs, A.	Taylor, C. E.
Deane, Miss Jewel.	Macdonald, M.	Thompson, Geo.
Dias, J. F.	Mackenzie, A.	Thomson, L. A.
Dolman, S.	Maclean, J. G.	Tremble, S.
Doughty, F. E.	Macleod, James.	Trundemann, Revd. R.
Duplessis, Madame P.	Mallam, H. B.	
Edwards, Lt.-Col Sir F. J.	Mansier, J. B.	Walker, H. W.
	Markham, A. B.	Wallace, C. W.
Eliot, A. B.	Marsden, C. W.	Walmsley, Master.
Farmer, C. A.	Martin, James.	Walter, C.
Flynn, Esquire.	Martin, Wm.	Warder, K. W.
Fornaro, H. C.	Masetti, Nina.	Watts, Captain A. J.
Fox, R. S.	Melde, C.	Wichmann, F.
Fraiser, H. C.	Mitchell, Mrs. H. C.	Widiraun, Baron.
Fraiser, William.	Nasse, Lilian.	Wilcox, Miss.
Frost, Joseph.	Nolan, Mrs.	Williams, A.
Galbraith, John.	Partridge, W. L.	Wilson, T. N.
Gillott, A.	Peatling, T. H.	Withmann, Von. F.

Registered Letters.

Arch-, A. J.	Carlo, E.	Quiros, M. L.
Boulogne, Mon De.	Guthrie, J.	Thompson, G. F.
Faremba, F. de.	Livermore, E.	Wichmann, Baron.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 2nd February, 1891.

Barkely, E. F.	Pasha, S. T.	Watson, A.
Barnes, W.	Robinson, J.	Wilson, J. S.
Johnstone, G. W.	Trilton, D. B.	Yates.
O'Brien, Mrs.		

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 7th February, 1891.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1891	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	11th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	10th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	11th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	11th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	9th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	9th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	15th "	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Madras and Colombo . . .	11th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Rohilla.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	19th "	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	10th "	Per Steamer *Patna.*
Ditto ditto .	13th "	Per Steamer *Pundua.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	11th "	Per Steamer *Pachumba.*
Port Blair	11th "	*Via* Madras.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4;* per pound tin, *R14.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4;* per pound tin, *R17-8.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

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Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. By J. WESTLAND, ESQ., C.S. R3 (3a.)

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Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu. By SHAIK AKBAR ALLY. 8a. (2a.)

Buddha Gaya, the Hermitage of Sakya Muni. R30 (R1-4)

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records, Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, C.S. R1 (2a.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. R5 (4a.)

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By Colonel EDWARD TUITE DALTON—
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Way to Health, in Bengali. (1a.) per copy.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE GLOBE GOLD PROSPECTING AND MINING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

Minute of the First Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Vansittart Row, at noon, this day, the 2nd February, 1891.

Present:

PIERRE CHARRIOL.	A. WALKER.
A. LANGLOIS.	FILLEUL.
A. KRIEG.	M. MAZZA.
H. REINHOLD.	L. S. MAZZA.
J. KIMBER.	JOHUR LALL SEAL.
J. DE FACIEU.	H. P. DEY.

Pierre Charriol in the Chair.

The Notice convening the Meeting having been read as well as the Minute of the First Ordinary General Meeting held on the 16th January, 1891, it was

Proposed by H. Reinhold,

Seconded by H. P. Dey,

That this meeting is unanimously of opinion that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by H. P. Dey,

Seconded by A. Krieg,

That Mr. Pierre Charriol be appointed Liquidator of the Company.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by A. Langlois,

Seconded by Johur Lall Seal,

That the remuneration of the Liquidator be R500.

Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting separated.

PIERRE CHARRIOL,
Chairman

THE GLOBE GOLD PROSPECTING AND MINING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta, on the 19th day of February, 1891, at 12 noon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1891, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.—

RESOLUTIONS.

1st.—That this Meeting is unanimously of opinion that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd.—That Mr. Pierre Charriol be appointed Liquidator of the Company.

3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidator be R500.

Dated the 3rd day of February, 1891.

PIERRE CHARRIOL & CO.,
Managing Agents.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. B003368, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May,

1865, for R1000, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Bombay, and last endorsed to S. Rangasami Aiyar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

S. RANGASAMI AIYAR,
Chinniammal Puram,
Kumbakonum.

KUMBAKONUM,
The 31st December, 1890.

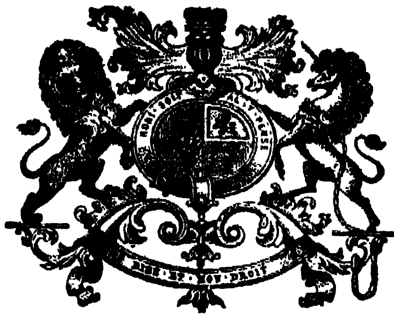
Lost or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 010277, of the 4½ per cent. portion of 1879, for R1,500, originally standing in the names of John William Mudge and George Payne, Executors of William Vallance, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietors after two years from date of last advertisement.

LAMBERT HENRY DENNE,
The Down Wood,
Blandford, Dorset.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY PAYNE,
Sittingbourne,
Banker.

GROVER AND HUMPHREY,
Solicitors,
4, King's Bench Walk,
Temple, London, England.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th February, 1891, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1891.

An Act to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Substitution of new section for section 6, Act XV, 1872.

1. (*1*) For section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Grant and revocation of licenses to solemnize marriages.

"6. The Local Government, so far as regards the territories under its administration, and the Governor General in Council, so far as regards any Native State, may, by notification in the local official Gazette or in the Gazette of India, as the case may be, grant licenses to Ministers of Religion to solemnize marriages within such territories and State, respectively, and may, by a like notification, revoke such licenses."

(*2*) A license to solemnize marriages granted to a Minister of Religion under Act XXV of 1864 (*to provide further for the solemnization of marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*) shall be deemed, if in force on the day on which the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, came into force, to have been, while that Act was in force, a license granted under that Act, and, if in force on the day on which the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, came into force, to have been, since that Act came into force, a license granted under that Act.

(*3*) A license to solemnize marriages granted to a Minister of Religion under Act XXV of 1864 (*to provide further for the solemnization of marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*), the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, shall, if in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, be deemed to have been granted under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by sub-section (*1*) of this section.

(*4*) Act XV of 1884 (*for the validation of certain licenses to solemnize Marriages granted to Ministers of Religion under Act XXV of 1864*) is hereby repealed.

Addition to proviso to section 10, Act XV, 1872.

2. To the proviso to section 10 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"or

"(*3*) a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland solemnizing a marriage according to the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of the Church of Scotland."

Amendment of section 11, Act XV, 1872.

3. In section 11 of the said Act, after the words "other than a church" the words "where worship is generally held according to the forms of the Church of England" shall be added, and between the word "no" and the word "church" in the expression "unless there is no church" the word "such" shall be inserted.

Substitution of new section for section 62, Act XV, 1872.

4. (*1*) For section 62 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Keeping of register-book and deposit of extracts therefrom with Registrar General.

"62. (*1*) Every person licensed under section 9 shall keep in English, or in the vernacular language in ordinary use in the district or State in which the marriage was solemnized, and in such form

as the Local Government by which he was licensed may from time to time prescribe, a register-book of all marriages solemnized under this Part in his presence, and shall deposit in the office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories under the administration of the said Local Government, in such form and at such intervals as that Government may prescribe, true and duly authenticated extracts from his register-book of all entries made therein since the last of those intervals.

"(2) Where the person keeping the register-book was licensed as regards a Native State by the Governor General in Council, references in sub-section (1) to the Local Government therein mentioned shall be read as references to the Local Government to whose Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages certified copies of entries in registers of births and deaths are for the time being required to be sent under section 24, sub-section (2), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886."

(2) Clause (c) of section 30 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, is hereby repealed.

Substitution of new section for section 66, Act XV, 1872.

5. For section 66 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

False oath, declaration, notice or certificate for procuring marriage.

"66. Whoever, for the purpose of procuring a marriage or license of marriage, intentionally,—

(a) where an oath or declaration is required by this Act, or by any rule or custom of a Church according to the rites and ceremonies of which a marriage is intended to be solemnized, such Church being the Church of England or of Scotland or of Rome, makes a false oath or declaration, or,

(b) where a notice or certificate is required by this Act, signs a false notice or certificate,

shall be deemed to have committed the offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and, at the discretion of the Court, with fine.".

Substitution of new section for section 68, Act XV, 1872.

6. For section 68 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Solemnizing marriage without due authority.

"68. Whoever, not being authorized by section 5 of this Act to solemnize marriages, solemnizes or professes to solemnize, in the absence of a Marriage Registrar of the district in which the ceremony takes place, a marriage between persons one or both of whom is or are a Christian or Christians, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, or (in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment for seven years or upwards) with transportation for a term of not less than seven years, and not exceeding ten years,

or, if the offender is an European or American, with penal servitude according to the provisions of Act XXIV of 1855 (*to substitute penal servitude for the punishment of transportation in respect of European and American convicts, and to amend the law relating to the removal of such convicts*),

and shall also be liable to fine."

Addition to section 69, Act XV, 1872.

7. To section 69 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Nor does this section apply to marriages solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland according to the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of the Church of Scotland."

Amendment of sections 71 and 72, Act XV, 1872.

8. (1) For clause (2) of section 71 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) after the expiration of two months after the copy of the notice has been entered as required by section 40 in respect of any marriage, solemnizes such marriage;".

(2) In section 72 of the said Act, for the words "three months" the words "two months" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 74, Act XV, 1872.

9. To section 74 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Whoever, being licensed to grant certificates of marriage under Part VI of this Act, without just cause refuses, or wilfully neglects or omits, to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by that Part shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

Amendment of section 86, Act XV, 1872.

10. Section 86 of the said Act shall be read as if the words "situate within or bordering on" instead of the words "situate within the local limits of" had been enacted in that section when the Act was passed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th February, 1891.—

NO. 6 OF 1891.

A Bill to amend the constitution of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and alter the Law with respect to Second Appeals and other matters in that Province.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the constitution of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and alter the Law with respect to Second Appeals and other matters in that Province; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Oudh Courts Act, 1891.

(2) It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1891.

2. Act IV of 1885 (*to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh*) is hereby repealed:

But the Additional Judicial Commissioner holding office under that Act immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act the expressions "High Court" and "Chief Justice" mean the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Justice of that Court, respectively.

Appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner

4. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, shall, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such person as it thinks fit to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner, and to exercise jurisdiction, as such Additional Judicial Commissioner, in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

(2) A person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Local Government.

Jurisdiction of Additional Judicial Commissioner.

5. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, an Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise such jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner under any enactment for the time being in force as the Local Government may prescribe, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

Law applicable to Additional Judicial Commissioner

6. Subject as aforesaid, every enactment for the time being applicable to the Judicial Commissioner shall apply to the Additional Judicial Commissioner when exercising any jurisdiction under the last foregoing section, as if he were the Judicial Commissioner.

Confirmation of capital sentences by a Bench.

7. (1) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, consisting of the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner, shall, for the purpose of section 377 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be deemed to be a High Court consisting of two Judges.

(2) When any such case as is referred to in that section of the Code is heard before the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner, and they are divided in opinion, they shall submit the case, with their opinions thereon, to the High Court to be laid before such one of the Judges of that Court as the Chief Justice may appoint.

(3) Such Judge, after such examination and hearing as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion in writing and cause a copy thereof under the

signature of the Registrar of the High Court to be transmitted to the Judicial Commissioner, and the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner sitting together shall, on receipt of the copy, proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with the opinion of the Judge of the High Court.

Hearing of other cases by a bench.

8. Any of the following proceedings, namely:—

(a) an appeal from an original decree or order of a District Judge or Additional Judge,

(b) an appeal which, under section 18, sub-section (1), of the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879, as amended by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act, 1890, lies from a decree or order of a Subordinate Judge to the Judicial Commissioner,

XIII of 1879.
XX of 1890.

(c) any other appeal, whether civil or criminal, or any application or other matter, with respect to which appeal, or application or other matter, the Judicial Commissioner or the Additional Judicial Commissioner, as the case may be, before whom it is pending, has certified under his hand that it should in his opinion be heard by two Judges,

shall be heard by the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner sitting together.

Rules in case of difference of opinion.

9. Whenever in any case before the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner sitting together, other than a case for which provision is made in section 7 of this Act, a difference of opinion arises, the following rules shall be observed:—

(a) If the case is a civil case, then, unless the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner concur in a judgment reversing or varying the decree or order under their consideration, such decree or order shall be upheld

Provided that if the difference of opinion is on a question of law or of custom having the force of law or as to the construction of any document or the admissibility of any evidence, and either the Judicial Commissioner or the Additional Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that the question should be referred to the High Court, the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner shall jointly state the question and forward such statement, with their respective opinions on the question, to the High Court.

(b) If the case is a criminal case, then the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner shall jointly state the question as to which they differ, and forward such statement, with their respective opinions on the question, to the High Court.

Procedure on reference under last foregoing section.

10. (1) On receiving a statement forwarded in any case under the last foregoing section, the High Court, by a bench constituted by two or more Judges as the Chief Justice may determine, shall decide the question referred therein and transmit to the Judicial Commissioner a copy of its judgment under the signature of its Registrar, and the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner sitting together shall, on receipt of the copy, proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with the decision of the High Court.

(2) It shall not be necessary for any party to the case to be present in the High Court, either personally or otherwise, when the question referred comes before that Court for decision.

(3) The costs, if any, consequent on the statement of the question for the decision of the High Court shall be costs in the case.

Repeal of, and amendment of, certain portions of Act XIII, 1879.

11. (1) Section 21 of the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879, respecting the admission of second appeals in certain cases by the Judicial Commissioner, is hereby repealed.

(2) The following portions of that Act are also hereby repealed, namely, section 2; the proviso to section 6; section 22; section 25; section 26; section 39; and the schedule.

(3) For the words which follow the expression "Local Government" in the last paragraph of section 23 of the same Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"which may transfer the case for disposal to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces or to the Additional Judicial Commissioner."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been determined that there shall be an Additional Judicial Commissioner exercising jurisdiction in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. It is considered desirable that the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner should sit together for the hearing of certain cases, and that, where in any such case there is a difference of opinion, the assistance of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces should be made available. It is intended by this Bill to secure these objects.

In other respects the Bill only affects to free the Oudh Code, which is soon to be republished, of certain matter which appears to be superfluous.

The 6th February, 1891.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th February, 1891 :—

No. 7 OF 1891.

A Bill to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "company" means a company registered under any of the enactments relating to companies from time to time in force in British India, or formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent:

(*2*) "bank" and "banker" mean any company carrying on the business of bankers and include a Government Savings Bank:

(*3*) "bankers' books" includes ledgers, day-books, cash-books, account-books and all other books used in the ordinary business of a bank:

(*4*) "legal proceeding" means any civil or criminal proceeding or inquiry in which evidence is or may be given, and includes an arbitration:

(*5*) "Court" means the person or persons before whom a legal proceeding is held or taken: and

(*6*) "Judge" means a Judge of a High Court.

Mode of proof of entries in bankers' books.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act, a copy of any entry in a banker's book shall in all legal proceedings be received as *primâ facie* evidence of such entry and of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded.

Proof of book being a banker's book.

4. (*1*) A copy of an entry in a banker's book shall not be received in evidence under this Act unless it be first proved that the book was at the time of the making of the entry one of the ordinary books of the bank and that the entry was made in the usual and ordinary course of business and that the book is in the custody or control of the bank.

(*2*) Such proof may be given by an officer of the bank and may be given orally or by an affidavit sworn before any commissioner or person authorized to take affidavits.

Verification of copy.

5. (*1*) A copy of an entry in a banker's book shall not be received in evidence under this Act, unless it be further proved that the copy has been examined with the original entry and is correct.

(*2*) Such proof shall be given by some person who has examined the copy with the original entry, and may be given either orally or by an affidavit sworn before any commissioner or person authorised to take affidavits.

Case in which officer of bank not compellable to produce books.

6. An officer of a bank shall not in any legal proceedings to which the bank is not a party be compellable to produce any banker's book the contents of which can be proved under this Act, or to appear as a witness to prove the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded, unless by order of a Judge made for special cause.

Inspection of books by order of Court or Judge.

7. (*1*) On the application of any party to a legal proceeding the Court or a Judge may order that such party be at liberty to inspect and take copies of any entries in a banker's book for any of the purposes of such proceeding.

(*2*) An order under this section may be made either with or without summoning the bank or any other party, and shall be served on the bank three clear days before the same is to be obeyed, unless the Court or Judge otherwise directs.

Costs.

8. (*1*) The costs of any application to the Court or a Judge under or for the purposes of this Act and the costs of anything done or to be done under an order of the Court or a Judge made under or for the purposes of this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court or Judge, who may order the same or any part thereof to be paid to any party by the bank where the same have been occasioned by any fault or delay on the part of the bank.

(*2*) Any such order against a bank may be enforced as if the bank was a party to the proceeding.

(*3*) An order under this section awarding costs to a party may, on the application of the party to any Court of Civil Judicature designated in the order, be executed by such Court as if the order were a decree for money passed by itself:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to derogate from any power which the Court or Judge making the order may possess for the enforcement of its or his directions with respect to the payment of costs.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to apply to British India the provisions of the English Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1879, under which copies of entries in bankers' books are made receivable in evidence under certain conditions.

The 6th February, 1891.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th February, 1891 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as revised by us annexed thereto.

From District and Sessions Judge, Fatehgarh, dated 7th July, 1890 [Paper No. 1].
From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2840, dated 16th September, 1890 [Paper No. 2].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 4003 J., dated 24th September, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
Endorsement by Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 2313 E., dated 28th October, 1890, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1745, dated 7th November, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 94—4 L., dated 5th November, 1890 and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1730—158-90, dated 5th November, 1890 [Paper No 7].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 989, dated 10th November, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 92 C., dated 27th November, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No 9].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. J. 24-A—2-27, dated 2nd December, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 405, dated 1st December, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6800, dated 5th December, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C.—12, dated 17th January, 1891, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].

2. We generally approve the Bill as introduced; but we consider the object can be attained by adding to section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, an *Explanation* suggested to us by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

3. As regards section 3 of the Bill, we consider it desirable to indicate more particularly the classes of persons exercising magisterial functions who are not to be held to be Magistrates for the purpose of section 26 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

4. We have added to the Bill a clause to remove a difficulty which has been experienced in the construction of the words "for the same offence" in section 30 of the same Act.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India	5th July, 1890.
Fort Saint George Gazette	29th July, 1890.
Bombay Government Gazette	10th July, 1890.
Calcutta Gazette	16th July, 1890.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	12th July, 1890.
Punjab Government Gazette	10th July, 1890.
Central Provinces Gazette	19th July, 1890.
Burma Gazette	26th July, 1890.
Assam Gazette	26th July, 1890.
Coorg District Gazette	1st August, 1890.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Bombay	Marathi	11th September, 1890.
	Gujarathi	11th September, 1890.
	Kanarese	11th September, 1890.
Bengal	Uriya	7th August, 1890.
	Bengali	12th August, 1890.
	Hindi	30th September, 1890.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	11th October, 1890.
Punjab	Urdu	9th October, 1890.
Burma	Burmese	9th August, 1890.
Assam	Bengali	30th August, 1890.

6. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
J. NUGENT.

The 6th February, 1891.

No. II.

Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Amendment of section 14, Act I, 1872.

1. (*1*) For the *Explanation* to section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Explanation 1.*—A fact relevant as showing the existence of a relevant state of mind must show that the state of mind exists, not generally, but in reference to the particular matter in question.

"*Explanation 2.*—But where, upon the trial of a person accused of an offence, the previous commission by the accused of an offence is relevant within the meaning of this section, the previous conviction of such person shall also be a relevant fact."

(*2*) For *Illustration* (*b*) to the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*b*) *A* is accused of fraudulently delivering to another person a counterfeit coin which, at the time when he delivered it, he knew to be counterfeit.

The fact that, at the time of its delivery, *A* was possessed of a number of other pieces of counterfeit coin is relevant.

The fact that *A* had been previously convicted of delivering to another person as genuine a counterfeit coin knowing it to be counterfeit is relevant."

Amendment of section 15, Act I, 1872.

2. In section 15 of the said Act, after the word "intentional," there shall be inserted the words "or done with a particular knowledge or intention,".

Addition to section 26, Act I, 1872.

3. To section 26 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—In this section 'Magistrate' does not include the head of a village discharging magisterial functions in the Presidency of Fort St. George or in Burma or elsewhere, unless such headman is a Magistrate exercising the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Addition of *Explanation* to section 30, Act I, 1872.

4. In section 30 of the said Act, immediately before the *Illustrations* the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—'Offence,' as used in this section, includes the abetment of, or attempt to commit, the offence."

Addition to section 43, Act I, 1872.

5. (*1*) To section 43 of the said Act the following *Illustrations* shall be added, namely:—

"(*e*) *A* is charged with theft and with having been previously convicted of theft. The previous conviction is relevant as a fact in issue.

(*f*) *A* is tried for the murder of *B*. The fact that *B* prosecuted *A* for libel and that *A* was convicted and sentenced is relevant under section 8 as showing the motive for the fact in issue."

Substitution of new section for section 54, Act I, 1872.

6. For section 54 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Previous bad character not relevant, except in reply.

"54. In criminal proceedings the fact that the accused person has a bad character is irrelevant, unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant.

"*Explanation 1.*—This section does not apply to cases in which the bad character of any person is itself a fact in issue.

"*Explanation 2.*—A previous conviction is relevant as evidence of bad character."

Amendment of *explanation* to section 55, Act I, 1872.

7. In the *Explanation* to section 55, after the word "but" there shall be inserted the words and figures "except as provided in section 54".

Amendment of, and addition to, section 86, Act I, 1872.

8. In section 86 of the said Act, for the words "resident in" the words "in or for" shall be substituted, and to the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"An officer who, with respect to any territory or place not forming part of Her Majesty's dominions, is a Political Agent therefor, as defined in section 3 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a representative of the Government of India in and for the country comprising that territory or place."

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Amendment of section 310, Act X, 1882.

9. To section 310 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following shall be added, namely:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this section, evidence of the previous conviction may be given at the trial for the subsequent offence, if the fact of the previous conviction is relevant under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th February, 1891 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as revised by us annexed thereto.

Memorandum by Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri, dated 22nd October, 1890 [Paper No. 1].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1775—209-90, dated 17th November, 1890 [Paper No. 2].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 6493, dated 5th December, 1890 [Paper No. 3].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 5044 S., dated 8th December, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2 J., dated 2nd January, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 803—6 L., dated 19th December, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 160 C., dated 20th December, 1890, and enclosure [Papers No. 7.]
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 429, dated 19th December, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C.—124, dated 27th December, 1890, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2093, dated 29th December, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. J.—1, dated 11th January, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 34, dated 6th January, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1113, dated 24th December, 1890, and enclosures; from ditto, No. 21, dated 10th January, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 357, dated 26th January, 1891 [Paper No. 14].

2. In deference to the current of opinion as appearing from the papers submitted to us, we have considered it desirable to propose that new section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure be made applicable to all cases except such as are triable exclusively by a Court of Session or High Court.

3. The balance of opinion is so strongly against the retention of clause (*a*) of the provisos to the proposed section 560, sub-section (*1*), that we advise its omission.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	4th October, 1890.
Fort Saint George Gazette	18th November, 1890.
Bombay Government Gazette	9th October, 1890.
Calcutta Gazette	15th October, 1890.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	11th October, 1890.
Punjab Government Gazette	9th October, 1890.
Central Provinces Gazette	11th October, 1890.
Burma Gazette	25th October, 1890.
Assam Gazette	25th October, 1890.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November, 1890.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	27th November, 1890.
	Gujarathi	27th November, 1890.
	Kanarese	27th November, 1890.
Bengal	Uriya	13th November, 1890.
	Bengali	25th November, 1890.
	Hindi	25th November, 1890.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	27th December, 1890.
Burma	Burmese	8th November, 1890.
Assam	Bengali	13th December, 1890.

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
J. NUGENT.

The 6th February, 1891.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of section 250, Act X, 1882.

1. Section 250 of the said Code is hereby repealed.

Enactment of new section in place of repealed section 250, Act X, 1882.

2. To the said Code the following shall be added, namely:—

Frivolous or vexatious accusations.

"560. (1) If, in any case instituted by complaint as defined in this Code, or upon information given to a police-officer or to a Magistrate, a person is accused before a Magistrate of any offence triable by a Magistrate, and the Magistrate by whom the case is tried discharges or acquits the accused and is satisfied that the accusation against him was frivolous or vexatious, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, by his order of discharge or acquittal, direct the person upon whose complaint or information the accusation was made to pay to the accused, or to each of the accused where there are more than one, such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that, before making any such direction, the Magistrate shall—

(*a*) record and consider any objection which the complainant or informant may urge against the making of the direction, and,

(*b*) if the Magistrate directs any compensation to be paid, state in writing, in his order of discharge or acquittal, his reasons for awarding the compensation.

(*2*) Compensation of which a Magistrate has ordered payment under sub-section (*1*) shall be recoverable as if it were a fine:

Provided that, if it cannot be recovered, the imprisonment to be awarded shall be simple, and for such term, not exceeding thirty days, as the Magistrate directs.

(*3*) A complainant or informant who has been ordered under sub-section (*1*) by a Magistrate of the second or third class to pay compensation to an accused person may appeal from the order, in so far as the order relates to the payment of the compensation, as if such complainant or informant had been convicted on a trial held by such Magistrate.

(*4*) Where an order for payment of compensation to an accused person is made in a case which is subject to appeal under sub-section (*3*), the compensation shall not be paid to him before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided.

(*5*) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any compensation paid or recovered under this section."

Repeal of part of section 552, Act X, 1882.

3. The words "or complained against" in the second paragraph of section 552 of the said Code are hereby repealed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 30th January, 1891.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahádur Muhammad Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Ahsan-Ulla, Khan Bahádur.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.

CATTLE-TRESPASS ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"When I introduced this Bill I explained at length the reasons which have induced the Government of India to undertake an amendment of the Cattle-tres-

pass Act of 1871, and it does not seem necessary that I should recapitulate them afresh. The Council will remember that frequent complaints had reached us from many parts of India that the present law affords very inadequate protection to landholders against agile and semi-wild cattle which are habitually turned out without any sort of restraint to find pasture where they can. This difficulty will be met by section 8 of the Bill as now amended, which empowers Local Governments to extend to other cattle in particular localities the remedy which the Act has already provided generally against damage done by pigs. At the same time the Local Government may increase the maximum fine, which in the case of pigs is only ten rupees, to fifty rupees. The sum fixed in the Bill as originally drafted was twenty-five rupees, but the Select Committee considered that this would hardly meet such a case as that of trespass by a large herd of buffaloes. The Governments of Bombay and Bengal advised a maximum of one hundred rupees, but we preferred to adopt the more moderate figure suggested from Madras, Coorg and other places. We thought that in those extreme cases where fifty rupees would not afford adequate compensation the injured party might reasonably be left to prosecute his civil remedy.

"The substitution of cattle for pigs was proposed and rejected in 1871, but only as a general provision to have universal application throughout India. As a general rule, I am glad to say that it is still uncalled for, but the opinions submitted with regard to the Bill strongly confirm the conclusion at which we had arrived, that there are many parts of the country in which agriculturists require some more effective protection against the tyranny or recklessness of cattle-owners. In my introductory speech I gave instances from Coorg, from Assam, from Bhinga, from Nagpur and from Orissa; but because some of these places contained planters, and because I mentioned that the most vigorous complaints had emanated from Planting Associations, the Government of India have been accused of promoting legislation in the exclusive interests of a particular class. I will therefore take leave to read to the Council a few of the opinions regarding this particular provision of the Bill, eschewing all places where there are planters or which I mentioned before.

"The first extract which comes to my hand is from the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, an officer of very great experience. He says:—

'The amendments are in my opinion called for by the inadequacy of the present Act to meet the numerous cases of intentional cattle-trespass which are met with in Oudh, and I doubt not elsewhere. Every District Magistrate will be at one in the opinion that owners of cattle often adopt this measure to repay injury inflicted or in retaliation for a similar trespass on their lands.'

"The next is from Bombay, but the Council are already aware that the Government of that presidency had found it necessary to introduce a Bill of their own on precisely the same lines as this section. The ravages of cattle had become an intolerable nuisance in the raiyatwari districts of Kaira and Ahmedabad, where there are neither planters nor zamindars.

"There are planters in Malabar and the Nilgiris; so I pass them by. No; I think I must read one short remark made by the Magistrate of the Nilgiris. He says:—

'It is notorious that the cattle-owners in this district, who make a trade of trespass, openly boast that the advantages derived by their herds from nocturnal forays on private estates far outweigh the fines now leviable by the pound-keepers.'

"A Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab writes:—

'The practice of deliberately turning buffaloes into crops has been observed by me in several places, particularly in the neighbourhood of large cities. I remember that great complaints used to be made in the neighbourhood of Delhi against the Gujars on this head. The owners of the injured fields found it impossible to catch and impound the buffaloes. I think there can be no doubt that there is a necessity for making the law of cattle-trespass more stringent.'

"The next extracts which I have made relate to the North-West Provinces. The Deputy Commissioner of Gonda thinks that—

'the addition to section 26 should be extended to the whole of the district and that cattle should be held to include goats and sheep. Goats especially are a great pest as trespassers. They commit great ravages on crops, and especially on young trees, and

while the public complain loudly of the damage thus done they are not willing for obvious reasons to go to the Civil Courts for damages.'

"And again—

'It has been lately ascertained that the suburban *gwalas* of Benares deliberately let out all their cows at or soon after dusk when the green rabi crops are standing: the cattle wander away into the fields and fill themselves with green barley: when detected, they are driven to the pound and cheerfully reclaimed by their owners next morning. The men who do this are well known: they deserve to be treated severely.'

"And here is another extract:—

'It is not so much that there are "special localities" in this district where cattle-trespass is encouraged by the owners, for the offence is rampant and universal, but the places which have come more particularly under my notice are Nimkhar and Sitapur itself. The practice is for owners to turn their cattle loose at night to graze. The herd returns in the morning to their homes, where the calves of the cows are always kept tied up; so the cattle are bound to come back. Thakurs, Brahmans, zamindars are the chief sinners. It is another instance of the oppression and tyranny exercised by the zamindars over their tenantry. The latter dare do nothing but wail.'

"But not to be further tedious, I will only select two more from the numerous extracts which I hold in my hand, and I choose these simply because they are the opinions of Native officers. Mr. Dutt writes from Burdwan that—

'cattle are habitually allowed to trespass by particular cattle-owners of more than ordinary influence in a village.'

"And Mr. Gupta, District Judge of Cuttack, has submitted a most important report, in which he enters into the whole case. According to his experience—

'it is the general habit of villagers to let loose their cattle with the fullest knowledge and of set purpose that they might fatten on other people's pasture or crops. In East Bengal this pernicious practice largely prevails, and is the cause of many a murderous riot. Again and again it was proved before me in criminal cases that cattle were turned out by day and often at dead of night to feed on the *kalai* or paddy crops of others. It is extremely difficult to seize all trespassing cattle. One or two may be secured, but the herd usually escape. It is equally difficult to prove deliberate or intentional turning out of cattle on others' lands; and intention must be proved to secure a conviction for mischief under section 426, Penal Code. Section 289 of the Penal Code deals with the negligent owner of an animal dangerous to human life. For negligently letting loose herds of bullocks or buffaloes, even though with the certain knowledge that they would destroy crops, there seems to be no penalty in the law.

'The provisions of section 26 of the Act, amended as proposed, would for the first time supply this omission, and remedy what is now often felt to be a great grievance.'

"It is this danger of affrays which makes the provision of a prompt and summary remedy most imperative, and in petty cases the Magistrate seems to be the proper person to deal with the whole subject. It is quite true, speaking generally, that trespass may result from mere accident and not be inconsistent with good faith and a reasonable respect for the rights of cultivators, but this can hardly be predicated of those exceptional places to which alone this particular provision will be applied: where there is a practice of turning out cattle with the full knowledge that they will feed on crops or garden produce, and generally with the deliberate intention that they shall do so, there is ample justification for a special measure requiring all owners of cattle to keep their beasts under restraint; and, if, with a full knowledge of the probable consequences, any of them omits to do so, I submit that he will be guilty of gross and criminal negligence and that it is not unreasonable to permit his prosecution in the Criminal Courts.

"The only other material amendment which was included in the original Bill is that now contained in section 5. The effect of this will be to enable Local Governments to double the pound-fees in local areas where cattle are habitually allowed to trespass. When I introduced the Bill I pointed out that even double fines would be a very trifling punishment, ranging as they would from one rupee for a buffalo to a couple of annas for that most mischievous animal, a goat; and I also intimated that, in view of the fact that to prevent the possibility of hardship I had reserved power to the Magistracy to remit any amount above the scale of fees prescribed by the Act, I was disposed to think that even a higher maximum than double the standard scale might be permitted. Many

authorities supported this suggestion and were in favour of allowing Government to go as high as four times the standard fees; but at the same time strong exception was taken, particularly in Bengal, to the clause reserving power to remit, on the very intelligible ground that it would multiply a trivial class of appeals and prolong disputes unnecessarily. The Committee felt the force of these objections, and after discussion we came to the conclusion that it would be better to withdraw the clause relating to remissions and not to enhance the maximum rates beyond what had been originally proposed. In our opinion the maximum of double fees cannot be regarded as oppressive, and there is really no more reason for providing for a remission of enhanced fees, in those exceptional localities for which they will be sanctioned, than there is for allowing a reduction of the ordinary standard fees elsewhere.

"In the first section of the Bill the Committee has made one slight alteration, which is perhaps of sufficient importance to deserve special notice. Although the Cattle-trespass Act was generally applied in the first instance, power was reserved to Local Governments with the sanction of the Government of India to exclude any special areas from its operation. We thought it unnecessary to retain the words requiring the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and henceforth the power of exclusion will be left to the unfettered discretion of Local Governments.

"So much, my Lord, for the provisions of the Bill as introduced. Hon'ble Members, however, will not have failed to notice that it has grown in the hands of the Select Committee from five to thirteen sections, and I have now to explain the eight new sections which have been introduced. Two of these, sections 2 and 9, merely reproduce Act XVIII of 1883, which was substantially an Act to amend the Act of 1871, but not expressly made part of it. We took into consideration the expediency of revising and re-enacting the whole of the old Act; but it seemed sufficient to re-enact the Act of 1883, and to provide for its incorporation together with the new provisions into the Act of 1871, a reprint of which in its amended form will now be promulgated. Section 11 makes a consequential amendment in the Cantonments Act, and sections 10 and 12 also are merely formal.

"Three other new sections remain, and their object is to provide for the suppression of an objectionable practice, represented as prevailing in some parts of India, of detaining in unauthorized places cattle which ought to be sent to the public pounds. Unlike the original provisions of the Bill, which aimed at the protection of cultivators against depredations by cattle, these sections are designed to secure the owners of cattle against anything like extortion on the part of landowners who may have lawfully seized their animals. The right to seize cattle trespassing is given by Statute, and is necessarily limited by the conditions prescribed in the enactment by which it has been conferred. This is section 10 of the existing Act, where the power to seize animals is coupled with a power to take them without unnecessary delay to the place appointed as a pound. A planter or other person who may find cattle straying on his land may lawfully seize them, but he has no right to keep them longer than is reasonably necessary to enable him to send them to the Government pound. We are told, however, that in Assam—and similar complaints come from Manbhoom and other parts of the country also—it is not unusual for the seizer to keep animals tied up at his residence or other unauthorised place until they are redeemed by payment of such sum as he chooses to demand. Such conduct is clearly illegal, and it is not unlikely to lead to breaches of the peace, as it is conceivable that the owner of the cattle might consider himself warranted in attempting their removal by force. We need not insist on cattle being sent to a distant pound if both parties choose to compound the matter amicably, but it is intolerable that any private person should set up what is practically a private pound or extort fees which have no legal sanction. Accordingly we propose to amend sections 10 and 11 of the Act by limiting the period of detention to twenty-four hours, and we have also extended the scope of Chapter V, which now applies only to cases of illegal seizure, so as to empower the Magistracy to take summary cognizance of complaints of longer detention than twenty-four hours, or indeed of any illegal detention.

"This will remove one of the two substantial grievances which I have seen put forward on behalf of cattle-owners, and the other does not appear to me to be one for which the Legislature is in any way responsible. I allude to the system of farming out pounds, which at first sight certainly seems to hold out direct encouragement to the contractor to abet or connive at illegal seizure. This system is not recognized by the Cattle-trespass Act, and I think it is opposed to the spirit of the Act, though it may not be expressly prohibited. I propose to address Local Governments in the Home Department in view to suppress the practice wherever it may be found to prevail. As far as I know at present it is confined to certain parts of Bengal.

"I trust I have now made it clear that the object of the Bill was not, and that its effect will not be, to place the owners of cattle at any disadvantage. While we hold them responsible for damage caused by their gross and wilful neglect and provide a prompt and summary remedy against them in places where such neglect is shown to be habitual and such remedy may seem to be called for, we have at the same time done our best to remove every substantial grievance of which they have complained. It has indeed been urged that we ought to make pound-keepers responsible for the proper feeding of animals entrusted to their charge, but those who have put forward this complaint must have forgotten to refer to the Act. Under section 27 any pound-keeper omitting to provide impounded cattle with sufficient food and water, or failing to perform any other duty imposed on him by the Act, becomes liable to a fine of fifty rupees. Wrongful seizure is also summarily punishable, as I have already had occasion to mention."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved that the Bill to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble, the Hon'ble Messrs. Halliday and Bliss and the Mover, with instructions to report after one month.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 6th February, 1891.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 3rd February, 1891.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 24th, 1891.

During the past week the weather has passed through large changes, and within the week has exhibited in strong contrast the two types of conditions to which North-West India is liable during the cold season. At first a rapid barometric recovery having occurred after the storm described last week, strongly marked anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed. Pressure was very high in the North-West, the weather was very fine throughout the greater part of the country, and light breezes, circulating anti-cyclonically around the high pressure area, were reported. At the close of the week, on the contrary, the weather over the greater part of the country was under the influence of a well-marked depression which was travelling from west to east across Northern India; the weather was squally and unsettled, and general rain was falling.

The chart of the 18th showed that the barometer had risen with great rapidity in the North-West and to a less extent in all parts of the Indian region. The storm which had affected the weather at the close of last week had disappeared, and strongly marked anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed throughout India with fine weather and light winds. These conditions in Northern and Central India were accompanied with scattered showers in the south of the Peninsula, and

northerly winds and very fine weather in Burma. This weather lasted until the 21st, but on the 20th there were already changes in progress in the North-West, which were held to indicate the advance of a depression to North-West India. The most important change was the rapid barometric fall over the Punjab and Rajputana. On the 21st rain had commenced at Quetta and the barometric fall continued. On the 22nd the anticipated depression had apparently advanced over the Punjab, strong easterly winds and gales blew during the day at the hill stations where also rain fell, but on the plains, beyond a slight inclination to a cyclonic circulation over the Punjab, very cloudy skies and rain at one or two stations, there was very little indication of the storm at 8 A.M. Later in the day, however, rain fell everywhere over the north-west of India, and snow continued all day on the hills. The chart of the 23rd showed a large, though not very deep, depression overlying the east of the Punjab, and the North-West and Central Provinces, the centre lying near Sutna. Rough squally weather prevailed throughout Northern India, but the depression advanced further to the eastward, and by the 24th the centre with its accompanying rainfall lay over Behar. In the rear of the disturbance the barometer had risen rapidly, and a large high-pressure area had appeared over North-West India. The rain which accompanied the storm thus extended the whole way across Northern India from Baluchistan to Bengal. It was generally moderate in amount, but Neemuch reported 2½ inches on the 23rd, and Patna 2¼ inches on the 24th, while many stations reported falls of over one inch. The snow on the hills was heavy, averaging about 15 to 18 inches on the two days.

Temperature.—Except in Bengal and Madras, where temperature has been excessive, the weather generally has been much cooler than usual; the greatest deficiency has been in Sind and Rajputana, but the mean difference for the Punjab was nearly equally great.

The following table shows the variations in the mean temperature according to provinces for the present and for the past week:—

PROVINCES.	Variation of temperature from normal for past week.	Variation of temperature from normal for present week.
Burma	+0·9	+0·2
Bengal	+0·3	+1·3
North-Western Provinces	+2·9	−3·2
Punjab	+0·3	−5·6
Bombay	+0·1	−0·8
Central Provinces	+1·1	+0·3
Guzerat and Central India	+3·5	−3·5
Sind and Rajputana	+2·3	−8·9
Madras	+0·5	+2·2

At the beginning of the week, the weather was under the influence of anti-cyclonic conditions, and both the day and night temperatures were largely below the normal in the North-West, but from the 22nd to the 24th cyclonic conditions were established, and though the day temperatures remained very low, and the night temperatures rose briskly and were above the average over a large extent of the country.

Rainfall.—As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, moderate showers were reported from Southern India between the 18th and the 22nd, but the main rainfall of the week has been due to the cyclonic storm which was first felt on the 22nd and lasted till the end of the week. The storm affected the whole of Northern and Central India, so that owing to the showers in the south in the early part of the week and the storm in the north in the latter part of the week, only a small portion of India remained without rain. Eleven divisions of India were wholly without rain and eight more had an average fall of less than a tenth of an inch. Regions in which the rainfall was absolutely or practically *nil* included Burma, Assam, the eastern divisions of Bengal, and the head of the Peninsula. The heaviest mean fall in the week was 1·96 inches reported from the hill districts of the Punjab, but several other divisions received a mean fall of over an inch. The third column of the table shows that in 32 divisions rainfall of the week was in excess of the average, and that in 16 it was in defect.

The concluding column shows that over the greater part of Northern India as well as in some divisions in the south of the Peninsula rainfall since the beginning of January has been excessive, but that over the central parts of the country and the greater part of the Peninsula it has been short of the normal.

The following is the record of maximum falls exceeding two inches :—

Districts.	Stations.	Amount.
Monghyr	Gogri	2·33
Patna	Sadr	2·24
Dera-Dun	Kalsi	2·46
Kumaun	Pithoragarh	3·38
Hissar	Budhlada	2·23
Umballa	Rupor	3·19
Jullundur	Phillour	2·20
Hoshiarpur	Suddr	2·64
Gurdaspur	Pathankot	2·13
Kangra	Suddr	2·74
Rawalpindi	Gujarkhan	3·34
Kohat	Hangu	3·90
Nilgiris	Coonoor	5·27
Neemuch	Neemuch	2·69
Nellore	Raipur	2·30
Chingleput	Madurantakam	3·50
South Arcot	Villupuram	3·35

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 24th, 1891.			Rainfall data from January 4th to January 24th, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 4th to January 24th, 1891.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·14	0	+0·14	0·14	0	+1,400
	Lower Burma	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·02	—100
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·01	0·18	—0·17	0·01	0·37	— 97
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·26	—100
	Do. (Bramaputra)	0·06	0·22	—0·16	0·31	0·53	— 42
	Deltaic Bengal	0·01	0·11	—0·10	0·01	0·28	— 96
	Central do.	0·55	0·13	+0·42	0·55	0·32	+ 72
	North do.	0·40	0·23	+0·17	0·40	0·35	+ 14
	Orissa	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·15	—100
	Chota Nagpur	1·08	0·21	+0·87	1·08	0·51	+112
	Behar (South)	1·58	0·20	+1·38	1·58	0·43	+267
	Do. (North)	1·07	0·21	+0·86	1·07	0·41	+161
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·17	0·22	+0·95	1·17	0·66	+ 77
	Oudh (South)	0·80	0·34	+0·46	0·80	0·61	+ 31
	Do. (North)	0·99	0·32	+0·67	1·00	0·65	+ 54
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·47	0·17	+0·30	0·47	0·54	— 13
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·48	0·24	+0·24	0·55	0·51	+ 8
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	1·34	0·55	+0·79	1·55	0·98	+ 58
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·44	0·21	+0·23	1·70	0·63	+170
	Do. (Central)	0·74	0·25	+0·49	1·68	0·56	+200
	Do. (Sub-montane)	1·38	0·45	+0·93	4·05	1·25	+ 22
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·96	1·33	+0·63	4·10	3·02	+ 36
	Do. (North-West)	0·70	0·59	+0·11	3·90	1·32	+195
	Do. (West)	0·17	0·22	—0·05	1·09	0·45	+142
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·14	0·02	+0·12	0·14	0·21	— 33
	Madras (South Central)	0·62	0·09	+0·53	0·62	0·19	+226
	Coorg	0·13	0·02	+0·11	0·13	0·04	+225
	Mysore	0·04	0·22	—0·18	0·04	0·29	— 86
	Konkan	0·01	0·10	—0·09	0·01	0·25	— 96
	Bombay Deccan	0·06	0·02	+0·04	0·06	0·08	— 13
	Hyderabad (North)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Khandeish	0·01	0·01	0	0·01	0·11	— 91
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·24	0·04	+0·20	0·24	0·26	— 8
	Central Provinces (West)	0·40	0·09	+0·31	0·40	0·31	+ 29
	Do. (Central)	0·28	0·08	+0·20	0·28	0·43	— 35
	Do. (East)	0·46	0·05	+0·41	0·46	0·23	+100
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·03	—100
	Sindh	0·40	0·10	+0·30	0·50	0·26	+ 92
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·43	0·06	+0·37	0·44	0·35	+ 26
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·27	0·07	+0·20	0·32	0·19	+ 64
	Rajputana (West)	0·11	0·07	+0·04	0·39	0·26	+ 50
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·14	—100
	Do. (North) A	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·09	—100
	Madras (Central)	0·03	0·02	+0·01	0·03	0·08	— 63
	East Coast (Central)	0·68	0·06	+0·62	0·68	0·26	+161
	Do. (South)	0·79	0·19	+0·60	0·79	0·66	+ 19
	Madras (South)	0·20	0·21	—0·01	0·20	0·56	— 64

W. L. DALLAS,

Simla, 29th January 1891. *Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 31st January.*—Rainfall very slight in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tanjore; no rain elsewhere. Crops here and there reported to be reviving after recent rain. Prices falling in Ganjam, Kistna, Cuddapah, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem and West Coast; stationary in Kurnool and Trichinopoly, and rising slightly in the remaining districts. Wells being dug by ryots in affected localities in Chingleput and Kalahastri. Zemindari garden cultivation and harvest operations will furnish employment for the next month or so. No large demand for employment on Government works has as yet shown itself.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Rain in parts of Sindh, Bijapur, and Kathiawar. Standing crops more or less damaged by locusts, blight, or other causes in parts of nine districts; otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—No rain during the week. The rain reported last week has been good for all standing crops, and has facilitated ploughing which has begun in some districts. *Rabi* crops are generally very hopeful, and some of the earlier kinds are being harvested with good outturn. Prospects of *boro* or spring rice, which is being transplanted, are favourable. Sugarcane harvest is progressing and a fair outturn may be expected. Poppy is doing well; the collection of opium in the early-sown fields has begun. Tobacco is a promising crop, as also *ganja* in the Rajshahye district. A flight of locusts passed over a portion of the Bankoora district on the 27th January, but did no damage to the crops. Price of common rice has remained almost stationary during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Cold weather prevails generally. Light rain is reported from Moradabad and Jhansi. A slight fall of hail reported from Meerut on the night of the 2nd instant. The *rabi* prospects are everywhere favourable. Prices are generally steady, and supplies ample.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Rain has fallen in eight districts. Prices rising in five districts; stationary elsewhere. Weeding of *rabi* crops in progress in Lahore. Sugarcane and cotton-ploughings commenced in Jullundur. More rain wanted in Delhi. Crops are flourishing and prospects reported good. Crops are slightly damaged by the recent heavy rains in Amritsar, Sialkote, and Lahore. In the latter district the wheat has been attacked by wheat rust. Locusts have appeared in parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, and have slightly damaged the crops in the latter district. Fodder is scarce in Delhi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Weather clear and cold. Rain is much needed for winter crops in the Rehli tashil of the Saugor district. Prospects elsewhere continue favourable. Slight damage to linseed from recent cloudy weather. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 31st January.*—Reaping of paddy is finished except in three districts. Threshing in progress in all districts. Estimated outturn of paddy good in all districts reported on, except in Mandalay where it is

poor. Prospects of wheat and dry-weather crops favourable. The price of paddy has risen in five districts ; fallen in three.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy finished. Ploughing for early rice and gathering of mustard continue.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of paddy continues in parts. Prospects favourable. Prices risen in the Bangalore district.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Threshing of rice and *ragi* continues. No change in prospects.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Weather cold in Berar. Cotton-picking completed almost everywhere. Threshing of *jowari* continues. *Rabi* crops generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost steady. Land under preparation for the next crop in the Buldana district.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. *Rabi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th February.*—No rain, and no change in condition of crops and weather since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Rainfall good in Harowtee and Tonk. A slight shower in Bickanir. Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six Agencies and Ajmere ; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th January.*—Beneficial rain fell during the week, and slight snow. Prospects favourable.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1889-90.

No. 21-I., dated Calcutta, the 5th February, 1891.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of major and minor works in the Madras Presidency for which Capital and Revenue Accounts were kept during 1889-90 was 17, exclusive of the Vedarniem Canal, the Capital Account of which has not been made up yet. Of these, 10 are major works and 7 are minor works. The Capital outlay on each class of works during and up to the end of 1889-90 was as follows :—

	Number of Works.	During the year 1889-90.							Total direct and indirect to end of 1889-90.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35) . .	1	2,49,509	55,964	8,742	...	3,14,215	2,433	3,16,648	15,95,770
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) . .	9	10,85,543	2,39,080	69,381	—70	13,93,934	66,106	14,60,040	5,46,14,918
Minor Works and Navigation.									
* Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43) .	7	2,32,839	51,497	4,758	...	2,89,094	15,519	3,04,613	1,24,66,278*
TOTAL .	17	15,67,891	3,46,541	82,881	—70	19,97,243	84,058	20,81,301	6,86,76,966

* Includes the capital outlay on the Ganjam-Gopalpur and Chilka Lake Canals from 1884-85 and 1885-86, respectively. The previous outlay on these works has not been traced yet.

2. On three of the major works, *viz.*, the Karnúl Canal, the Cauvery Delta system and the Srivaikuntham Anicut system, and on three of the minor works, *viz.*, the Chembrambákam Tank, the Madras Water-supply project, and the Vedarniem Canal there was no Capital outlay, and on the remaining works, with the exception of the Rushikulya project, the Kistna Delta system, the Periyar project and the Buckingham Canal, the outlay was small, all having been practically completed. The sanction to the Godávari completion estimates expired at the end of 1889-90, and was not renewed.

3. The Capital outlay on the Rushikulya project during the year amounted to Rs. 3,16,648. Good progress was made with the Russelkonda reservoir, the masonry works and the main canal. Some of the works were damaged by floods of exceptional severity.

The Capital outlay on the Kistna Delta system amounted to Rs. 5,24,898, the principal work being in connection with the remodelling of the canals.

On the Periyar project the Capital outlay was Rs. 7,62,465. The superstructure of the main dam was begun, progress was made with the escape on the right bank, and the cutting of the tunnel was commenced. The main and branch channels in the "plains" division of the project were also proceeded with.

The Capital outlay on the Buckingham Canal amounted to Rs. 2,06,037.

4. The following table exhibits the Revenue receipts and Working expenses of the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept :—

System.	Capital outlay.	Gross Revenue received in 1889-90.			Working Expenses.			Net actual revenue.	Deduct—Receipts and charges on account of old Irrigation.	Net Revenue attributable to outlay of Government Capital.	Percentage of return.
		Irrigation Revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godávari	1,27,19,245	22,33,175	1,14,912	23,48,087	5,80,819	33,574	6,14,393	17,33,694	1,15,500	16,18,194	12·72
Kistna	94,96,842	16,56,451	44,931	17,01,382	4,48,964	20,013	4,68,977	12,32,405	66,100	11,66,305	12·28
Pennér	18,66,941	2,63,881	498	2,64,379	47,643	2,740	50,383	2,13,996	87,000	1,26,996	6·80
Sangam	36,20,906	2,56,321	914	2,57,235	77,625	3,571	81,196	1,76,039	1,05,500	70,539	1·95
Karnúl	2,16,41,679	67,114	11,845	78,959	1,22,922	4,863	1,27,785	—48,826	...	—48,826	...
Barur	3,98,555	4,562	101	4,663	3,278	128	3,406	1,257	1,850	—593	...
Cauvery	17,79,453	31,79,366	7,217	31,86,583	3,66,283	29,327	3,95,610	27,90,973	20,68,300	7,22,673	40·61
Srivaikuntham	14,51,541	1,82,410	1,152	1,83,562	35,216	2,033	37,249	1,46,313	66,500	79,813	5·50
Total for 1889-90	5,29,75,162	78,43,280	1,81,570	80,24,850	16,82,750	96,249	17,78,999	62,45,851	25,10,750	37,35,101	7·05
Total for 1888-89	5,22,77,587	77,94,787	1,68,286	79,63,073	17,27,287	69,486	17,96,773	61,66,300	24,94,810	36,71,490	7·02
MINOR WORKS.											
Chembrambákam	7,36,589	38,176	28	38,204	24,539	613	25,152	13,052	9,100	3,952	0·54
Pálár	18,85,632	2,52,884	979	2,53,863	1,08,978	2,694	1,11,672	1,42,291	1,21,100	21,191	1·12
Pelandorai	4,45,303	17,273	...	17,273	18,550	467	19,017	—1,744	2,850	—4,594	...
Madras Water-supply	17,54,045	22,969	11,738	34,707	10,109	381	10,490	24,217	6,200	18,017	1·08
Buckingham	74,71,452	...	75,747	75,747	1,47,237	4,683	1,51,920	—76,173	...	—76,173	...
Chilka Lake	28,456	...	...	...	1,812	47	1,859	—1,859	...	—1,859	...
Vedarniem Canal	...	...	618	648	6,556	179	6,735	—6,087	...	—6,087	...
Total for 1889-90	1,23,21,477	3,31,302	89,140	4,20,442	3,17,681	9,064	3,26,745	93,697	1,39,250	—45,553	...
Total for 1888-89	†1,20,55,131	3,55,557	85,727	4,41,284	2,33,444	6,362	*2,39,806	2,01,478	1,39,805	*61,673	0·51

* Excluding the Chilka Lake and Vedarniem Canal.

† Exclusive of Rs. 27,590 expended on the Chilka Lake Canal, the Capital Account of which was not made up in 1888-89.

5. The net revenue on account of major works was nearly a lakh more than during the previous year, but the minor works show a falling-off in gross receipts, and a considerable increase in working expenses, the result being that, after allowing for the old Revenue receipts and charges, the minor works show in the aggregate a deficit of Rs. 45,553. This unfavourable result may be attributed partly to the character of the season, the rainfall having been scanty and the season a bad one for irrigation operations. But the principal portion of the deficit is attributable to the large excess of expenditure over receipts on the Buckingham Canal. This, as well as the Chilka Lake and Vedarniem Canals, are purely navigation systems.

6. The deductions on account of old Revenue receipts and charges have now been crystallised in the manner suggested in para. 4 of the Review for 1888-89. The figures under this head for the Sangam and Barur systems must, however, still be regarded as only approximate.

The Working expenses on the Karnúl Canal are considerably less than during the previous year, and steps have been taken, by abolishing the telegraph line, &c., to curtail all unnecessary outlay, but there is still a deficit on the working of this canal.

The receipts on account of the Madras Water-supply project include Rs. 11,463 on account of water supplied to the Municipality of Madras. The rate charged the Municipality is one rupee for every 1,000 cubic yards, or about 169,000 gallons. Such a rate is little more than nominal, and while the Government of India has no wish to interfere with the arrangements as regards water-supply come to between the Government of Madras and the Municipality, it is desirable that the benefit derived by the latter under the existing system should be clearly stated.

7. The irrigation revenue shown in column 3 of the last statement is all realised in the Revenue Department, the charge for water, even when separately calculated, being consolidated and collected with the land revenue. The aggregate collections, amounting to Rs. 81,74,582, were made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Share of land revenue due to irrigation	75,95,549
Share of enhanced land revenue	5,04,959
Adjustment due to revision of the accounts of the Cauvery Delta	74,074
	81,74,582

The miscellaneous receipts shown in column 4 are those realised in the Public Works Department. The direct Working expenses include a charge of 5 per cent. on the Revenue receipts for the cost of collection charges in the Revenue Department.

8. In the following statement the true irrigation receipts are compared with the area charged as irrigated as shown in the detailed canal reports. Owing to the consolidation of the irrigation revenue with the land revenue, the revenue assessed is assumed as fully collected, except in the case of the Karnúl Canal. For this canal the irrigation assessments were Rs. 75,801 and the collections Rs. 67,114, a difference of Rs. 8,687. The demands excluding cash refunds exceeded the realisations by Rs. 1,32,002, remissions to this amount being rendered necessary by deficiency or excess of water and other causes:—

	Revenue derived from irrigated lands.		Area irrigated.		Rate per acre.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Godávari	22,33,175	21,68,816	672,239	651,619	3·3	3 3
Kistna	16,56,451	15,70,020	433,975	416,205	3 8	3 7
Pennér	2,63,881	2,29,387	66,171	59,653	3·9	3 8
Sangam	2,56,321	2,20,011	64,926	55,938	3·9	3·9
Karnúl	67,114	76,377	21,851	34,999	3·1	2·2
Barur	4,562	3,565	1,712	1,344	2·7	2·6
Cauvery	31,79,366	33,42,120	1,010,698	1,007,136	3·1	3·3
Srivaikuntham	1,82,410	1,84,491	39,785	40,420	4·6	4 5
Total Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue . . .	78,43,280	77,94,787	2,311,357	2,267,314	3·4	3·4
Minor Works.						
Chembrambákam . . .	38,176	57,398	14,469	19,416	2·6	2 9
Pálár	2,52,884	2,63,778	93,848	97,023	2·7	2·7
Pelandorai	17,273	12,186	5,994	4,529	2·9	2 6
Madras Water-supply . . .	22,969	22,195	10,689	10,251	2·1	2·1
Total Minor Works .	3,31,302	3,55,557	125,000	131,219	2·6	2 7
Grand Total .	81,74,582	81,50,344	2,436,357	2,398,533	3·4	3·4

9. In column 4 of the preceding statement the area given is that cultivated under both first and second crops. In the following statement the area under each crop and the corresponding revenue are given for the principal major systems, the figures being taken from the individual canal reports. The Revenue figures in this case only give the irrigation revenue proper, omitting the share of the enhanced land revenue:—

System.	Area ultimately irrigable.	Area irrigated, 1889-90.		Revenue derived.		Rate per acre.	
		First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godávari . .	612,000	618,649	53,590	19,49,377	1,28,178	3·15	2·39
Kistna . .	475,000	433,922	53	14,90,428	160	3·43	3·02
Pennér . .	69,385	63,858	2,313	2,40,102	6,630	3·76	2·87
Sangam . .	94,000	60,638	4,288	2,36,818	12,573	3·90	2·93
Cauvery . .	919,539	908,3-5	102,313	27,31,275	2,32,788	3·00	2·27
Srivaikuntham .	30,393	21,815	17,970	1,24,365	56,207	5·70	3·13

The area irrigated under first crop in the Godávari Delta exceeded the estimated ultimate area of irrigation. The high average assessment for first crop irrigation under the Srivaikuntham Anicut is again remarkable, and the attention of the Madras Government is invited to the comments that were made thereon in para. 8 of the Review on the report for 1888-89.

10. The following statement exhibits the actual Working expenses of each of the major systems, and of the minor systems in the aggregate, without deducting the old maintenance charges:—

Systems.	1889-90.					1888-89.
	New works and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.						
Godávari	2,34,853	3,03,770	42,196	33,574	6,14,393	6,68,013
Kistna	1,99,666	2,48,947	30,351	20,013	4,68,977	4,21,752
Pennér	20,728	26,915	...	2,740	50,383	48,612
Sangam	45,432	31,820	373	3,571	81,196	72,410
Karnúl Canal	88,985	28,780	5,157	4,863	1,27,785	1,51,097
Barur	2,330	948	...	128	3,406	1,456
Cauvery	1,16,227	2,49,843	213	29,327	3,95,610	3,96,461
Srivaikuntham	15,526	19,690	...	2,033	37,249	36,972
Total Major Works .	7,23,747	8,80,713	78,290	96,249	17,78,999	17,96,773
Minor Works and Navigation . .	2,41,550	73,578	2,553	9,064	3,26,745	2,39,806
GRAND TOTAL .	9,65,297	9,54,291	80,843	1,05,313	21,05,744	20,36,579
Per acre irrigated by Major Works .	...	...	...	...	0·77	0·79

11. The charge for establishment in column 3 of the last statement is made up as follows :—

		Major Works.	Minor Works and Navigation.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Management	Direction and Executive	4,58,779	9,221	4,68,000
	Collection Charges	2,47,764	8,815	2,56,579
	TOTAL	7,06,543	18,036	7,24,579
Maintenance of Works		1,74,170	55,542	2,29,712
	GRAND TOTAL	8,80,713	73,578	9,54,291

12. The principal crop irrigated was rice, the irrigated area under which was 2,189,489 acres of the estimated value of 510 lakhs of rupees.

13. The miscellaneous receipts in column 4 of the statement in para. 4 are made up of the following items :—

	Rs.
Plantations	11,248
Navigation	2,01,176
Sundry	61,945
Less cash refunds of revenue	—3,659
	2,70,710

14. The navigation receipts were divided as follows among the different canals, excluding the Vedarniem Canal on which they were only Rs. 647 :—

Canals.	Length of navigable channels.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Value of goods	Ton-mileage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Godávari	496	94,253	67,036	2,77,78,097	10,741,945
Kistna	281	28,732	61,485	1,83,75,765	10,740,830
Karnúl	190	1,360	14,794	5,65,909	...
Buckingham	262	73,123	1,51,920	1,74,03,566	14,553,846
TOTAL	1,229	1,97,468	2,95,235	6,41,23,337	36,036,621
Corresponding figures of previous year	1,214	1,96,977	2,56,709	4,86,88,041	35,218,322

The excess of expenditure over receipts in the case of the Buckingham Canal is again very noticeable, as is also the fact that, with the exception of the Godávari System, none of the canals show a profit. The attention of the Madras Government is invited to the remarks in para. 9 of the Review on the Report for 1888-89 regarding the propriety of raising the license fees. The loss on navigation operations is Rs. 97,766 against Rs. 59,732 in 1888-89.

15. Besides the Major and Minor works referred to in the preceding paragraphs the report also deals with irrigation works for which neither Capital

nor Revenue Accounts are kept, and with Agricultural Works. The former class of works consist chiefly of tanks and river channels, and the importance of them to Madras Irrigation may be gauged from the following figures:—

Year.	Area, 1st and 2nd crop.	Irrigation revenue.	Rate per acre.	Working expenses Direct charges in the Public Works Department only.	Rte per ac re
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 . . .	3,524,360	90,62,740	2·57	15,98,599	·52

The information regarding these works furnished in the Report is, however, incomplete. In Table II on pages 6 and 7 only the direct charges in the Public Works Department on account of them is given, the columns showing indirect charges and collection charges in the Revenue Department not having been filled in. On page 54 the old maintenance charges on account of these works are given as Rs. 3,63,744, but the old Revenue Receipts are not separately stated. The attention of the Madras Government is invited to the necessity of furnishing complete information regarding these works in future reports. The figures given above include the old Revenue Receipts; the Working expenses also include the old maintenance charges, but the charges on account of the Tank Restoration Scheme have been deducted.

The area irrigated was made up of 2,698,799 acres of first and 825,561 acres of second crop.

16. Works included in this category are divided in the report into "Imperial" and "Minor," the former comprising the more important tanks and channels which are under the charge of the Officers of the Public Works Department, the latter comprising all the small works which are under the charge of the Revenue Officers. The use of the term "Imperial" in connexion with the former class of works is somewhat misleading, as the works are not "Imperial" in the sense of funds for their maintenance being provided from Imperial resources. The charges on their account are wholly Provincial, and the Madras Government is invited to consider whether it would not be possible to adopt for them some less ambiguous nomenclature.

17. In addition to the ordinary outlay incurred on these works, for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, there was special expenditure on account of the Tank Restoration Scheme, the origin and scope of which were described in paras. 14—17 of last year's Review. Eight investigating parties were at work during the year, and executive work in connexion with the scheme was carried out in nine districts. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred:—

	EXPENDITURE DURING 1889-90.					Expenditure to end of 1889-90.
	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Execution . .	1,52,435	2,52,368	92,865	6,056	5,03,724	16,89,330
Investigation . .	27,705	...	74,950	886	1,03,541	8,89,945
Total .	1,80,140	2,52,368	1,67,815	6,942	6,07,265	25,79,275

The number of works investigated for which estimates had been sanctioned at the close of the year was 1,974, the estimates aggregating Rs. 21,21,811.

At the same time estimates aggregating Rs. 4,32,064 for 314 works were under disposal, so the result of the investigation up to the close of the year is therefore that estimates for 2,288 works to the amount of Rs. 25,53,875 have been prepared at a cost of Rs. 8,89,945, or nearly 35 per cent. It is probably impossible to state at present what the result on the irrigation revenue of the outlay on this class of works is likely to be, but in view of the large expenditure that is being incurred this is a subject to which the continued attention of the Government of Madras is particularly invited. The question of the advisability of continuing the Tank Restoration Scheme on the present scale was referred to in para. 17 of last year's Review, and also in a letter to the Government of Madras, No. 143 I., dated 9th August 1890, to which a reply is still awaited.

18. The last class of works dealt with in the Report are Agricultural Works which comprise river embankments and conservancy. The outlay on these was as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Original works	1,49,004	
Repairs	2,09,389	
		3,58,393
Establishment		80,869
Tools and Plant		5,160
		4,44,422

19. The report was received by the Government of India on December 1st. The modifications in statement No. II in the body of the report comparing the receipts and charges, which were suggested by the Government of India in letter No. 78 I. of May 8th, 1890, have been carried into effect and are conducive to clearness. A fixed sum has also now been taken for the receipts and charges on account of old irrigation under each system. The remarks made in para. 19 of the Review of the Report for 1888-89, regarding the absence of information of professional interest, have not however received attention, and the notice of the Government of Madras is again invited to this matter to which the Government of India attaches considerable importance.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce, and Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information and guidance, and that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

C. VINCENT,
Under Secy to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1890.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	11 11	11 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	3 12	13 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309 3	309 3	17 14⅜	17 14⅜
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	27 5	...	...	...	157 0	157 0	16 0	16 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 3	11 2	12 1	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	19 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	268 14	268 14	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	10 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 4	12 4	16 0	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 5	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	9 9	...	...	11 11	11 11	5 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 [illegible]	14 3	...	10 2	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 0	12 10	...	...	11 7	11 12	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	9 10	22 13	22 13	8 4	8 0	65 0	60 0	16 14	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	30 13	33 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 10	10 5	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	‡	‡	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	18 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	100 0	9 0	11 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	12 4	12 4	...	...	12 4	12 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	16 2	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	8 6⅝	8 6⅝	...	...	10 10	11 [illegible]	13 5½	13 5¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12¾	13 5½	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 11
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	4...	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 6¾	10 5	13 5½	11 6¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 8	15 4	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 10	...	...	12 5*	13 0*	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Mymensingh	11 4	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 8	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0
24-Pergunnahs	13 4	13 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 14	12 14	17 7	18 11	9 3	8 15	14 12	14 4	15 3	...	12 5	12 3	...	...	9 6	9 9	17 3	17 5	18 5	17 15	15 5	15 12	90 0	90 0	11 0	10 12
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 4	15 4	...	16 0	13 9½	11 13½	16 1	15 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5¼	22 13½	...	...	17 12	16 0	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	12 12	12 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 12
Central—																										
Bankoora	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 8	19 0	18 8	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	280 0	280 0	10 8	10 8
Burdwan	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 8	13 2	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	11 1¾
Beerbhoom	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 8	16 0	18 12	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 0	...	...	11 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	...	...	14 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 0	18 0	...	...	7 8	7 6	16 14	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 4	15 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	16 8	15 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	...	...	17 4	18 4	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	14 0	14 8	...	...	13 0	12 0	18 5	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	15 8	19 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	9 0	10 8	10 0	12 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	13 2	13 2	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	17 12	17 12	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 11	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	18 6	17 1	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhoom	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 0
Manbhoom	13 0	13 5	...	...	15 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14
Lohardugga	7 12 to 13 8	8 0 to 14 8	20 0	†	13 0 to 16 0	17 0	18 0 to 21 0	21 0 to 23 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	28 0	17 0 to 22 8	24 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 0
Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	9 [illegible]	9 0

(a) Not stated. * Khesari, husked. † Not sold. ‡ Rupees 1-4-0 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1890—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Caianus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Caianus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*.																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12	14 12	...	16 13	12 9	13 2	18 0	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	...	21 0	16 13	21 0	18 15	15 12	15 12	168 0	165 0	10 3	10 8
Gya	15 4	15 8	21 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	16 4 to 17 4	15 4 to 17 4	22 0	19 8	11 0	11 0	19 6	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 6	19 12	23 0	23 8	18 0	...	120 0	130 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	14 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	16 12	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	150 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	130 0	...	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	20 3	20 3	12 10 to 16 6	12 10 to 16 6	16 6 to 18 15	16 6 to 20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	21 7	21 7	16 6	17 11	151 8	151 8	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	13 8	16 8	22 0	18 11	13 8	13 3	17 0	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	14 0	...	19 12	19 12	19 12	22 0	17 0	17 9	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 10
Sarun	15 0	16 8	20 0	19 8	8 8	8 12	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	17 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	16 4	16 8	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Champarun	18 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 8	22 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4½	13 9	16 0	15 11½	9 12	9 12	15 11½	15 11½	17 1	17 14	15 7	16 0	11 6	11 15	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 13	17 14	19 0	17 14	19 12	120 0	120 0	10 6¼	10 6¼
Ghazipur	14 13	14 14	17 6	16 12	7 1	7 12	11 0	11 0	19 5	21 14	18 0	18 0	25 12	25 12	15 7	15 7	17 6	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 7	16 12	154 0	154 0	9 0	9 10
Jaunpur	13 0	12 8	14 12	14 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	170 0	170 0	11 8	11 8
Allahabad	12 8	13 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	7 8	14 0	15 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	16 8	17 12	100 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	13 8	12 12	...	15 8	8 4	8 0	14 4	14 0	19 8	22 8	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	...	...	13	13 4	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Fatehpur	14 0	14 4	15 8	16 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	19 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	16 8	19 0	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 8	...	...	... 8	...	140 0	140 0	11 4	10 8
Jalaun	13 4	14 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	14 12	14 12	16 8	18 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	16 8	18 0	16 8	17 8	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	150 0	150 0	11 12	11 12
Etáwah	14 0	14 2	15 12	15 12	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 8	16 12	17 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 12	17 0	18 3	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 0	12 12	16 0	15 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 12	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	16 8	17 0	17 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Mainpuri	13 0	13 12	16 4	16 4	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	14 4	14 4	15 4	15 4	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	15 4	16 4	15 4	15 4	18 4	19 4	10 4	10 4	18 4	19 4	16 4	16 4	13 4	13 4	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 10	14 10	18 0	18 8	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	20 8	20 8	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	14 12	14 12	22 0	21 8	11 8	12 2	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 14
Jhánsi	15 8	15 8	17 12	17 13	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	21 4	21 9½	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	16 2	15 10½	...	...	19 4	19 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 0	13 12	17 8	18 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 0	14 8	18 0	18 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	12 4	15 4	18 8	18 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	18 8	17 8	17 0	16 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 12	16 4	18 0	17 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	13 8	17 4	17 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	15 8	16 0	16 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	17 12	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	16 4	15 4	...	...	10 6	10 4	16 4	16 0	18 12	19 4	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	13 0	18 12	18 0	17 12	18 0	18 12	19 4	155 0	140 0	10 12	10 8
Azamgarh	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	8 14	8 14	14 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	16 4	16 4	12 8	12 8	177 8	177 8	9 3	9 3
Gorakhpur	13 8	13 8	14 6	14 6	9 0	9 0	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	12 8	12 8	14 6	16 3	15 4	14 6	16 10	17 1	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	28 8	28 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 9	17 0	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	13 12	14 8	17 8	17 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	16 12	17 0	16 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Budaun	12 12	13 4	15 8	16 8	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 8	15 0	15 12	14 4	14 8	...	...	17 8	18 4	16 0	16 0	17 4	17 4	16 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 7	19 0	20 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 14

Bareilly	13 7	13 7	15 0	15 10	8 2	8 2	13 2	13 2	16 14	16 4	15 10	15 10	18 12	...	14 6	15 0	15 15	16 4	17 8	10 4	10 14	10 4	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	17 12	19 0	16 4	18 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 0	18 0	18 12	19 0	17 8	17 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Tarai	14 6	14 6	18 12	19 6	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	18 12	18 12	15 10	15 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 14	16 14	17 8	17 8	18 12	18 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	14 10	15 0	18 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 6	12 15	16 0	16 5	16 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 10	18 0	18 0	13 8	13 8	135 0	135 0	11 2	11 13
Muzaffarnagar	16 8	17 0	16 8	16 8	6 9	6 9	13 5	14 5	19 12	19 13	17 10	17 10	12 2	12 2	8 13	8 13	18 3	18 7	19 12	19 13	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Sahâranpur	15 9	14 8	16 2	16 2	8 0	8 10	12 4	12 6	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	22 8	22 9	22 4	21 8	17 8	18 4	22 4	...	16 2	16 2	129 0	129 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	14 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	6 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 4	10 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwâl	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 4	14 0	18 0	17 10	12 0	14 5	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	...	19 0	12 0†	14 0†	180 0	180 0	9 12	9 10
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	17 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	14 8	15 0	16 8	17 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 4	17 0	18 4	20 0	22 0	23 0	30 0	16 8	17 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	180 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	15 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 10	13 12½	16 0	15 14	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	16 2	16 12	16 1	17 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 8	14 15	17 0	17 8	16 12	17 12	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	3 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	10 12	10 12	13 4	13 4	16 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	17 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 4	13 8	15 8	16 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	15 8	15 12	15 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	15 8	15 0	15 8	17 8	18 12	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	15 4	15 0	16 2	18 3	13 0	13 0	14 4	14 4	19 0	19 0	17 14	18 0	24 0	24 0	17 11	18 0	17 8	17 2	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 0
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	15 4	16 0	19 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	21 8	21 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	19 0	20 0	...	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 15	15 15	23 2	23 2	8 2	8 2	10 10	11 4	23 2	23 2	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	19 6	20 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	16 5	14 12
Bánswára	22 8	22 8	25 0	23 12	8 12	8 12	16 4	15 0	31 4	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 12	40 0	41 3	20 0	22 8	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	12 14¼	18 12	19 8½	9 12¼	9 6	10 8¾	10 2½	21 14	21 1½	15 10	15 10	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	14 13½	14 13½	21 1½	20 5	11 5¼	10 8¾	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	16 0	15 11	21 12	20 5¼	...	...	8 4	8 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 0
Ajmere	14 0	14 0	19 8	19 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	7 0	20 8	20 0	16 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	20 8	20 0	...	...	90 0	80 0	13 0	12 0
Abu	13 2*	13 2	18 0	19 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	...		15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	20 0	19 0	9 12	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	14 8	15 4	19 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	19 4	19 4	15 0	15 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 8	16 8	19 0	20 4	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	23 0	22 8	32 0	30 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	35 0	30 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 8	31 0	30 8	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Kotah	18 8	18 0	23 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	30 0	28 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	30 0	27 8	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	15 9	15 10	23 14	23 14	7 13¼	7 13½	11 12½	11 12½	26 12	23 11½	18 0	17 11	...	...	24 14½	23 3½	20 14	20 10½	29 0	27 7	11 12½	10 10	175 0	175 0	10 0	9 12
Tonk	17 12	16 8	22 8	21 12	9 8	9 0	10 8	9 8	24 8	21 5	20 4	19 12	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	18 12	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 12
Jeypore	15 0	14 12	20 12	21 8	4 12	4 12	8 4	8 4	21 8	22 0	18 8	18 8	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	17-8 to 19 0	18-0 to 18 8	21 8	24 8	22 0	22 0	150 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 5	15 5	21 14	21 14	13 4	11 4	18 12	13 12	23 2	23 2	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	21 4	21 4	200 0	210 0	13 4	11 4
Dholpur	14 3	14 6	18 11	19 0	8 7	8 6	10 2	10 2	18 12	20 8	19 8	19 13	...	...	14 10	15 12	17 3	17 4	...	...	22 9	24 14	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	15 10	15 10	19 8	20 0	6 12	6 12	9 12	9 0	19 0	19 8	17 12	17 12	...	...	12 4	12 4	18 4	18 4	19 0	18 4	20 0	9 12	200 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	16 3	16 4	21 1	22 3	8 0	8 0	10 2	10 2	22 2	23 1	19 4	19 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 13	20 0	22 0	23 3	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 4	16 12	23 0	22 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	20 15	19 0	19 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 1¼	15 0	19 5¼	19 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	21 1	19 0	10 0	16 2	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 10	19 8	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	§	§	11 8	11 0
Bálmer	13 12	13 0		...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...		...	...	260 0	260 0	14 8	14 8
Anádra	15 10	14 12	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	7 8	7 12	10 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 12	18 0	17 12	24 0	23 12	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Western—																										
Jodhpore	11 8	13 12	15 0	17 8	5 0	6 4	6 0	7 8	14 8	17 8	13 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	10 12	13 7
Jeysulmere	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 6	10 6	16 4	16 4	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	13 4	12 10	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	17 13¾	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	7 0	8 9	9 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	16 0	30 0	21 0	25 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	15 7	15 4	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	25 8	26 0	18 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 0	27 2	28 0	28 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...*	17 8	17 6	...	...	19 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 5¼	14 7½	16 5	10 3	7 7	7 7	10 1½	10 1½	21 0	22 0	18 1¼	18 1¼	...	...	15 15	15 15	12 12	15 15	24 3	23 10	13 9	18 1	149 0	149 0	11 15	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1890—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	.	.	9 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 12
Ferozepore	18 0	15 0	24 0	24 0			10 0	10 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	+	†	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	17 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	.	.	0 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	.	..	9 0	10 0	21 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	19 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	16 0	9 0	10 0	.		12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	+	†	10 0	10 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 0	5 0	[illegible]	19 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	17 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	.		12 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	‡	†	[illegible]	20 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	.	..	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	[illegible]	20 0	20 0	20 0	[illegible]	15 0	18 0	160 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	.	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	10 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0			11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	.		2 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	22 [illegible]	†	†	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 0	13 6
Jullundur	10 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	...		8 0	8 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	9 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	90 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	19 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	..	.	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	.	14 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	[illegible]	18 0	24 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	...		12 0	12	24 0	24 0	17 0	15 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	..	...	5 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 6	9 0
Kángra	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	...		14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	...		14 0	14 0	27 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 8
Gujránwála	19 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	25 0	25 0	19 0	9 0	22	22 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	19 0	17 0	28 0	...	.	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	+	†	[illegible]	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	18 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	...	.	14 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	†	*	*	*	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	18 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	...	..	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	[illegible]	24 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	75 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	21 0	21 0	32 0	33 0	...	..	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	17 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	...		11 0	10 0	[illegible]	29 0	22 0	22 0	+	†	23 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	93 0	90 0	41 0	41 0
Kohat	14 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	..	..	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	15 0	17 0	23 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	.	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	..	.	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	2 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	10 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	..	..	12 0	12 0	26 0	[illegible]	23 0	23 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Bannu	22 0	21 0	41 0	39 0	..		13 0	13 0	43 0	43 0	29 0	29 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	90 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	20 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	...	..	9 0	9 0	37 0	34 0	28 0	27 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	100 0	125 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...		14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	18 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	...	.	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	20 0	20 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 8	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 12	13 0	20 8	21 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	..	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 8		...	..	..	11 8	11 8	...	.	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 13	12 13	18 4	18 4	7 12	8 4	8 10	9 3	22 8	23 4	26 3	27 4	...	..	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	10 0	10 8	150 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	13 6	13 8	15 8	15 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			...	...	12 8	12 4	14 8	15 0	...	...	64 0	64 0	8 0	3 0

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 12	17 0	16 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	11 13	11 3	...	...	9 15	10 0	12 11	12 11	15 9	14 5	15 5	12 4	18 12	18 13	...	...	12 9	13 5	...	...	12 15	12 4	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	83 0	83 0	12 0	12 8
Bombay	10 4	10 4	15 15	18 4	7 2	6 15	12 1	11 6	18 6	17 6	14 8	13 8	15 4	14 15	13 9	12 12	13 12	13 10	17 0	17 0	9 6	8 15	62 6	78 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	10 5½	10 5½	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 3	8 3	...	*...	15 0	15 0	16 13½	16 13½	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 5½	10 5½	80 0	80 0	11 7	11 7
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	18 2	18 0	...	...	10 7	10 0	11 10	11 0	21 12	19 0	17 12	17 0	24 2	24 0	...	...	14 4	15 0	...	...	20 10	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 0
Belgaum	17 8	17 0	33 0	32 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	76 0	76 0	14 0	14 0
Sátara	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	16 10	16 10	16 3	16 3	16 6	16 6	18 3	18 3	14 5	14 5	17 13	17 13	11 11	11 0	108 0	108 0	10 13	10 13
Sholapur	18 12	18 12	...	...	10 0	9 4	10 9	9 13	27 12	26 13	24 6	24 6	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	16 14	16 14	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 5	11 5	25 5	25 5	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	...	...	11 2	11 12	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 8	12 10	13 4	13 10	9 3	9 3	9 13	9 13	17 6	17 6	16 2	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	14 8	14 5	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	21 5	19 6	19 8	18 7	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 15
Násik	7 4	17 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	20 2	20 2	26 2	26 2	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 11	15 11	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 3	14 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	25 9	26 11	19 15	19 1	...	...	...	...	12 13	13 0	...	...	16 12	16 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	110 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	12 0	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 4	18 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	11 12	12 0	24 3	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	21 6	21 5	19 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	15 5	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 11½	9 11½	10 4½	11 6½	6 4½	6 4½	10 4½	10 4½	17 1½	17 11½	17 2	17 2	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	22 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máháls (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 7	8 7	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 6	14 6	23 5	23 5	10 5	10 5	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 0	145 0	13 0	13 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	14 8	14 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	14 4	14 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	11 7	24 13	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	25 0	23 10	22 0	22 10	...	...	16 0	16 10	14 0	14 10	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	15 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	21 15	21 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	17 9	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	24 0	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	17 9	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	18 12	18 2	...	...	11 4	10 10	12 8	11 1	23 12	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 2	...	...	24 0	21 13	124 0	124 0	10 3	10 3
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	15 3	15 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	...	...	22 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 5	13 15	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 3	11 3	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	16 4	17 1	180 0	180 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	17 2	18 0	...	...	14 2	14 2	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	...	12 13	12 13	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	16 12	16 8	...	...	13 4	12 4	14 12	14 8	21 12	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	10 8	...	...	15 0	14 4	120 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Mandla	21 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	10 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	...	...	16 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 8
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	10 9	...	...	15 7	15 7	190 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	...	...	20 0	20 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	18 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	175 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 1	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	15 8	...	...	17 13	17 13	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	23 11	23 11	...	...	14 10	14 10	26 3	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	...	...	26 9	26 9	100 0	*	8 8	8 8
Raipur	21 4	21 4	...	...	13 11	3 11	22 3	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	25 8	25 8	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	19 10	19 4	...	...	15 12	5 12	20 2	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldana	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	‖	§	9 0	9 0
Básim	16 12	16 3	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 8	10 5	23 4	23 3	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 5	...	...	16 3	15 10	90 0		9 13	9 8
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	23 0	24 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	15 0	64 0		10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	16 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 8	7 8	29 0	23 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	‖		9 8	9 8
Amráoti	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	27 13	27 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	...	...	16 3	16 0	93 5		9 0	9 0
Wún	16 8	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	60 0		10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 15	12 11	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 14	18 13	18 4	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	21 7	20 1	130 0	130 0	9 2	9 4
Boláram	13 12	14 0	...	...	7 9	8 0	9 10	10 8	18 15	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 7	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 12
Chadarghat	12 4	12 0	...	...	9 4	9 0	12 4	12 0	19 4	20 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads. ‖ Not given.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1890—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THÚR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 13	11 5	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 3	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 10	10 3	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 13	12 13	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 3	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	19 10	19 13	22 5	22 5	24 10	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	9 14	8 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 3	19 5	20 0	10 13	15 0	20 3	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 13	10 13	13 3	13 3	22 5	22 5	20 3	25 2	29 2	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 2	13 2
Central—																										
Bellary	15 6	15 6	...	...	11 3	11 8	12 6	12 11	28 13	28 13	24 6	24 0	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	27 5	27 5	22 10	22 10	25 2	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	13 10	13 3	...	...	9 14	10 11	11 10	12 8	24 8	24 8	23 3	23 3	25 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 10	14 10	...	...	11 6	11 0	12 3	12 3	29 8	29 6	24 6	24 6	*	*	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	12 8	10 11	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	*	*	30 0	30 14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	114 3	114 3	10 11	11 13
Vizagapatam	15 0	14 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	29 3	29 3	34 11	34 11	28 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	11 11	12 10	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	18 6	18 6	*	*	26 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 11	11 11	19 13	19 13	18 2	18 3	20 10	20 10	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 14	9 13	10 14	10 13	18 11	18 11	17 3	17 3	22 10	23 2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 5	102 2	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	9 13	10 2	11 11	11 11	*	*	*	*	21 14	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	11 10
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 6	10 5	10 5	11 5	23 11	23 11	20 10	20 10	25 11	27 6	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 14	10 6	11 6	11 6	*	*	23 14	23 14	23 2	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	12 0	11 10	13 13	3 6	*	*	27 10	27 10	28 11	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 3	10 0	*	*	20 5	21 10	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 8	9 2	10 6	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	15 3	15 3
Madura	9 13	9 6	...	...	10 8	10 2	11 0	10 10	*	*	17 10	17 10	21 11	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	8 12	10 0	9 4	10 0	34 8	24 0	21 0	26 0	26 8	15 0	14 8	10 8	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	102 0	102 0	10 4	10 0
Bangalore	11 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	26 0	[illegible]6 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	9 8	10 0	9 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	34 0	...	...	10 12	11 0	...	...	15 8	17 0	132 0	132 0	8 12	9 0
Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 2	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	72 0	72 0	8 8	8 0
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	[illegible]0 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	13 10	13 10	...	...	10 8	8 6	11 9	11 9	29 6	25 3	...	...	30 7	30 7	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	9 7	8 15
Chitaldroog	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	48 0	46 0	54 0	50 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	28 8	32 0	...	...	22 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XL of 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 11th January, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 10th January, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 11th January, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 10th January, 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
17th Jan., 1891	East Indian (a)	1,526	8,89,817	583	1,526	9,05,893	594	3 42,30,304	549	3,22,06,413	518	...	20,23,891
17th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,205	161	57	13,566	238	3,98,383	171	4,04,266	174	5,883	...
10th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	141	9,824	70	141	9,471	67	3,35,406	61	3,24,820	59	..	10,586
17th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	347	5 ,842	149	585	77,434	132	14,35,885	114	24,18,860	103	9,82,975	...
10th ditto	Indian Midland (c)	752	96,946	129	752	90,412	120	25,12,238	88	25,55,676	83	43,438	...
17th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,90,607	234	1,672	4,23,000	253	1,50,09,829	220	1,28,56,490	189	...	21,53,339
17th ditto	Southern Marátha	978	86,674	89	1,044	90,979	87	32,02,958	87	35,34,633	85	3,31,675	...
17th ditto	Ditto, Mysore Section	296	18,319	62	296	27,951	94	7,78,694	73	9,70,129	80	1,91,435	...
17th ditto	Bengal and North-Western*	649	85,799	132	690	86,940	124	33,05,926	125	33,90,582	123	84,656	...
	TOTAL	6,418	16,39,033	255	6,772	17,25,646	255	6,12,09,623	241	5,86,61,869	214	...	25,47,754
	State Lines worked by the State.												
17th Jan., 1891	North Western	2,369	(d)6,00,873	254	2,395	(e)6,20,970	259	(f)2,24,91,280	225	(e)2,09,05,061	214	..	15,86,219
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,54,833	224	692	1,45,285	210	59,80,573	212	53,83,355	191	...	5,97,218
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,41,891	324	777	2,30,545	297	91,51,281	310	8[illegible],95,933	288	...	1,55,348
10th ditto	Bengal Central†	125	12,733	102	125	14,469	116	5,79,459	113	5,22,088	102	...	57,371
10th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,220	82	27	1,533	57	79,258	71	73,285	66	...	5,973
10th ditto	Cheria-Companyganj	7	318	45	8	514	64	9,0[illegible]6	30	14,279	43	5,193	...
First 3 days of January.	Jorhát	.		...		(g) .	.	(h) 47,526	42	(i) 49,383	48	1,860	...
10th Jan., 1891	Burma (j)	553	99,790	18	556	1,10,068	198	35,50,071	157	39,55,241	175	4 05,170	...
	TOTAL	4,520	11,12,658	246	4,580	11,23,384	245	4,18,88,534	223	3,98,98,628	214	...	19,89,906
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
10th Jan., 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (k)	1,492	10,04,273	673	1,492	9,46,897	635	2,77,17,826	455	2,85,66,149	470	8,48,323	...
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,49,246	541	461	2,79,000	605	98,92,803	525	96,66,573	515	.	2,26,230
17th ditto	Madras	840	1,81,312	216	840	1,70,279	210	72,78,052	212	75,93 405	222	3,15,4 6	...
10th ditto	South Indian (l)	737	1,22,320	166	779	1,29,274	160	47,74,095	159	51,30 804	162	3,56,109	...
	TOTAL	3,030	15,57,151	441	3 572	15,31,450	429	4,96,63,376	344	5,09,56,994	350	12,93,618	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		14,468	43,08,842	298	14,924	43,80,480	294	15,27,61,533	261	14 95,17,411	247	...	32,44,049
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES				.	...		7 97,30,612	136	7,75, 4,089	128	...	22,16,523
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...				.	7,30,30,921	125	7,20,[illegible]3 402	119	...	10,27,519
	Assisted Companies.												
17th Jan., 1891	Tárakeshwar	22	5,096	232	22	4,942	225	2,11,734	236	2,11,056	236	...	678
10th ditto	Rohilkhand Kumaun	67	3,994	60	67	5,348	80	2,76,726	100	2,73,761	105	.	2,965
First 3 days of January.	Dibru-Sadiya	..			...	(g)	...	(h) 3,60,501	116	(i)3,88, 79	124	27,678	...
	TOTAL	89	9,090	102	89	10,-90	116	8,48,961	124	8,72,996	128	24,035	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies												
10th Jan., 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	53,403	151	354	47,947	135	18,18,024	126	19,33,502	134	1,15,478	...
17th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,706	46	72	3,120	43	1,07,240	44	1,54,192	50	46,952	...
17th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	858	32	27	900	33	40,746	37	37,720	34	..	3,020
17th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlad		...	..	13	610	47			(m)33 380	72	33,380	.
	TOTAL	440	56,967	129	466	52,577	113	19,06,010	109	21,58,800	115	1,02,790	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
17th Jan., 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	6,755	63	108	9,352	87	(n) [illegible],01,669	72	3,98 64[illegible]	91	2,96,973	...
	Native States Lines.												
17th Jan., 1891	Jodhpore	124	6,119	49	124	10,900	88	2,72,009	54	2,83,957	56	11,948	...
17th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	329	24,199	74	334	25,130	7	10,06,137	86	11,84,992	87	1,78,855	...
17th ditto	Morvi	94	2,142	23	94	5,495	58	1,44,620	51	2,40,489	63	95,869	...
	TOTAL	547	32,460	59	552	41,525	75	14,22,760	73	17,09,438	76	2,86,072	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Ghazipur State Railway

(b) Includes the Asansol-Gotikera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.

(c) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.

(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.

(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.

(f) Includes the Amritsar Pathankot Railway from 1st April, 1889, to 11th January, 1890, and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railway from 1st April to 12th October, 1889.

(g) Return not received.

(h) Total receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 4th January, 1890.

(i) Total receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 3rd January, 1891.

(j) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway

(k) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways

(l) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakhal State Railway.

(m) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.

(n) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889.

* Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

† Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th February, 1891.

F. B HEBBERT,
Offg. Under Secretary.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1891.

No. 78.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Vict., Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant the Honourable Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the 15th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 12th February, 1891.

No. 84.—With reference to Home Department Notification, No. 576, dated the 17th November, 1890, the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

No. 3 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 15th January, 1891.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—With reference to your Despatch, No. 60, dated the 3rd ultimo, I have to inform Your Excellency in Council that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) CROSS.

The 13th February, 1891.

No. 86.—Mr. T. J. M. Metcalfe is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, Burma, with effect from the 2nd June, 1890.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th February, 1891.

No. 189.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 35-A. (1) of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, as amended by Act XVI of 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Commissioners for the purpose of examining and verifying the registers or records which have already been or may hereafter be, sent under Section 32 o

the Act to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Punjab:—

The Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Punjab.

Mr. W. O. Clark, Indian Civil Service.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th February, 1891.

No. 48.—The services of the Reverend J. Taylor Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 13th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Officiating Senior Chaplain, Calcutta.

The 13th February, 1891.

No. 53.—The services of the Reverend C. Swynnerton, Chaplain of Hazara, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for duty with the Hazara Field Force.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1891.

No. 280-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 130 of 1889.—William Hoskins Daniels, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, Gentleman, for an improved antiseptic compound for preserving perishable articles.

No. 10 of 1890.—George Robins, of Nursery House, Morden Road, Merton, in the County of Surrey, Permanent-way Superintendent, for improvements in the permanent way of railways.

No. 57 of 1890.—William Friese Greene, Photographer, and Mortimer Evans, Civil Engineer, both of Piccadilly, London, England, for improved apparatus for taking photographs in rapid series.

No. 63 of 1890.—Syed Ameer Alee, Coffee-Planter, inhabitant of Hassan, in Province of Mysore, temporarily residing at Silladar lines Road, Bangalore City, for a "Coffee-Peeler" to be called "the Hussani Coffee-Peeler."

No. 100 of 1890.—César Felix Josz, of 92 Boulevard Leopold II, Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, Civil Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of ornamental plates of metal or other sheets.

No. 101 of 1890.—Marcelin Castelnau, of Paris, in the French Republic, Engineer, for improvements in ore concentrators.

No. 133 of 1890.—Iwan Hoffmann, Sculptor of Neuschleussig, near Leipsic, in the Kingdom of Saxony and German Empire, for improvements in or relating to harness especially applicable for controlling frightened or runaway horses.

No. 142 of 1890.—Richard Stanfield, Professor of Engineering of Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, Scotland, and Thomas Clarkson, Demonstrator in Metallurgy, of King's College, London, England, for an improved method, and means for separating metals and heavy minerals from ores.

No. 171 of 1890.—Joseph Elton Bott, of Eyam, in the County of Derby, England, Metallurgist, for improvements in circular saws.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 9th February, 1891.

No. 216-*G.*—Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is, on return from privilege leave, posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 10th February, 1891.

No. 224-*G.*—Captain R. V. Garrett, Bengal Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 30th December, 1890.

No. 660-*I.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 30 (1) of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Law, 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the time being for the Madras Presidency to be Commissioner for the purpose of examining and verifying the registers or records which have already been, or may hereafter be, sent under section 29 of the Law to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 661-*I.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 30 (1) of the Secunderabad Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Law, 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the time being for the Madras Presidency to be Commissioner for the purpose of examining and verifying the registers or records which have already been, or may hereafter be, sent under section 29 of the Law to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

No. 662-*I.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35-A. (1) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, as amended by Act XVI of 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the time being for the Madras Presidency to be Commissioner for the purpose of examining and verifying the registers or records which have already been, or may hereafter be, sent to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Hyderabad State.

No. 664-*I.*—For the purposes of the exercise of civil jurisdiction within the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements:—

(1) There shall be a District Court in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars having the powers of a District Court as defined in section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and with jurisdiction in all original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter, and in all other cases in which jurisdiction is conferred on the District Court by the law for the time being in force in the said Bazars.

(2) The Superintendent of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars shall be the Judge of the District Court, and shall, when exercising all or any of the powers of that Court, be designated Civil Judge.

(3) The Resident at Hyderabad may, by order in writing, invest any Magistrate, other than the Superintendent of the Residency Bazars, having powers as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure within the limits of the Residency Bazars, with all or any of the powers of the District Court, and may declare that the powers with which a Magistrate is so invested shall be exercised with respect to any particular class or particular classes of cases, or with respect to cases generally, and may cancel or modify such order.

(4) A Magistrate when exercising powers conferred under the last preceding clause shall be designated Joint Civil Judge.

(5) The Resident at Hyderabad may, by order in writing, direct how business shall be distributed between the Civil Judge and a Joint Civil Judge.

(6) Appeals shall lie, subject to the provisions of the enactments for the time being in force in the Residency Bazars, against decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge, or Joint Civil Judge, to the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, who shall exercise the powers of an Appellate Court as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.

(7) Subject to the provisions of the said enactments, a second appeal against the decrees and orders of the First Assistant Resident shall lie to the Resident at Hyderabad, who shall exercise the powers of a High Court for all purposes whatsoever connected with the administration of civil justice within the said Bazars.

(8) This notification supersedes—

(*a*) So much of the Resident's Notification No. 168, dated the 15th February 1876, as purports to confer on the First Assistant Resident power to hear appeals from the decisions and orders of the Superintendent of the Residency Bazars at Hyderabad in civil matters; and

(*b*) Clause 3 of the Resident's Notification No. 168, dated the 15th February 1876.

The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to direct that all powers of civil jurisdiction hitherto exercised from time to time in or in respect of the aforesaid Bazars by the Resident, the First Assistant Resident and the Superintendent of the Residency Bazars, respectively, shall be deemed to have been exercised in accordance with law.

No. 665-*I*.—Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Court of Small Causes in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title and commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Hyderabad Residency Bazars Small Cause Court Law, 1891, and are hereafter referred to as "this Law;" and

(2) They shall come into force on the first day of March 1891.

Savings.

2. Nothing in this Law shall be construed to affect—

(*a*) any proceedings before or after decree in any suit instituted before the commencement of this law; or

(*b*) the jurisdiction of a Magistrate under any law for the time being in force with respect to debts or other claims of a civil nature; or

(*c*) any local law or any special law other than the Code of Civil Procedure, hereinafter referred to as "the Code."

3. Any enactment or document referring to the Mufassal Small Cause Courts Act, XI of 1865, as hitherto followed or applied by the Courts in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, shall, so far as may be, be construed to refer to this law, or to the corresponding portion thereof.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

The Court of Small Causes in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

4. (1) The Court of Small Causes constituted in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars by notification of the Resident at Hyderabad No. 25, dated the 9th March 1877 (hereinafter referred to as the Court of Small Causes), is hereby continued.

(2) The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes shall be the limits for the time being of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, and the Court may be held at such place or places within those limits as the Resident at Hyderabad (hereinafter referred to as the Resident) may from time to time appoint.

Judge.

5. The Superintendent of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars shall be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

Additional Judge.

6. The Resident may by order in writing from time to time appoint an Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and regulate the distribution of work between the Judge and an Additional Judge.

Appointment, punishment and transfer of ministerial officers.

7. Subject to any orders of the Resident in this behalf, the practice heretofore followed with respect to the appointment, punishment and transfer of ministerial officers of the Court of Small Causes, shall, so far as it can be made applicable, apply to the appointment, punishment and transfer of ministerial officers of that Court.

Duties of ministerial officers.

8. (1) The ministerial officers of the Court of Small Causes shall, in addition to any duties mentioned in this Law or in any other enactment for the time being in force as duties which are or may be imposed on any of them, discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Judge from time to time directs.

(2) The Resident may from time to time make rules consistent with this Law, and with any other enactment for the time being in force, conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Court of Small Causes such powers and duties as he thinks fit, and prescribing the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed are to be exercised and performed.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Cognizance of suits.

9. (1) The Court of Small Causes shall not take cognizance of the suits specified (as being excepted from the cognizance of a Court of Small Causes) in the second schedule to the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, being Act IX of 1887 of the Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council.

(2) Subject to the exceptions specified in that schedule and to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, all suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed one thousand rupees, or such smaller sum as the Resident may from time to time fix in this behalf, shall be cognizable by the Court of Small Causes.

Exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes.

10. Save as expressly provided by this Law or by any other enactment for the time being in force, a suit cognizable by the Court of Small Causes shall not be tried by any other Court having jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes.

CHAPTER IV.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE.

Application of the Code of Civil Procedure.

11. (1) The procedure prescribed in the Chapters and sections of the Code which are specified in the second schedule thereto shall, so far as those Chapters and sections are applicable, be the procedure to be followed in the Court of Small Causes in all suits cognizable by it and in all proceedings arising out of such suits:

Provided that an applicant for an order to set aside a decree passed *ex parte* or for a review of judgment shall, at the time of presenting his application, either deposit in the Court the amount due from him under the decree or in pursuance of the judgment, or give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the performance of the decree or compliance with the judgment, as the Court may direct.

(2) Where a person has become liable as surety under the proviso to sub-section (1), the security may be realized in manner provided by section 253 of the Code.

Adjournment of cases by chief ministerial officer.

12. When the Judge of the Court of Small Causes is absent, the chief ministerial officer of the Court may exercise from time to time the power which the Court possesses of adjourning the hearing of any suit or other proceeding and fix a day for the further hearing thereof.

Return of plaints in suits involving questions of title.

13. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Law, when the right of a plaintiff and the relief claimed by him in the Court of Small Causes depend upon the proof or disproof of a title to immoveable property or other title which the Court cannot finally determine, the Court may at any stage of the proceedings return the plaint to be presented to a Court having jurisdiction to determine the title.

(2) When the Court returns a plaint under sub-section (1), it shall comply with the provisions of the second paragraph of section 57 of the Code and make such order with respect to costs as it deems just, and the Court shall, for the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, XV of 1877 (hereinafter referred to as the Limitation Act), be deemed to have been unable to entertain the suit by reason of a cause of a nature like to that of defect of jurisdiction.

Appeals from certain orders of the Court of Small Causes.

14. Where an order specified in section 588, clause (29), of the Code is made by the Court of Small Causes, an appeal therefrom shall lie to the Court of the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

Revision of decrees and orders of the Court of Small Causes.

15. The Resident for the purpose of satisfying himself that a decree or order made in any case decided by the Court of Small Causes was according to law, may call for the case and may pass with respect to any case so called for such order as he thinks fit.

Finality of decrees and orders.

16. Save as provided by this Law, a decree or order made under the foregoing provisions of this Law by the Court of Small Causes shall be final.

CHAPTER V.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Subordination of the Court of Small Causes.

17. The Court of Small Causes shall be subject to the administrative control of the Court of the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, and to the superintendence of the Resident, and shall—

(a) keep such registers, books and accounts as the Resident from time to time prescribes, and

(b) comply with such requisitions as may be made by the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, or the Resident for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as the authority making the requisition directs.

Seal.

18. The Court of Small Causes shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are prescribed by the Resident.

Application of law to Court invested with jurisdiction of Court of Small Causes.

19. So much of Chapters III and IV of this Law as relates to—

(a) the nature of the suits cognizable by the Court of Small Causes,

(b) the exclusion of the jurisdiction of other Courts in those suits,

(c) the practice and procedure of the Court of Small Causes,

(d) appeal from certain orders of that Court and revision of cases decided by it, and

(e) the finality of its decrees and orders subject to such appeal and revision as are provided by this Law,

applies within the Hyderabad Residency Bazars to any Court therein invested by or under any enactment for the time being in force with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes so far as regards the exercise of that jurisdiction by such Court.

No. 667-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(1) to appoint the Reverend William E. Cooper, Wesleyan Chaplain and Missionary at Mhow, to be a Marriage Registrar within the territories of the Native States under the Central India Agency;

(2) to license the said Reverend William E. Cooper to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the limits of the said territories.

The 11th February 1891.

No. 686-*I.*—In substitution for Foreign Department Notification No. 3172-I., dated the 25th September 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification which shall be deemed to have been in force from the 29th May 1890, the date of the notification which was cancelled by Notification No. 3172-I., dated the 25th September 1890.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17, Sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by Foreign Department Notification No. 1375-I., dated the 25th April 1890, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in Foreign Department Notification No. 2527-I., dated the 30th July 1885, imposing certain taxes in the Cantonment of Mhow, and with effect from the 1st June 1890, namely:

In Part II (Octroi duties), for the existing schedule the following shall be substituted:

Schedule of Octroi Duties to be levied in the Mhow Cantonment.

Class.	Name of Article.	Rate.	Per
		Rs. a. p.	
I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.	Alubukhara	1 0 0	Maund.
	Almonds	0 12 0	„
	Betel-nut	1 0 0	„
	Betel-leaves	1 8 0	„
	Bihidana	1 0 0	„
	Cotton seeds	0 0 4	„
	Chillies (green)	0 1 0	„
	Cocoanuts with shells	0 3 0	„
	Coffee	0 12 0	„
	Cocoanuts	0 6 0	„
	Dried fruit of sorts	1 0 0	„
	Mustard seed	0 2 0	„
	Dried dates or kharricks, and raisins of sorts.	0 8 0	„
	Garlic	0 1 0	„
	Grain of all sorts, not specified elsewhere in this schedule.	0 0 6	„
	Grass, dry	0 0 3	„
	Grass, green	0 0 1	„
	Gram	0 1 0	„
	Gur	0 1 0	„
	Ghee	0 8 0	„
	Honey	1 0 0	„
	Kernels, cocoanuts	0 6 0	„
	Kaju (nut)	0 8 0	„
	Kurbi	0 0 3	„

Schedule—continued.

Class.	Name of Article.	Rate.	Per
		Rs. a. p.	
I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals—*continued.*	Maithi	0 2 0	Maund.
	Mangoe chips	0 4 0	,,
	Mangoe fruit	0 1 0	,,
	Mowa	0 4 0	,,
	Mung Phali	0 4 0	,,
	Oil cakes	0 1 0	,,
	Onions	0 1 0	,,
	Potatoes	0 2 0	,,
	Huldi	0 2 0	,,
	Pind, khajur	0 4 0	,,
	Rice	0 2 0	,,
	Rice (Bugwa)	0 0 6	,,
	Sugarcane	0 1 0	,,
	Indian-corn	0 1 0	,,
	Singara (dry)	0 4 0	,,
	,, (green)	0 2 0	,,
	Sugar	0 4 0	,,
	Sugarcandy	0 4 0	,,
	Tamarind	0 1 0	,,
	Tea (Indian or Foreign)	2 8 0	Rs. 100.
	Treacle	0 1 0	Maund.
	Vegetables	0 1 0	,,
	Wheat	0 0 9	,,
	Cocum Amchur	1 0 0	,,
	Ginger, green	0 1 0	,,
II.—Animals for slaughter	Sheep and goat	0 0 6	Each.
III.—Articles of fuel, lighting, and washing.	Charcoal, coke, and coal	0 0 3	Maund.
	Cocoanut oil	0 8 0	,,
	Firewood	0 0 3	,,
	Soap, country	0 2 0	,,
	Tallow	0 4 0	Rs. 100.
	Sujjee, khar	0 2 0	Maund.
IV.—Building materials	Burnt bricks, Government size	0 4 0	1,000
	,, bazar size	0 2 0	1,000
	Bamboos (green)	0 2 0	1,000
	,, (dry)	0 6 0	1,000
	Balis, teak	0 8 0	Cart.
	,, arcot	0 4 0	,,
	Babul wood	0 0 3	c. ft.
	Lime for whitewash	2 0 0	100 maunds.
	Lime, kankar	2 0 0	,,
	Lime for mortar	1 8 0	,,
	Limestones for mortar	1 8 0	,,
	Stone, rubble	0 1 0	Cart.
	Tiles	0 2 0	1,000
	Teak, Bombay	0 1 0	c. ft.
V.—Drugs, gums, spices, and perfumes.	Asafœtida	0 2 0	Seer.
	Alum	0 6 0	Maund.
	Behada	0 2 0	,,
	Banubsha	0 8 0	,,
	Cloves	1 0 0	,,
	Chillies (dry)	0 4 0	,,
	Coriander seed	0 4 0	,,
	Cardamom of sizes	6 0 0	,,
	Chubila	0 4 0	,,
	Chiratta	0 8 0	,,
	Carraway seed	0 6 0	,,
	Cinnamon	1 0 0	,,
	Camphor	2 0 0	,,
	Chupri (wax)	1 8 0	,,
	Ginger, dry, Bombay	1 0 0	,,
	Gum	1 0 0	,,
	Hurday, all sorts	0 6 0	,,
	Javatri	1 0 0	,,

Schedule—continued.

Class.	Name of Article.	Rate.	Per
		Rs. a. p.	
V.—Drugs, gums, spices, and perfumes—*continued.*	Kyaphal	0 4 0	Maund.
	Khus (grass)	0 4 0	"
	Kali mushli	0 8 0	"
	Kasui	0 8 0	"
	Lobhan	1 8 0	"
	Mushli, white	2 8 0	"
	Majuphal	2 0 0	"
	Nutmegs	1 0 0	"
	Nasphal	0 8 0	"
	Nagar motha	0 8 0	"
	Oils, perfumed	2 0 0	Rs. 100
	Poppy seed	0 2 0	Maund.
	Pepper, black	1 0 0	"
	Saffron	2 0 0	Rs. 100
	Sunchore	0 2 0	Maund.
	Salum misry	5 0 0	"
	Sandal wood	1 0 0	"
	" chips	0 2 0	"
	Sulphur	0 4 0	"
	Suttawdar	1 0 0	"
	Sahjira	1 0 0	"
	Sunamukhi	0 8 0	"
	Sohaga	0 8 0	"
	Ujwain	0 2 0	"
	Unab	1 0 0	"
	Upleta	0 6 0	"
VI.—Tobacco	Tobacco, English	2 0 0	"
	" Country	1 0 0	"
	" " second sort	0 8 0	"
	" " third sort	0 4 0	"
VII.—Piece goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.	Bags, empty	1 0 0	Rs. 100.
	Cotton piece goods of all manufacture.	1 9 0	"
	Woollen and silken manufacture	3 2 0	"
	Gota, khura	3 2 0	"
	" false	1 9 0	"
	Tatputty	2 0 0	"
VIII.—Metals and articles of metal.	Copper and brass utensils	0 12 0	Maund.
	Iron { New	1 8 0	Rs. 100.
	Iron { Old	0 12 0	"
	Articles made of iron	0 4 0	Maund.
	Steel, and articles made of steel	0 4 0	"
IX.—Miscellaneous	Bangles, country	2 0 0	"
	Bees' wax	1 8 0	"
	Cotton with seeds	0 2 6	"
	" cleaned	0 8 0	"
	Cane	0 4 0	"
	Gulal	0 8 0	"
	Gunpowder, country	1 0 0	"
	Hemp and rope	0 2 0	"
	Twine of sorts	0 4 0	"
	Tape, cotton	1 0 0	"
	Hides, raw, cow	0 1 0	Each.
	" tanned, cow	0 2 0	"
	" raw, sheep	0 0 3	"
	" tanned, sheep	0 1 0	"
	Indigo	5 0 0	Maund.
	Ivory	0 4 0	Seer.
	Kutha kusumba	1 0 0	Maund.
	Linseed	0 2 0	"
	Linseed-oil, boiled	0 4 0	"
	Maonga	2 0 0	Rs. 100.
	Mendi	0 8 0	Maund.
	Meifit	0 8 0	"

Schedule—concluded.

Class.	Name of Article.	Rate.	Per
		Rs. a. p.	
IX.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*	Oilseeds	0 2 0	Maund.
	Patung	0 8 0	"
	Shoes, English	3 0 0	Rs. 100.
	" Country . . .	3 0 0	"
	Parsis' and Boras' goods and stores not hereinbefore specified, and furniture of all descriptions.	1 8 0	"

NOTE.—Machinery, agricultural implements, and head-loads of firewood, grass, and vegetables to pass free.

The 12th February, 1891.

No. 706-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they are suitable, of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, and of all subsequent amending Acts, to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, subject to the following modifications:—

(1) The third paragraph of section 1, and section 2, shall be omitted.

(2) References to British India and a Local Government shall be read, respectively, as referring to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and the Resident at Hyderabad.

(3) For the first paragraph of section 17 the following shall be read:—

"The documents next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered if the property to which they relate is situate in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars (that is to say),"—

(4) For clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) of section 33 the following clauses shall be read:—

"(*a*) if the principal at the time of executing the power-of-attorney resides in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, a power-of-attorney executed before, and authenticated by, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within the Residency Bazars;

"(*b*) if the principal at the time aforesaid resides in any part of British India in which the Indian Registration Act, 1877, is for the time being in force, a power-of-attorney executed before, and authenticated by, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district, as defined in the said Act, the principal resides;

"(*c*) if the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, or in any part of British India in which the Indian Registration Act, 1877, is for the time being in force, a power-of-attorney executed before, and authenticated by, a notary public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India."

(5) For the words "clauses (*a*) and (*b*)" in the proviso to section 33 the words "clause (*a*)" shall be read.

II. This notification shall come into force on the first day of April, 1891.

III. On and from that day the rules made by the Resident at Hyderabad to regulate registration in the Residency Bazars shall be repealed: Provided that—

(1) nothing in this notification shall be deemed to invalidate any proceedings held before that day in accordance with those rules;

(2) the legal effect of every document registered under those rules before that day shall be determined as if this notification had not been issued; and

(3) no document executed before that day, the registration of which was compulsory under those rules, shall be admitted in evidence unless it is registered either under those rules or under the law enacted by this notification.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS, &c.

MINT.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1891.

No. 664.—1. In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and in supersession of Financial Notifications No. 57, dated 5th January 1883, and No. 521, dated 29th January 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the undermentioned officers to cut or break silver coin under that section:—

Extract from Act No. XXIII of 1870—India.

Cutting certain silver coin.

16. When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any officer authorised by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to act under this section, who has reason to believe it to have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight,
or to be counterfeit,
or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing,
or to be called in by any proclamation,
he may, by himself or another
(subject to the rules which the Governor General in Council prescribes in this behalf),
cut or break such coin.

(1) Every officer in charge of a District Treasury.

(2) Every Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector, Assistant Commissioner, or Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of a Sub-Treasury.

(3) Every Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Paper Currency.

(4) The Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

(5) The Collectors of Customs at Calcutta and Chittagong.

(6) The Judges of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta and Sealdah.

(7) The Secretary and Treasurer of each of the Presidency Banks, and every Agent in charge of a branch of any of the said Banks.

(8) The Secretary, Manager, or other principal officer of the several offices and agencies in India of each of the following Banks:—

Agra Bank, Limited; Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited; Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Delhi and London Bank, Limited; Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; National Bank of India, Limited; New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited.

(9) The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of—

the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the Trustees of the Harbour of Madras, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, and the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon; and

(10) The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta; the Municipal Commissioner and the Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and the Secretary of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay; and the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary of the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.

2. And in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (4) and (10) of section 28 of the same Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules:—

(1) When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any officer authorised, by paragraph 1 of this Notification or by any order of a Local Government, to act under section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the officer has reason to believe it to be counterfeit, or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, he shall cut or break such coin, and, under section 17 of the said Act, return the pieces to the pers on tendering the coin.

Counterfeit or fraudulently reduced silver coin.

(2) When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued before 1st September 1835, under the authority of the Government of India, is tendered to any such officer, he shall cut or break such coin, and, at the option of the person tendering the coin, return to him the pieces, or retain them and give credit for them at the rate of one rupee per tola (that is, 180 grains troy weight).

Silver coin called in by proclamation.

(3) When any rupee or half-rupee purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India on or after the 1st September 1835 is tendered to any such officer who has reason to believe it to have lost by reasonable wearing more than 2 per cent. in weight, he shall receive such rupee or half-rupee at its full nominal value, but shall immediately cut or break it.

Rupee or half-rupee reduced by reasonable wearing.

(4) A quarter-rupee or an eighth of a rupee issued by the Government of India should, when tendered to such an officer, be accepted under section 13 of the Act as legal tender for a fraction of a rupee, even though it may have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than 2 per cent. in weight; such a coin should not be withdrawn from circulation, unless, by reason of the obliteration of the device upon it, or for any other reason, it appears to be unfit for circulation, in which case it shall not be cut or broken, but shall be dealt with under rule (8) or rule (9), as the case may be.

Quarter or eighth rupee reduced by reasonable wearing.

Extract from Act No. XXIII of 1870—India.

13. The said rupee and half-rupee shall be a legal tender in payment or on account: Provided that the coin has not lost more than 2 per cent. in weight:

Rupees and half-rupees a legal tender.

Provided also that it has not been clipped or filed, or defaced or diminished, otherwise than by use.

The quarter-rupee and eighth of a rupee shall be legal tender only for the fractions of a rupee, subject to the second proviso contained in this section.

Four-anna and two-anna pieces.

(5) Silver coin issued by the Government of India, which has been defaced otherwise than by shroff marks, should not, when tendered to such an officer, be cut or broken, but should be returned to the tenderer.

Defaced silver coin.

(6) Silver coin issued by the Government of India which has been defaced or diminished only by shroff marks should, when tendered to such an officer, be received at its full nominal value; it should not be cut or broken, but should be withdrawn from circulation and disposed of under rule (8) or rule (9), as the case may be.

Shroff marked silver coin.

(7) In cutting or breaking any coin, officers should avoid completely dividing it, as it is often convenient to identify the parts of a particular coin. Such identification becomes practically impossible if the pieces are wholly separated. Care should, however, be taken that the destruction is complete.

Method of cutting and breaking.

(8) Silver coin received by Government officers under these rules and withdrawn from circulation shall, whether or not it has been cut or broken under these rules, be sent by the first convenient opportunity to the Master of the Mint at Bombay or Calcutta, or to any principal Treasury appointed by the Accountant General or Comptroller to receive such coin for remittance to the Mint. Such coin will be credited in the officer's cash balance as "uncurrent coin" at the actual value at which it has been received, and on transfer to the Mint will be credited at the rates prescribed in these rules, any loss incurred in re-coinage being taken as a charge of the Mint.

Cut, broken or withdrawn coin how disposed of by Government officers.

(9) Silver coin received by an officer other than a Government Officer under these rules and withdrawn from circulation should, whether or not it has been cut or broken under these rules, be sent to the nearest Government Treasury, where it will be paid for at the rates respectively prescribed in these rules, and thereafter it will be dealt with in the manner prescribed in rule (8).

Cut, broken or withdrawn coin how disposed of by other than Government officers.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 10th February, 1891.

No. 583.—The following promotions and reversions of Officers of the Account Department during the month of January, 1891, are notified:—

With effect from the 7th January, 1891,—

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to officiate in class III,

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to revert to class IV,

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV, and

Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 10th February, 1891.

No. 636.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January, 1891, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole Amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION. Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	9,96,42,130	4,53,94,778	65,95,201	5,19,89,979
Allahabad .	1,03,86,630	2,80,87,290	...	2,80,87,290
Lahore .	1,38,73,440	1,63,41,745	...	1,63,41,745
Bombay .	10,91,53,615	7,14,21,541	91,92,767	8,06,14,308
Kurrachee	54,29,730	73,45,645	...	73,45,645
Madras .	3,17,15,910	1,54,93,975	4,83,00	1,59,76,975
Calicut .	22,95,345	17,88,235	...	17,88,235
Rangoon .	41,05,705	1,22,56,045	...	1,22,56,045
TOTAL .	27,66,02,505	19,81,29,254	1,62,70,968	21,44,00,222
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R6,46 31,100 held under Section 19 of the Act				6,22,02,283
GRAND TOTAL				27,66,02,505

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th February, 1891.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 142—Captain H. H. Dobbie, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, *vice* Captain H. T. Faithfull, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 26th January, 1891.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 143.—Colonel H. C. Lewes, Royal Artillery, to be a Colonel on the Staff Royal Artillery. Dated 29th January, 1891.

No. 144.—Captain J. H. Jellett, Royal Artillery, to be Staff Captain Royal Artillery, Bombay Circle, *vice* H. O'B Owen, Royal Artillery, promoted. Dated 27th January, 1891.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 145.—*1st Infantry*—

Lieutenant A. Hodson-Cooke, East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 14th January, 1891.

No. 146—*2nd Infantry*—

Second-Lieutenant H. A. V. Cummins, Royal Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 15th January, 1891.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 147.—The undermentioned Surgeon, appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G. G. O. No. 867 of 1890, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:—

Ernest Wickham Hore,—7th January, 1891.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 148.—Major E. B. Standbridge, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipur, to be Superintendent of the Gun-Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh;

Captain R. H. Mahon, Royal Artillery, (at present on duty in England) to be Superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipur,—

with effect from the 15th March, 1891, *vice* Colonel H. J. F. Shea, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of appointment as Superintendent of the Gun-Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, will expire on that date.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 149.—Lieutenant William Rae Brakspear, Norfolk Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 27th July, 1889, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 150.—The services of Sub-Assistant Apothecary Herbert Vincent O'Brien are dispensed with, with effect from the 28th December, 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 151.—The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer are granted furlough out of India:—

Surgeon-Major C. W. Owen, C.M.G., C.I.E., Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor A. Anderson, Supervisor, 1st grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 152.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel D. M. Strong, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—32nd year commenced 19th January, 1891.

Major E. S. Hill, Royal Engineers, attached to the Military Works Department, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced 15th December, 1890.

Captain R. F. Gartside-Tipping, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force, for 8 months. Pension service—18th year commenced 9th March, 1890.

No. 153.—Conductor H. McLeod, Ordnance Department, is granted leave to proceed out of India (m. c.) for one year under Art. 920 F., Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

No. 154.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel W. R. Bunbury, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, (p. a.) till 11th September, 1891.

Colonel H. M. Pratt, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) till 1st April, 1891.

Captain H. Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment, (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, (p. a.) for ten days.

Lieutenant H. W. A. Marson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 155.—Lieutenant F. Duncan, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (Pioneers), is granted an extension of leave to the 22nd December, 1890.

No. 156.—Lieutenant W. A. Watson, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted an extension of leave to the 30th July, 1890.

No. 157.—Colonel H. M. Pratt, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India, with effect from the 1st April, 1891, when he vacates his regimental command.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 158.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 20th January, 1891, page 362.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
20th January, 1891.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel George Lecky, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 12th November, 1890.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-General Frederick Roome, C.B., Bombay has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 3rd January, 1891.

Major-General John James Hood Gordon, C.B., Bengal, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 3rd January, 1891.

The undermentioned Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 3rd January, 1891 :—

William Bannerman, C.B., Bombay.

Thomas Spence Hawks, Madras.

Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew, Bengal.

Colonel Guy Annesley Prendergast, Bengal, to be Major-General. Dated 3rd January, 1891.

Colonel Henry Pelham Close, Bombay, to be Major-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 3rd January, 1891.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Edward George Dixon, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 3rd January, 1891.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 159.—*Bengal*—

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Stephens, to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor C. Charters, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor S. M. Mercer, to be Conductor;

Sergeant R. Lumsden, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 21st November, 1890, *vice* Honorary Captain and Assistant Commissary (Supernumerary Deputy Commissary) T. M. O'Sullivan, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 160.—*25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

In G. G. O. No. 34 of 1891, *for* Havildar Sant Singh, *read* Havildar Santa Singh.

No. 161.—*27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Shihán Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Apár Singh, transferred to the 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), with effect from the 18th July, 1890.

No. 162.—*31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar-Major Painda Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 379 of 1890, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 25th January, 1890.

No. 163.—*32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Jemadar Sundar Singh from the 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Rám Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date of transfer.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 164—*2nd Sikh Infantry*—

Jemadar Bhág Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Surain Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Tabha Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December, 1890.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 165—Colonel Charles Harley Bridges Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st March, 1891, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 166—*3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Edward Augustus Down to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Biscoe, promoted.

A. R. BADCOCK,
for *Secretary to the Government of India*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1891.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 13th February, 1891 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers.	Major G. Bromhead	9th February, 1891.	Allahabad.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 7th and the 13th February, 1891.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
William John Adams (a)	Apothecary	Sub-Medical Department	18th October, 1890.	Will left.	122 6 6	...	12th April, 1891.

(a) Next-of-kin –
Mother—Mrs. Rebecca Adams, Khandurie Bazaar, Lucknow.

A. R. BADCOCK,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th February, 1891.

No 42.—Mr. C S. Harris, Storekeeper class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Government of Madras.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 273 dated 18th June 1890.

The 9th February, 1891.

No. 43.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 124, dated the 11th March, 1890, the services of Mr. O. Oertel, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the 18th November, 1890.

No. 44—Mr. H. F. B Frost, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is, on return from leave, transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Government of the Punjab.

The 13th February, 1891.

No. 46.—The following promotions and reversion are ordered in the Accounts Branch :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. F. Morrison	Examiner, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Examiner, 2nd class	Permanent	31st October, 1889.
Mr. F. R. Hutchinson	Examiner, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Examiner, 3rd class	Ditto	1st March, 1890.
Mr. J. L. Macpherson	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, *temporary rank.*	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Ditto	29th November, 1889.
Mr. E. A. Dennys	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	8th April, 1890.
Mr. W. E. Curry	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, *temporary rank.*	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.	Permanent	1st December, 1890.
Mr. A. R. Becher	Examiner, 3rd class	Examiner, 2nd class	Temporary	1st January, 1891.
Mr. H. Stuart	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Examiner, 3rd class	Ditto	1st January, 1891.
Mr. W. E. Curry	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	1st January, 1891.
Mr. J. J. Connolly	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January, 1891.
Mr J. S. Partridge	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, *temporary rank.*	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	1st January, 1891.
Mr. H. Rainier	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, *temporary rank.*	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	18th January, 1891.
Mr. F. G. Heaven	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Temporary	2nd January, 1891.
Mr. W. A. Crisp	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January, 1891.
Mr. F. Rawson	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, *temporary rank.*	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	30th January, 1891.
Mr. E. Lund	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.	Ditto	30th January, 1891.

No. 47.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 512, dated the December 1890, the promotion of Mr. W. Ogden to Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is antedated to the 29th November, 1889.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October, 1890.

From the 8th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 4th February, 1891.

No. 120-370.—Mr. B. Egerton, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, was on special duty in Rajputana from the 1st to the 11th January, 1891, both days inclusive, during which period Inspector Collis held charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
for First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th February, 1891.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 54,56,951 a. 11 p. 5; Public Deposits at Branches . 99,24,871 10 8	1,53,81,823	6	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,93,97,312	1	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,05,484	7	8
Sundries	23,87,467	9	10
RUPEES	10,21,72,087	9	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,01,09,136	0	0
Other authorized Investments	79,56,946	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	72,48,019	9	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	56,06,559	14	2
Bills discounted and purchased	1,91,15,779	0	11
Balances with other Banks	8,57,481	13	2
Bullion	10,35,698	9	11
Dead Stock	12,10,777	4	1
Stamps	13,067	12	4
Sundries	10,69,936	11	2
	5,42,23,403	3	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . R 2,82,56,554 a. 4 p. 8; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,96,92,130 1 4	4,79,48,684	6	0
RUPEES	10,21,72,087	9	0

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 12th February, 1891.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.

Percentage 61·8.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Henry Trenton Wadley	At sea, near Penang .	16th November, 1890 .	District Judge of Meerut, on the 8th January, 1891.	Intestate. Assets about R3,000 Mrs. Ellen Sarah Burns Wadley, widow of the deceased, has applied to the Court of the District Judge of Meerut for letters of administration.
T. L. Muspratt .	Darjeeling	6th November, 1890.	District Judge of Dinagepore, on the 12th January, 1891.	Deceased was Manager of Gangaram Tea Estate in the Darjeeling Terai. Will left. Widow in England.
William Alexander Murray.	Shahjahanpore .	6th January, 1891 .	Judge of Shahjahanpore.	Will in the custody of the widow. Deceased was in the Telegraph Department, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
John George Garstin .	Agra.	12th December, 1890 .	Judge of Agra on the 23rd January, 1891.	Will left. Executors have applied to the Court of the Judge of Agra for probate.
F. Baumgarton .	Howrah General Hospital.	29th August, 1890 .	District Judge of Hooghly, on the 23rd January, 1891.	The deceased was an employé on an Indigo Plantation at Babnocally, Jessore. Assets under R1,000.
Mr. J. J. Jones .	Ajmere	2nd November, 1890	Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, on the 2nd February, 1891.	Deceased was Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Probate of the Will has been granted to the widow.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 12th February, 1891.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 3rd February, 1891.

No. 4.—Mr. W. H. Rushton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to hold Executive charge of the Zhob Division, with effect from the 1st of December, 1890.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,

Secy. to Agent, Governor-General, & Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 4th February, 1891.

No. 512.—Munshi Gurdit Singh, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, is granted one month's privilege leave from the forenoon of the 16th January, 1891.

By Order,

J. RAMSAY,

for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1891.

No. 30.—Offices reported opened and closed during January, 1891 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.	1891.	
*Agrahara	......	5th Jan.	Opened.
*Ditto	......	21st ,,	Closed.
Balaganj	Assam	18th ,,	Opened.
†Chaungwa	......	16th ,,	Ditto.
Ganeshkhind	Bombay Presdy.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	15th ,,	Closed.
Guindy	Madras	24th ,,	Opened.
‡Heuru	N.-W. Provinces	20th ,,	Ditto.
‡Ditto	Ditto	21st ,,	Closed.
Kalpi	Ditto	1st ,,	Opened.
†Rawvan	......	4th ,,	Ditto.
Satara City	Bombay Presdy.	26th ,,	Ditto.
Sidapur	Coorg	1st ,,	Ditto.
§Sirhaul	Punjab	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Tondi	Madras Presdy.	28th ,,	Ditto.
Tsenbo	Upper Burma	1st ,,	Ditto.
‡Urthan	N.-W. Provinces	19th ,,	Ditto.
‡Ditto	Ditto	20th ,,	Closed.
Yanam	Madras Presdy.	23rd ,,	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.	1891.	
Anchraghat	Assam-Behar State Ry.	1st Jan.	Opened.
Debiganj			
Dhaura	Indian Midland Ry.	17th ,,	Ditto.
Bagru			
Kethoura			

* Camp of Exercise, Bangalore.
† Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.
‡ Lieutenant-Governor's Camp Office.
§ Camp Office.

C. H. REYNOLDS,

Director, Traffic Branch, for Director-General of Telegraphs.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 11th February, 1891.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 4th February, 1891	28,61,447	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	23,85,090	
		52,46,537
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	6,80,354	
Ditto ditto Government	2,84,075	
		9,64,429
		62,10,966
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	14,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	3,393	
		14,03,393
Balance on the evening of the 11th February, 1891	...	48,07,573
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	26,14,001	
Ditto ditto Government	21,93,572	
		48,07,573
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	1,056	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		1,056

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th February, 1891.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th February, 1891.

No. 9-A.—Lieutenant F. Bullock, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paras. 9 to 11, on the 21st January, 1891.

The 7th February, 1891.

No. 10-A.—Lieutenant C. C. D. Morice, R.E., Assistant Engineer, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter ii, paragraph 13, on the 30th January, 1891.

No. 11-A.—Lieutenant C. C. D. Morice, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assistant Engineer, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter ii, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 30th January, 1891.

No. 12-A.—Captain S. L. Craster, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Sukkur Special Defence Division, with effect from the 17th November, 1890.

No. 13-A.—Lieutenant R. A. F. Kingscote, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter ii, paragraph 14, on the 30th January, 1891.

No. 14-A.—Lieutenant R. A. F. Kingscote, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assistant Engineer, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter ii, paragraphs 9—11, on the 30th January, 1891.

J. DAY, *Captain, R.E.,*
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpur, the 2nd February, 1891.

The following Telegraph Offices will be opened for the receipt and despatch of paid telegraphic messages :—

NAME OF OFFICE.	Where situated.	Date of opening.
Bagdehi	Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Central Provinces.	2nd February, 1891.
Bamra		
Garpos		
Kumarkela		
Rourkela		
Bisra		
Manharpur		
Ghutku		
Kota		
Belghana		
Khongsara		
Khodri		
Pendra Road		
Khairi		
Jaithari		
Anuppur		
Burhar		
Ghunghuti		
Sahdol		

H. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Toungoo, this 6th day of February, 1891.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. Ox—2837, Private Thomas Meek.

Age,—24 years 4 months.

Size,—5 feet 7 inches.

Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.

Date of Desertion,—4th February, 1891.

Place of Desertion,—Toungoo.

Date of Enlistment,—22nd October, 1887.

At what Place Enlisted,—Banbury.

Parish and County in which born,—Gloucester, Gloucester.

Marks,—Tattooed freely; peacock on back of hand.

Trade,—Baker.

Coat or Jacket,— . } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— . }
Breeches or Trowsers,— . }

REMARKS,—This man's father is a seaman, and supposed to be in or coming in shortly to Rangoon. Under 4 years' service.

H. C. ADAMS, *Colonel,*
Commdg. 2nd Battn., Oxfordshire Regt. of L. I.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 28th October, 1890 the old silver coins, noted below, were found buried in field No. 35 (kyvit poramboke) in Sammanthan village, in the Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district, in the Presidency of Madras:—

	Value. R	a.	p.
40 Half pagodas	70	0	0
111 Quarter pagodas	97	2	0
TOTAL .	167	2	0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by duly authorized agent, before the Collector of South Arcot, at his Office, at Cuddalore, on the 23rd July, 1891, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

G. F. T. POWER,
Actg. Collector of South Arcot.

CUDDALORE,
The 4th February, 1891.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th February, 1891.

Bretscher, Henry.	Doras, L.	Rey, H. M.
Chandler, Miss.	Jordon, Revd. L. H.	Rooneys & Co.
Cohen, A. M.	Oakes, Mrs. A. W. D.	Scott, Hon'ble A. M.
Cutler, Thos.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aitchison, William.	Freese, F. S.	Nolan, Mrs.
Anderson, Mrs. F.	Frost, Joseph.	Paine, F. T.
Anderson, Mrs. F. M.	Galbraith, John.	Partridge, W. L.
Barrett, Mrs. E. C.	Gilmore, D. C.	Rankion, Mrs. W.
Batti, P. H.	Grogan, M.	Read, J. C.
Bears, Edward.	Grun, Otto.	Reichman, Maria.
Bee, F. R.	Grundermann, Revd. R.	Remmington, Capt. F. A.
Benjamin D. H.	Hall, R. W.	Ringrose, Mr.
Bingham, Major C.T.	Harris, C. S.	Robart, P.
Boddam, R. W.	Harris, J.	Roberts, R. H. E.
Boissier Alfred.	Hearsey, Capt. A. W.	Rosenberg, A.
Bonus, General.	Hewitt, F. T.	Rosenstein, E.
Bouncken, R.	Hobson, J. C.	Rupesingha, A. P.
Brown, E. W.	Hornby, F. V.	Ruthenborg, Carl.
Brown, J. D.	Ingram, Jack.	Saffro, Maria.
Brown, Mrs.	Ireland, W. DeCourcy.	Sale, G. J.
Browne, R. T.	Jamie, D. M.	Salmon, Sir W.
Brownlow, E. O.	Keisler, Dr. S. L.	Schoenback, J. G.
Burne, K. G.	Klein, L.	Scott, W. A., Esq.
Butler, G. F.	Klein, W.	Senior, Lewis.
Caryl, Miss.	Ladig, Julius.	Shepherd, Percy.
Cockwell, James.	Lamb, G.	Sherman, J.
Cox, Charles.	Lees, Geo.	Shipley, Mrs. A.
Craster, Mrs.	Leslie, Mrs. B.	Sieberg, Otto.
Cumming, A. G.	Livermore, E.	Skinner, Capt. C.
Currie, John.	Longurs, A.	Smith, G.
Dias, J. F.	Lowell, Percival.	Smith, James.
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E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 14th February, 1891.

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	1891	
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Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	17th "	Ditto.
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Rangoon and Moulmein . .	17th "	Per Steamer *Canara.*
Ditto ditto	20th "	Per Steamer *Putiala.*
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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1891.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 010277, of the 4½ per cent. portion of 1879, for R1,500, originally standing in the names of John William Mudge and George Payne, Executors of William Vallance, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietors after two years from date of last advertisement.

LAMBERT HENRY DENNE,
The Down Wood,
Blandford, Dorset.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY PAYNE,
Sittingbourne,
Banker.

GROVER AND HUMPHREY,
Solicitors,
4, King's Bench Walk,
Temple, London, England.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th February, 1891, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. III OF 1891.

An Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Amendment of section 14, Act I, 1872.

1. (*1*) For the *Explanation* to section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Explanation 1.*—A fact relevant as showing the existence of a relevant state of mind must show that the state of mind exists, not generally, but in reference to the particular matter in question.

"*Explanation 2.*—But where, upon the trial of a person accused of an offence, the previous commission by the accused of an offence is relevant within the meaning of this section, the previous conviction of such person shall also be a relevant fact."

(*2*) For *Illustration* (*b*) to the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*b*) *A* is accused of fraudulently delivering to another person a counterfeit coin which, at the time when he delivered it, he knew to be counterfeit.

The fact that, at the time of its delivery, *A* was possessed of a number of other pieces of counterfeit coin is relevant.

The fact that *A* had been previously convicted of delivering to another person as genuine a counterfeit coin knowing it to be counterfeit is relevant."

Amendment of section 15, Act I, 1872.

2. In section 15 of the said Act, after the word "intentional," there shall be inserted the words "or done with a particular knowledge or intention,".

Addition to section 26, Act I, 1872.

3. To section 26 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—In this section 'Magistrate' does not include the head of a village discharging magisterial functions in the Presidency of Fort St. George or in Burma or elsewhere, unless such headman is a Magistrate exercising the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Addition of *Explanation* to section 30, Act I, 1872.

4. In section 30 of the said Act, immediately before the *Illustrations* the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—'Offence,' as used in this section, includes the abetment of, or attempt to commit, the offence."

Addition to section 43, Act I, 1872.

5. (*1*) To section 43 of the said Act the following *Illustrations* shall be added, namely:—

"(*e*) *A* is charged with theft and with having been previously convicted of theft. The previous conviction is relevant as a fact in issue.

(*f*) *A* is tried for the murder of *B*. The fact that *B* prosecuted *A* for libel and that *A* was convicted and sentenced is relevant under section 8 as showing the motive for the fact in issue."

Substitution of new section for section 54, Act I, 1872.

6. For section 54 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Previous bad character not relevant, except in reply.

"54. In criminal proceedings the fact that the accused person has a bad character is irrelevant, unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant.

"*Explanation 1.*—This section does not apply to cases in which the bad character of any person is itself a fact in issue.

"*Explanation 2.*—A previous conviction is relevant as evidence of bad character."

Amendment of *explanation* to section 55, Act I, 1872.

7. In the *Explanation* to section 55, after the word "but" there shall be inserted the words and figures "except as provided in section 54".

Amendment of, and addition to, section 86, Act I, 1872.

8. In section 86 of the said Act, for the words "resident in" the words "in or for" shall be substituted, and to the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"An officer who, with respect to any territory or place not forming part of Her Majesty's dominions, is a Political Agent therefor, as defined in section 3 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a representative of the Government of India in and for the country comprising that territory or place."

XXI of 18[illegible]. X of 1882.

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Amendment of section 310, Act X, 1882.

9. To section 310 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following shall be added, namely:—

X of 1882.

"Notwithstanding anything in this section, evidence of the previous conviction may be given at the trial for the subsequent offence, if the fact of the previous conviction is relevant under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th February, 1891, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT NO. IV OF 1891.

An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Repeal of section 250 Act X 1882

1. Section 250 of the said Code is hereby repealed.

Enactment of new section in place of repealed section 250 Act X, 1882

2. To the said Code the following shall be added, namely —

Frivolous or vexatious accusations

"560. (*1*) If, in any case instituted by complaint as defined in this Code, or upon information given to a police-officer or to a Magistrate, a person is accused before a Magistrate of any offence triable by a Magistrate and the Magistrate by whom the case is tried discharges or acquits the accused and is satisfied that the accusation against him was frivolous or vexatious, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, by his order of discharge or acquittal, direct the person upon whose complaint or information the accusation was made to pay to the accused, or to each of the accused where there are more than one, such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as the Magistrate thinks fit

Provided that, before making any such direction, the Magistrate shall—

(*a*) record and consider any objection which the complainant or informant may urge against the making of the direction, and,

(*b*) if the Magistrate directs any compensation to be paid, state in writing, in his order of discharge or acquittal, his reasons for awarding the compensation.

(*2*) Compensation of which a Magistrate has ordered payment under sub-section (*1*) shall be recoverable as if it were a fine

Provided that, if it cannot be recovered, the imprisonment to be awarded shall be simple, and for such term not exceeding thirty days, as the Magistrate directs.

(*3*) A complainant or informant who has been ordered under sub-section (*1*) by a Magistrate of the second or third class to pay compensation to an accused person may appeal from the order, in so far as the order relates to the payment of the compensation, as if such complainant or informant had been convicted on a trial held by such Magistrate.

(*4*) Where an order for payment of compensation to an accused person is made in a case which is subject to appeal under sub-section (*3*), the compensation shall not be paid to him before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided

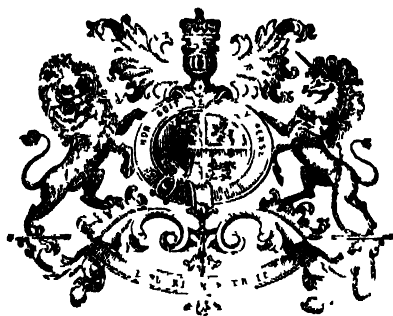
(*5*) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any compensation paid or recovered under this section"

Repeal of part of section 552, Act X, 1882

3. The words "or complained against" in the second paragraph of section 552 of the said Code are hereby repealed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 6th February, 1891.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahádur Muhammad Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. MACKAY took his seat as an Additional Member of Council, *vice* Sir Alexander Wilson, resigned.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill, as the Council may remember, owed its origin mainly to suggestions made by the Conference of Anglican Bishops of India and Ceylon held in

January, 1888. In introducing it I took occasion to say that it was not the intention of Government to re-open the whole question of Christian marriages in India, and I deprecated the extension of the discussion, which the Bill was sure to occasion, beyond the limits of the amendments contained in the Bill itself. The Select Committee, to which the Bill was referred, after carefully considering the opinions and proposals submitted to it, arrived at the conclusion that, as the Indian Christian Marriage Act is not at present under general revision, it was better to steer clear of subjects of controversy, and the Bill which I now submit for consideration consequently contains but little new matter.

"There is, however, one important omission. The Bill, as originally drafted, contained a clause providing that before an episcopally ordained clergyman could be permitted to solemnize a marriage within the limits of a diocese he must be acting as a minister with the previous consent in writing of the Bishop of the diocese. This alteration of the law, which was designed to prevent scandal, has been objected to on various grounds, of which I will state two—first, that it assigns to Bishops in India an entirely new legal status with regard to the non-official clergy, who might be compelled under it to obtain a license not merely to solemnize marriages but even to officiate in any other capacity in the diocese—a result which was certainly not contemplated; and, secondly, that, while it would no doubt be beneficial to prevent the evil referred to, the even innocent omission to obtain the Bishop's previous written consent would have the effect of invalidating the marriage, and possibly rendering its offspring illegitimate. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the clause be omitted, as likely to create greater difficulties than those which it was its purpose to remove.

"In a letter from the Revd. Dr. Laing, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, to the Secretary of State for India, it was pointed out that the Indian Christian Marriage Act makes no provision for the marriages of Christian subjects of Native Princes, and such an amendment of the law was solicited 'as will remove all disabilities and uncertainties which deprive all European and Eurasian members of the Presbyterian Church of the rites of the said Church in respect to marriage, and as will also remove the seeming slur cast on ministers labouring in Native States who are permitted to marry as registrars only.' Similar representations have been made by members of other religious bodies, who claim that their ministers should be placed on the same footing in regard to the solemnization of marriages as episcopally ordained clergymen and ministers of the established Church of Scotland. I need, perhaps, scarcely say that the Government of India desires to draw no invidious distinctions, and that the exception made in favour of the clergy of the Churches of England, Scotland and Rome rest not upon any recognition of them as State Churches, but upon the fact that the 'rules, rites, ceremonies and customs' of those Churches in regard to marriage are laid down by authority, and their ministers are subject to established ecclesiastical discipline, which is not the case in regard to the members of voluntary religious societies, who can only be made amenable to the municipal law, which, while insisting on certain civil formalities being observed in regard to marriages, leaves the religious ceremony to the option of the parties. As regards the Christian subjects of Native States, this Council has no power to legislate; but the influence of the Government has been, and will continue to be, used to procure for them the same advantages as are enjoyed by their brethren in British India. The Select Committee has, however, given power to the Governor General in Council in section 1 of the revised Bill to grant licenses to ministers of religion in Native States to solemnize marriages between Christian subjects of Her Majesty resident in such States. In the same section we have taken the opportunity to get rid of Act XIV of 1884 by incorporating its provisions, and to remove all possible room for doubt as to the validity of existing licenses.

"The Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Bombay complains that, although he and his brethren have been placed generally on the same footing as episcopally ordained clergymen under the Act, they have not been relieved from the restrictions as to the time for solemnizing marriages, as has been done in the case of clergymen of the Church of England and Roman Catholic priests; and he asks for relief on the ground that in this respect they have the most perfect freedom under the laws of their Church and nation. There is no doubt

that this is the case; and the Select Committee have accordingly given effect to the Revd. Mr. Greig's request in sections 2 and 7 of the revised Bill.

"In section 3 we have substituted the words 'where worship is generally held according to the forms of the Church of England' for the words 'belonging to the Church of England,' which is an ambiguous expression.

"In section 4 we have provided for the keeping of register-books either in English, or in the vernacular language in ordinary use in the district or State in which the marriage was solemnized. This is, we think, preferable to the vernacular language of the registrar, who may not be a native of the district, and, if a missionary, may possibly be a German or a Pole.

"Section 5 carries out the recommendation of the Conference of Bishops that a person intentionally taking a false oath, making a false declaration or signing a false notice or certificate, for the purpose of procuring a marriage or license of marriage, should be rendered liable to punishment under the Indian Penal Code.

"In section 6 provision is made against the solemnization of marriages by unauthorized persons: and in section 8 a discrepancy between sections 52 and 72 of the Act has been corrected.

"By section 9 a penalty is imposed on persons licensed to grant certificates of marriages of Native Christians who without just cause refuse, or wilfully neglect or omit, to perform their duties under the Act. Section 10 is designed to remove a difficulty occasioned by the geographical position of such States as Travancore and Cochin.

"It will be seen from this enumeration that the Select Committee has felt itself at liberty only to accept such of the numerous suggestions laid before it as tend to the smoother and more efficient working of the Act as it stands. We were asked to do much more—to frame, for instance, a table of prohibited degrees of kindred and affinity for Native Christians, to extend the expression 'Native Christians' to all descendants of natives of India converted to Christianity, and to define with precision the personal law applicable to parties seeking to be married under the Act. To have entered upon the enquiries necessary for the determination of such points would have been beyond our province, and could have led to no satisfactory conclusion. Of all kinds of legislation, that in regard to marriage is probably the most difficult, and the most far-reaching in its effects. The Act of 1872 was to some extent a compromise; and little is to be gained, though much might be lost, by disturbing it. I hope the Council will be satisfied with the moderate amendments which have now been introduced, and will not re-open the flood-gates of controversy in regard to its merits or defects as a whole."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872, AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

OUDH COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the constitution of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of

Oudh, and alter the Law with respect to Second Appeals and other matters in that Province. He said:—

"The judicial organization of the Province of Oudh, as established by Act XIII of 1879, constitutes the Court of the Judicial Commissioner the Chief Appellate Court, besides vesting in that officer large powers of supervision over subordinate Courts. The course of time has shown that these duties are beyond the powers of a single officer to perform; and in 1885 an Act was passed providing for the temporary appointment from time to time of an additional Judicial Commissioner to assist in disposing of the work. This expedient has been found unsatisfactory, and the object of the present Bill is to provide a Court consisting of two Judicial Commissioners which it is hoped will prove adequate to the growing necessities of the Province. It is intended that for the disposal of certain classes of cases the two Judges shall sit together, and that in case of difference of opinion reference may be made to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

"Opportunity has also been taken in this Bill to bring the law in regard to second appeals into conformity with that in force in India generally. The expediency of this was strongly pressed by the Local Government in 1879, and Sir Auckland Colvin now 'endorses the opinion of all who have been consulted on the subject that the law should be so far altered as to admit of the right of second appeal from concurring judgments, which at present in Oudh does not exist.' It is clearly desirable that peculiarities of local procedure, which have ceased to answer their purpose, should be got rid of, and I trust that the effect of this Bill will be to provide for Oudh a Court which will not only be able to dispose satisfactorily of the current work, but will also, in Sir Auckland Colvin's phrase, 'improve the quality of the law administered.'"

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BANKERS' BOOKS EVIDENCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books. He said:—

"Under the Indian Evidence Act, it is required that, except in certain specified cases, documents must be proved by primary evidence; and, in a case tried recently in the High Court at Calcutta, the inconvenience of this rule, in regard to entries in bankers' books, was strikingly illustrated. The Chamber of Commerce has applied to the Government of India to extend to banks in India the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict., c. 11), by which a relaxation of the rule has been permitted in England, and which provides that a copy of any entry in a banker's book which has been proved to have been examined with the original entry and to be correct shall in all legal proceedings be received as *primâ facie* evidence of such entry and also of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded.

"The object of this Bill is to give effect to the recommendation of the Chamber."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay be substituted for Sir Alexander Wilson as a Member of the Select Committees on the following Bills, namely:—

Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India;

Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881;

Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay be substituted for Sir Alexander Wilson as a Member of the Select Committees on the following Bills, namely:—

Bill to amend Acts I of 1859 (*Merchant Seamen*), VII of 1880 and V of 1883 (*Indian Merchant Shipping*);

Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880;

Bill to amend Act X of 1841 (*Registration of Ships*);

Bill to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 13th February, 1891.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 11th February, 1891.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1889-90.

No. $\frac{1 \text{ Edn.}}{37\text{-}48}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Calcutta, the 11th February 1891.

READ—

The several Reports on the Progress of Education in India during the year 1889-90 with the Resolutions and Orders thereon by Local Governments and Administrations.

RESOLUTION.

IN Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1 \text{ R.}}{10\text{-}21}$, dated 16th January 1890, the Governor General in Council published the statistics of Education in British India in 1888-89. The figures for the year ending the 31st March 1890 have now been tabulated, and are published for general information. It is not the intention of the Government of India to make any detailed examination of the statistics, as this will be done in the review of Education in India which will be prepared for the five years 1887-88 to 1891-92.

2. The number of public and private institutions, to which the Education Reports relate, increased from 131,709 in 1888-89 to 134,710 in 1889-90. The increase was common to both classes of institutions, the former having increased by 1,298 and the latter by 1,703.

3. The percentage of scholars to the total population of school-going age calculated on the statistics of population at the last census, was 11·4 in 1889-90 as compared with 11·2 in 1888-89. The total number of pupils under instruction in the educational institutions of all classes on the 31st March 1890 was 3,626,390, while on the same date of the previous year the number was 3,544,257. The numbers enrolled at public institutions increased from 3,047,251 to 3,091,504 and those at private institutions from 497,006 to 534,886. The statement in the margin gives an abstract of the average monthly attendance at public institutions during the year. As noticed in previous Resolutions, statistics to show the average attendance at private institutions (advanced and elementary) are not available. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Arts Colleges fell from 11,250 at the close of 1888-89 to 11,219 at the end of 1889-90, but there was a small increase in the number attending Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training from 2,691 to 3,049. At Secondary Schools the number of pupils rose from 452,058 to 469,153, and at Primary Schools from 2,563,294 to 2,587,694. There was a small increase of 49 pupils in training schools at the end of the year 1889-90 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, but there was a decided improvement in the number attending other special schools, which rose from 13,021 at the close of 1888-89 to 15,403 at the end of 1889-90.

		Average monthly attendance.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.
Maintained by the Department.	Colleges	5,274	5,707
	Secondary Schools ...	42,270	53,048
	Primary Schools... ...	54,999	50,979
	Schools for special instruction	8,596	11,248
Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.	Colleges	170	126
	Secondary Schools ...	98,991	97,093
	Primary Schools... ...	653,459	653,692
	Schools for special instruction	1,858	1,809
Maintained by Native States.	Colleges	92	110
	Secondary Schools ...	5,619	6,368
	Primary Schools	109,896	113,482
	Schools for special instruction	216	218
Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.	Colleges	4,048	4,320
	Secondary Schools ...	218,301	217,758
	Primary Schools	1,291,740	1,289,069
	Schools for special instruction	3,045	4,449
Unaided	Colleges	3,705	3,773
	Secondary Schools	72,510	78,026
	Primary Schools ...	290,859	320,247
	Schools for special instruction	1,461	1,555

4. Of the pupils under instruction, the number engaged in studying English rose from 342,953 to 352,356. The increase in Secondary Schools was 5,055 and in Primary Schools 3,142. The number learning a classical language rose from 512,959 to 536,551, and the number reading a vernacular language from 3,179,453 to 3,226,537. As in the previous year, the increase under this latter head occurred chiefly at private institutions, where there were 266,500 pupils studying a vernacular as compared with 248,675 in 1888-89.

5. The variation in the number of pupils according to race and religion in the past two years will be seen from the following figures :—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
Hindus	2,458,448	2,413,588
Muhammadans	854,498	832,449
Europeans and Eurasians	25,082	23,948
Native Christians	81,780	74,376
Miscellaneous races or religions . . .	206,397	199,760

6. The number of boys attending school was 3,331,933, or 20·7 per cent. of the male population of school-going age, as compared with 3,253,996 in 1888-89. The number of girls was 294,457 as compared with 290,261. While the number of public and private institutions for boys advanced, the former from 87,902 in 1888-89 to 89,318 in 1889-90, and the latter from 37,243 to 39,465, the number of both classes of institutions for girls decreased, the former from 4,963 to 4,845, and the latter from 1,601 to 1,082. The latter decrease occurred almost entirely in the Punjab owing to the exclusion from the returns of 1889-90 of Schools with less than six scholars which, in accordance with the

recommendation of an Educational Conference held at Lahore, are no longer recognised by the Department.

7. Turning to the statistics of expenditure on Education, the total which was R2,70,92,324 in 1888-89, rose to R2,76,58,697 in 1889-90. Of these sums R2,18,44,840 in the former and R2,21,80,378 in the latter year were directly expended on Public Instruction, the remainder having been spent on indirect charges. The expenditure on Arts Colleges rose from R18,51,586 to R19,73,525, that on Professional Colleges from R6,74,144 to R6,91,766, that on Training Schools from R5,71,448 to R5,94,506 and that on Special Schools other than Training Schools from R8,38,970 to R9,53,911. The main heads of expenditure are those relating to Secondary and Primary Schools; the amount spent on the former rose from R89,08,877 in 1888-89 to R92,89,874 in 1889-90, and that on the latter from R84,99,815 to R86,76,796. The indirect expenditure on Education, which includes charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and other miscellaneous charges, declined from R57,47,484 in 1888-89 to R54,78,319 in 1889-90. This decrease was mainly due to the reduction of the outlay on buildings.

8. The expenditure on Education is met from Provincial revenues, Municipal and Local Funds, Fees, and other miscellaneous sources, such as Endowments, Subscriptions, &c. Provincial revenues contributed R75,97,606 compared with R73,97,870 in 1888-89, Local Funds R48,78,784 compared with R47,84,474, and Municipal Funds R12,81,830 compared with R13,14,199. Fees, which in 1888-89 aggregated R76,85,322, reached R81,23,800 in 1889-90, while the income from miscellaneous sources declined from R59,10,459 to R57,76,677.

9. The statistics summarized above shew the chief results of the working of the Education Department during the year 1889-90. The decrease in the contributions from Municipal Funds and miscellaneous sources is the least satisfactory feature in the working of the Department. In other respects the statistics show that the Department has made steady progress.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1889-90.

(For Details, see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.					PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
					University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.							
otal area quare miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.			Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Institutions	For Males	99	29	4,487	84,145	115	443	89,318	6,574	32,891	128,783	Institutions to number of Towns and Villages. *21·8	
				For Females	4	...	407	4,393	34	7	4,545	...	1,082	5,927	*1·0	
055,120	Towns *1,359	Males 107,182,182		Total	103	29	4,894	88,538	149	450	94,163	6,574	33,973	134,710	... *22·8	
	Villages *579,021	Females 103,213,989														
	Total *580,380	Total 210,396,171														
			Scholars	Males	11,187	3,012	437,042	2,359,588	4,187	14,935	2,829,951	80,950	421,032	3,331,933	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 20·7	
				Females	32	37	32,111	228,106	799	468	261,553	1,690	31,214	294,457	Female scholars to Female population of school-going age.† 1·9	
				Total	11,219	3,049	469,153	2,587,694	4,986	15,403	3,091,504	82,640	452,246	3,626,390	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.† 11·4	

* Exclusive of Upper Burma.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

No. 666, dated Calcutta, the 13th February, 1891.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department

Read—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1889-90.

The more important events during the year were the following:—

(1) Conclusion of arrangements for direct Parcel exchanges with Egypt and South Australia.

(2) Reduction in the rates of Parcel postage for Ceylon, Malta, and Gibraltar.

(3) Alteration of the day and hour of departure of the homeward mails from Bombay to Friday at 5 P.M. during the monsoon, and Saturday at 2 P.M. during the rest of the year.

(4) The amalgamation of the Local Post in Mysore (called the *Anché*) with the Imperial Post.

(5) The reduction in the yearly and the maximum limits for deposits in the Savings Banks.

(6) The extension of the Revenue Money Order system, experimentally and to a limited extent, to Madras and the Punjab.

(7) The extension of the system of Insurance to Postal Parcels exchanged between India and the United Kingdom.

2. As in the past, the operations during the year show steady progress. The following is an abstract of the year's transactions of the Imperial Post Office as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.
Number of Post Offices	7,533	8,103	570
" Letter-boxes	10,067	11,093	1,026
" Letters and Post-cards issued for delivery	254,491,320	271,359,394	16,868,074
" Newspapers " "	22,696,378	23,286,544	590,166
" Parcels " "	1,797,705	1,882,265	84,560
" Packets " "	8,102,035	8,700,791	598,756
" Letters and Parcels insured	227,838	237,173	9,635
" Inland Money Orders issued	6,136,790	6,759,116	622,326
Value of Inland Money Orders issued	R12,99,06,864	R14,65,32,147	R1,66,25,283
Commission realised on Inland Money Orders issued	R16,57,761	R17,95,350	R1,37,589
Number of Telegraphic Money Orders issued	58,644	71,929	13,285
Value of Telegraphic Money Orders issued	R57,38,140	R76,65,846	R19,27,706
Commission realised on Telegraphic Money Orders issued	R58,918	R78,575	R19,657
Number of Foreign Money Orders issued by India	41,982	45,641	3,659
Value of Foreign Money Orders issued by India	£142,950	£162,945	£19,995
Number of Foreign Money Orders paid in India	15,981	23,193	7,212
Value of Foreign Money Orders paid in India	£118,372	£195,505	£77,133
Mileage of Mail Lines: Railway	15,073	15,720	647
Mail Carts	3,976	3,980	4
Runners and Boats	36,539	39,189	2,650
Steamers	12,438	12,224	—214

3. The largest increase in the number of Post Offices, village postmen, and articles issued for delivery occurred in the Madras Circle. A considerable portion of that increase was due to the amalgamation of the Mysore *Anché* with the Imperial Post.

4. The number of Postal articles, including Money Orders, actually delivered during the year was 303,422,411, being 98·26 per cent. of the total number sent out for delivery. The percentage of deliveries in 1888-89 was 97 17.

5. The number of value-payable articles in 1889-90 was upwards of a million, the commission realised was nearly 2 lakhs of rupees, and the total declared value nearly 104 lakhs; there was an increase of about 10,700 in the number of value-payable articles posted and of more than 11 lakhs of rupees in the amount declared for recovery from the addressees; in the commission realised there was a fall of about R11,000, due to a change in the rates. The analysis of the total number of articles sent by value-payable post, given in paragraph 46 of the Report, indicates that the measures taken to check the abuse of the system described in that paragraph have been successful without having any restrictive effect on *bonâ fide* trade transactions.

6. The total declared value of insured articles was nearly 9 crores against 7 crores 92 lakhs in 1888-89, and the insurance fees realised amounted to R2,29,659 against R1,99,928 in the previous year, the increase occurring almost entirely in insured parcels, the number and value of which rose by 8,754 and R1,09,54,542 respectively. Many of the parcels posted during the year were of very high value, and it was decided towards the close of the year to limit to R1,000 the value for which a single letter or parcel can be insured. The number of parcels insured under the extension of the system mentioned in paragraph 1 (7) was, up to the close of the year, 3,659 to, and 1,310 from, the United Kingdom.

7. Under the head "Foreign Money Orders" an abnormal increase in the remittances to India from foreign countries is noticed.

8. The following table shows the progress made in the business of the Postal Savings Banks:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Number of Banks	6,056	6,350
Number of accounts at the close of the year	311,001	358,272
Deposits during the year . . .	R4,33,51,982	R3,27,83,155
Withdrawals	R3,69,63,000	R[illegible],50,51,000
Value of deposits at the close of the year .	R5,58,64,681	R5,86,96,755

9. For the first time since the opening of the Post Office Savings Bank the deposits in the year and the closing balance decreased as compared with the previous year, and the withdrawals exceeded the deposits. This was due to the reduction from 1st April 1889 of the maximum limit for the balance of a Savings Bank account from R3,000 to R2,000, and of that for deposits made in a year from R500 to R200.

10. The total number of complaints by the public against the Post Office in 1889-90 was 7,860 against 6,961 in the previous year. The increase was due to a great extent to the increase of postal business, the proportion of complaints being 1 per 39,693 of the total number of transactions in the year. Of the complaints no less than 40·63 per cent. proved groundless, and 5·52 per cent. only were found to be well-grounded. In 1,578 cases, the enquiries were without result, while the number under enquiry at the close of the year was 296. Ninety-five per cent. of the complaints related to unregistered articles in respect of which it is difficult to fix the responsibility for loss or delay.

11. The following statement shews the revenue and expenditure of the Post Office in the last three years:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	R	R	R
Revenue	1,21,41,962	1,28,15,399	1,30,13,621
Expenditure	1,37,52,151	1,34,24,521	1,37,65,939
Deficit .	16,10,189	6,09,125	7,52,318

Making the same adjustments as in previous years the results are:—

Deficit according to Statement XI of the Report (purely postal transactions including exchange) . . .	16,10,189	6,09,125	7,52,318
Add—			
Indirect Expenditure . .	8,24,929	7,53,041	8,02,832
	24,35,118	13,62,166	15,55,150
Deduct—			
District post charges . .	11,09,819	11,24,591	11,37,893
Resulting deficit . . .	13,25,299	2,37,575	4,17,257

The increase in the deficit as compared with 1888-89 is apparent only, being due to a change in the manner of accounting for certain receipts as explained in paragraph 65 of the Report.

12. The Governor General in Council has noted the names, mentioned in paragraph 68 of the Report, of officers who have done good service during the year.

ORDERED, that copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Resolution and the Report be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1889-90.

No. 10390, dated the 31st December 1890.

From—H. M. KISCH, Esq., *Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India*,

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1889-90.

Principal events, Inland Post.

2. In the Inland post, there was an increase during the year in every branch of business. Changes of some importance in the rates for inland money orders, in the limits of Savings Bank balances and deposits, and in the conditions of the value-payable post were made from the beginning of the year with the object of removing certain anomalies and abuses which experience had brought to notice. The nature and results of these changes will be detailed in the appropriate sections of this report. A system was introduced experimentally under which reservists of the Native Army are now summoned for training or service through the agency of the Post Office, and the system is reported to have so far worked successfully. Further extensions took place in the special systems for the payment by money order of rent, revenue, income-tax, and other Government dues in Lower Bengal and the North-Western Provinces; and before the close of the year arrangements had been completed for the extension of the revenue money-order system experimentally and to a limited extent in Madras and the Punjab. Arrangements were also completed and rules issued for the payment, through the Post Office, of Native military pensioners in the Punjab, and for the collection, through a large number of Post Offices in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, of the duty and price of salt indented for by merchants and other persons from the Salt depôts at Sambhar, Pachbadra, and Khewra: the arrangements in these two matters did not however come into actual operation until the beginning of the current year, so that the results have no place in this report. Field Post Offices were sent in 1889 with the different columns of the Chin-Lushai expedition, and several offices and lines which were opened during the expedition are now permanently maintained. The amalgamation of the local Mysore Post with the Imperial Post Office, which was mentioned in the last report, was carried into effect on the 1st April 1889, and from the same date all the facilities afforded by the Indian Post Office were extended to the whole of Mysore: the additional facilities were fully appreciated by the people and resulted in a great increase in the postal business of the State.

Principal events, Foreign Post.

3. The following were the chief events of the Foreign Post. An arrangement was made with effect from the 1st November 1889 for the insurance of postal parcels exchanged between the British and Indian Post Offices in either direction. The days and hours of departure of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail steamers from Bombay were fixed for future years to be

Friday at 5 P. M. during the monsoon, and Saturday at 2 P. M. during the rest of the year. A direct parcel exchange with Egypt was brought into operation from the beginning of the year; a similar exchange was concluded with South Australia, although effect was not given to this arrangement until the beginning of the current year; and the Bahama Islands were added to the list of foreign countries with which parcels can be exchanged through the United Kingdom. The rates of parcel postage for Ceylon, Malta, and Gibraltar were reduced; and the privileged rates of postage applicable to seamen of Her Majesty's Navy were extended to petty officers and men of the native crew of vessels of the Indian Marine while at Aden and on foreign service.

Working of the P. & O Contract.

4. During the official year the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail steamers from Europe arrived in Bombay on five occasions after contract time, the vessel being 33½ hours late on one occasion and less than 12 hours late on the other four occasions. The delays on the five occasions mentioned were caused on two occasions by accidents to machinery and in the remaining cases by delays in the Suez Canal. In two instances the steamers arrived on Saturday, more than a day and-a-half before the due time, in 25 instances on Sunday, and in 21 instances on Monday before the due time of noon. The average time occupied by the mails between London and Bombay was 16 days 6 hours and 49 minutes homewards and 16 days and one hour outwards.

Charge of the Post Office.

5. Sir Frederick Hogg held charge of the Department for six days from the 1st to the 6th April 1889, and Mr. A. U. Fanshawe for the remainder of the year. Mr. Fanshawe officiated as Director General from the 7th April to the 12th May, and was confirmed as Director General from the 13th May 1889, the date of Sir Frederick Hogg's retirement.

Section I.—Post Offices, Letter-Boxes, and Village Postmen.

Post Office receptacles and rural delivery.

6. Appendix I compares the number of post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen of the Imperial Post in each circle on the last day of the year under review with the number at the close of the previous year. There was an increase in the number of post offices in every circle except Eastern Bengal, but the increase was greatest in the Madras Circle, in which there were 409 more post offices than at the close of the previous year. Of these 409 offices, 340 were imperial offices opened on the 1st April 1889 in the place of local post offices of the Mysore State Post. In every circle there was an increase in the number of letter-boxes. Of the 393 additional village postmen of the Imperial Post employed during the year, 337 were in the Madras Circle, of whom 271 were employed in the new postal administration of Mysore. Besides the offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen of the Imperial Post shown in Appendix I, there were at the close of the year 1,022 post offices, 2,143 letter-boxes, and 2,524 village postmen of the District Post. The following abstract gives the figures of the past two years for the whole of India for both the Imperial and District Post separately and together:—

	Imperial Post.		District Post.		Total.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1888-89.	**Number at close of 1889-90.**	Number at close of 1888-89.	**Number at close of 1889-90.**	Number at close of 1888-89.	**Number at close of 1889-90.**	
Post Offices . .	7,533	**8,103**	1,004	**1,022**	8,537	**9,125**	588
Letter-boxes . .	10,067	**11,093**	2,004	**2,143**	12,071	**13,236**	1,165
Village Postmen .	3,297	**3,690**	2,562	**2,524**	5,859	**6,214**	355

Section II.—Postal Lines.

Postal communications.

7. Appendix II contains statistics, according to postal circles, of the different classes of imperial postal lines over which mails were carried during the year; and it will be seen from the abstract in the margin that there was an increase under every head except that of steamer services. The increase in the railway mileage was due almost entirely to the extension of railway communication in different parts of the country, long sections of new railway lines being opened during the year and used for postal purposes on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the Indian Midland Railway, the Southern Mahratta Railway, the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, and the Assam-Behar Railway.

Imperial Mail Lines	Total Mileage in 1888-89	Total Mileage in 1889-90	Increase	Decrease
Railway	15,073	**15,720**	647	
Mail Cart . . .	3,976	**3,980**	4	.
Runners and Boats . .	36,539	**39,189**	2,650	
Steamers . . .	12,438	**12,224**		214
Total .	68,026	**71,113**	3,301	214

8. The increase in railway communication led to the closing of a number of runner lines; but against the decrease on this account there was a far greater increase from the opening of additional runner lines as well as from the transfer of the Mysore State Post to the Imperial Post Office. Of the net increase of 2,650 miles in the mileage of imperial runner lines, 2,261 miles are in the Madras Circle, and of the latter mileage 2,109 miles are in the Mysore State. The decrease under the head of Steamer Services does not represent a real decrease, but is due to certain provincial lines in Burma having been classified last year as imperial lines.

9. In addition to the imperial mail lines shown above there were 35,973 miles of District-Post lines, so that taking both imperial and district-post lines there were altogether 107,086 miles of mail lines at the close of the year under report as compared with 104,898 miles in the previous year.

Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

General results.

10. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, including parcels but excluding money orders, that were issued for delivery during the year was more than 305 millions, or over 18 millions in excess of the number issued during the previous year. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the several Postal Circles will be found in Appendix III, and a general summary of the figures for the whole of India is given in the following statement:—

Year.	Post-cards	Letters paid	Letters unpaid.	Letters registered.	Total of letters and post-cards	Newspapers	Parcels	Book and pattern packets	Grand Total (all postal articles except money orders).
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No	No	No.
1888-89 . .	85,914,587	135,646,541	27,684,024	5,246,168	254,491,320	22,696,378	1,797,705	8,102,035	287,087,438
1889-90 . .	**94,437,925**	**144,225,576**	**26,984,006**	**5,711,887**	**271,359,394**	**23,286,544**	**1,882,265**	**8,700,791**	**305,228,994**
Increase . .	8,523,338	8,579,035		465,719	16,868,074	590,166	84,560	598,756	18,141,556
or Decrease .		.	700,018		..	.			
Percentage of Increase	9.92	6.32	.	8.87	6.62	2.60	4.70	7.39	6.31
Percentage of Decrease .	..	.	2.52	...				.	

11. It will be seen from Appendix III that there was an increase in every Postal Circle in the number of articles issued for delivery, the increase being greatest (16·05 per cent.) in the Madras Circle. Of the increase of 7½ millions of postal articles in that Circle 4⅜ millions were, however, due to the amalgamation of the State Post in Mysore with the Imperial Post. In Eastern Bengal the increase was 12·97 per cent.; in Burma 10·65 per cent.; and in the remaining Circles the increase was below 10 per cent. From an examination of the details in Appendix III it will be seen that every class of postal article, except unpaid letters, value-payable unregistered packets, and insured parcels, contributed to the total increase of 18 million articles. This is the second year that there has been a fall in the number of unpaid letters, and although the fall was not great, being only 700,000 out of more than 27½ millions, it may, in conjunction with the general increase of paid correspondence and other postal business, be taken as a sign of increased confidence in the Post Office. In paid letters there was an increase of 7½ millions, in single post-cards of 8 millions, in registered letters of 422,000, in reply post-cards of 553,000, in newspapers of 600,000, and in unregistered ordinary book packets of 750,000. The fall in the number of unregistered value-payable book packets and in the number of insured parcels is explained in the sections of this report upon the Value-Payable Post and Insurance.

Foreign correspondence.

12. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery, but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph, showing separately the amount of correspondence in each direction between India and the United Kingdom and between India and foreign countries. It will be seen that there was no material difference in the amount of correspondence with the United Kingdom in the last two years. Statistics of correspondence with foreign countries are taken only once in three years, alternately in May and November, and the increased percentages shown against correspondence with foreign countries represent the increase from November 1887 to May 1890, that is to say, the progress during a period of two and-a-half years.

	Class	Estimated aggregate number. [The figures relating to the United Kingdom do not represent the actual number of letters, newspapers, packets, and books, but the number of rates of postage.]		Percentage of		Remarks
		1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	3,245,013	3,243,652	...	·04	These figures are base on the monthly accounts between India and the United Kingdom,
	Newspapers	414,172	427,999	3·33	...	
	Books, &c.	772,620	808,046	4·58	...	
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	3,270,150	3,231,945	...	1·16	
	Newspapers	2,796,681	2,855,209	2·09	..	
	Books, &c.	2,518,652	2,529,317	·42	...	
Grand Total of all Correspondence exchanged with United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	6,515,163	6,475,597	...	·60	
	Newspapers	3,210,853	3,283,208	2·25	...	
	Books, &c.	3,291,272	3,337,363	1·40	...	
Despatched from India to Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including Post-cards.	1,227,641	1,440,332	17·81	...	Under the system prescribed by the Universal Postal Union, statistics are taken once in three years. The figures shown under 1888-89 are based on statistics of November 1887; the figures shown under 1889-90 are based on statistics of May 1890.
	Other articles	397,861	571,520	43·64	..	
Received in India from Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including Post-cards	1,344,639	1,436,752	6·85	...	
	Other articles	1,055,292	1,364,180	29·27	...	
Grand Total of Correspondence exchanged with Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including Post-cards	2,572,280	2,883,084	12·08	...	
	Other articles	1,453,153	1,935,700	33·20	...	

Foreign parcels.

13. The following statement gives details of the foreign parcel traffic both to and from India in the last two years:—

Parcel Exchange.	Total number of Parcels.		Average weight of each Parcel.				Net revenue of the Indian Post Office.*	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1858-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	1898-90.
	No.	No.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	R	R
With United Kingdom. *(1st—through London Post Office.)*								
To India	57,768	70,567	2	5·68	2	9·26	46,998	51,362
From India	44,969	48,805	2	0·60	2	2·20	33,522	34,599
Total	102,737	119,372	2	3·45	2	6·37	80,520	85,961
(2nd—through Peninsular and Oriental Company.								
To India	43,493	37,167	4	6·18	3	7 99	51,409	43,299
From India	1,797	1,711	16	13·20	16	13·48	10,348	9,911
Total	45,290	38,878	4	14·07	4	1·39	61,757	53,210
Total number of parcels through both agencies (London Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Company)	148,027	158,250	3	0·49	2	13·15	142,277	139,171
With Continent of Europe.								
To India	3,027	3,375	5	9·59	5	13·53	5,449	6,469
From India	4,191	4,480	3	9·72	3	8·01	5,327	5,608
Total	7,218	7,855	4	7·09	4	8·13	10,776	12,077
With other countries.								
To India	3,561	4,846	2	2·31	2	10·24	707	2,343
From India	5,183	6,259	2	11·57	2	15·95	5,970	6,950
Total	8,744	11,105	2	7·80	2	13·46	6,677	9,293
Grand Total	163,989	177,210	3	1·03	2	14·24	159,730	160,541

* Net revenue is calculated after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and London Post Office.

Year.	Number of parcels.
1873-74	21,923
1874-75	25,563
1875-76	35,819
1876-77	45,357
1877-78	59,183
1878-79	69,763
1879-80	73,211
1880-81	80,257
1881-82	88,840
1882-83	88,684
1883-84	98,296
1884-85	110,590
1885-86	133,054
1886-87	141,453
1887-88	158,792
1888-89	163,989
1889-90	177,210

14. Eighty-nine per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic is with the United Kingdom, and it will be seen that while there was a decrease of 6,412 parcels exchanged through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Company there was an increase of 16,635 parcels exchanged through the British Post Office, and altogether there was an increase of 10,223 or 6·90 per cent. in the number of parcels between India and the United Kingdom in both directions. The reduction of the parcel postage between India and the United Kingdom from the 1st January 1889 and the extension of the insurance system, as noticed in paragraph 43, to parcels exchanged between the Post Offices of the two countries have not yet had any noticeable effect upon the traffic; but the tendency of these measures is to transfer more of the parcel post business from the Peninsular and Oriental Company to the British Post Office. In the parcel traffic with other countries there was an increase, but the transactions are altogether too few to need any separate notice. The figures given in the margin, which include all foreign parcels, will show the steady and continuous progress of the foreign parcel post since 1873-74, the first complete year in which there was an exchange of parcels between India and the United Kingdom.

Delivery work of the year.

15. The figures given in paragraph 10 of this Report shew that 305,228,994 letters, post cards, newspapers, packets, and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures are only approximate, being calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year and represent the delivery of the mails properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are also now delivered and paid by postmen. The entire delivery work is shown by the following figures:—

Sent out for delivery (including 6,807,040 money orders) .	312,035,034
Received back undelivered	8,613,623
Balance actually delivered	303,422,411
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	3,187,299
	306,609,710

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered to the whole number sent out for delivery was 98·26 as compared with 97·17 in the preceding year.

Dead letter offices.

16. The number of letters, post-cards, and other articles exclusive of money orders that reached the various Dead Letter Offices, of which there are eleven in number, was 4,214,448 as compared with 4,043,912 articles received in those offices in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead Letter Offices and the way in which they were disposed of are shown in detail in Appendix IV, of which a summary is given at the end of this paragraph. Of the total number of articles, 346,108 were successfully disposed of by being redirected and so delivered to the persons for whom they were intended, while 1,720,852 were returned to the senders, and 776,602 were found to be unreturnable:—

			Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Percentage. 1888-89.	Percentage. 1889-90.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices			4,043,912	4,214,448		
	1888-89.	1889-90.				
Deduct—						
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable . . .	210,041	231,498				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices . . .	1,099,397	1,139,388	1,309,438	1,370,886		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices			2,734,474	2,843,562	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undeliverable . . .	Disposed of by redirection to addressees . .		337,623	346,108	12·35	12·17
	Disposed of by return to senders .		1,678,681	1,720,852	61·39	60·52
Articles undisposable			718,170	776,602	26·26	27·31

17. A large amount of valuable property was, as in previous years, found in letters and other articles posted without addresses or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the addressees or the senders might be traced. In articles opened in the principal Dead Letter Offices of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, were found cheques, currency notes, hundis, transfer receipts, promissory notes, dividend warrants, interest coupons, bills of exchange and other valuables to the amount of R3,12,768, and with the exception of securities and other articles of the total value of R16,884, the whole of this property had been duly delivered before the close of the year. There was an increase in the number of foreign articles sent to the Bombay Dead Letter Office owing to their wrappers having become detached in transit, the number of such articles being 6,573 against 5,255 in the previous year. This increase was due to trade circulars and price lists. The number of English and foreign newspapers which reached India without wrappers or addresses was less than in previous years, the postal notices that have been issued at different times on this subject having, it is reported, led generally to the use of a better class of wrapper for newspapers. From special statistics kept for four months in the Calcutta Dead Letter Office, it is estimated that 3,650 letters and post-cards and 7,550 newspapers and book packets were posted in the Bengal Circle during the year without any address at all.

Letters, &c., without addresses.

18. Particulars regarding the sale of post-cards, postage stamps, and embossed envelopes will be found in Appendix V, and similar information regarding service post-cards and postage stamps in Appendix VI. A statement compiled from these appendices showing the sales of each class of post-card, postage stamp, and embossed envelope, is given on the next page. Altogether there was an increase of R5,77,769 in the value of ordinary stamps sold and of R52,785 in the value of service stamps. Of the increase in sales of ordinary stamps, R2,18,000 was due to the Madras Circle and the extension of its jurisdiction to Mysore, R1,01,000 to Bengal, and R65,000 to Bombay, and there were increased sales in every Circle except the Central Provinces and Central India. Of ordinary postage stamps the inland post-card has now the largest sale, the number sold last year being more than 68 millions; the small half-anna envelope which is sold for the nominal value of the impressed stamp comes next with a sale of over 62 millions, and the half-anna postage stamp next with a sale of 40 millions. Then there is a great fall, the one-anna stamp coming fourth with a sale of 7 millions, the reply post-card next with a sale of 6½ millions, and then the 2-annas stamp with a sale of 4⅓ millions. There was an increase in the sales of every denomination of stamp, except the 4-annas and 6-annas stamps and the small 1-anna envelope which is to be abolished and of which the stock is now so low that the envelope is not available for sale at all offices. There was a considerable increase in the sales of the special kinds of square and registered impressed envelopes which are sold at prices fixed to cover the cost of the paper as well as the value of the stamps, but these envelopes are still not well-known to the public. Each kind of special envelope is more used in Madras than in any other Circle. Apart from the sale of postage stamps, one-anna revenue or receipt stamps of the aggregate value of R2,09,186 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office, and in Burma general stamps of the value of R27,547 were sold by postmasters on behalf of Government.

Sale of postage stamps, &c.

Postage Labels.

[The figures represent issues from treasuries to postmasters and licensed vendors for sale to the public.]

Ordinary Postage Labels.	¼-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, small size.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, large size.	4½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	1½-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	3-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	4½-anna Labels.	6-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	12-anna Labels.	1-rupee Labels.	Gross Value.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1888-89. Value of each kind of stamp sold	9,56,054	1,79,964	9,675	614	18,63,433	10,112	7,916	3,840	32,522	2,172	80,762	12,17,00[illegible]	25,206	4,20,559	34,210	4,70,724	1,57,736	5,45,267	2,25,600	61,056	5,67,443	1,28,084	12,12,089	82,12,068
1888-89. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	11·64	2·19	·12	·01	22·69	·12	·10	·05	·39	·03	·98	14·82	·31	5·12	·42	5·73	1·92	6·64	2·75	·74	6·91	1·56	14·76	100
1889-90. Value of each kind of stamp sold	10,65,337	2,04,465	10,447	1,440	19,41,230	11,090	3,902	4,586	38,750	2,419	87,864	12,51,903	28,485	4,50,451	38,577	5,44,992	1,81,718	5,30,639	2,57,296	58,745	5,79,741	1,88,312	13,07,079	(a) 87,89,468
1889-90. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	12·97	2·49	·13	·02	23·64	13	·05	·06	·47	·03	1·07	15·24	·35	5·48	·47	6·64	2·21	6·46	3·13	·72	7·06	2·29	15·92	107·03

Service Postage Labels.	¼-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	Gross Value.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1888-89 Value of each kind of stamp sold	17,786	4,249	3,39,021	10,35,946	1,55,445	1,76,327	1,61,990	18,90,764
1888-89 Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·94	·22	17·93	54·79	8·22	9·33	8·57	100
1889-90 Value of each kind of stamp sold	19,583	4,599	3,37,415	10,71,085	1,60,141	1,82,724	1,67,901	(b) 19,43,448
1889-90 Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	1·04	·24	17·85	56·65	8·47	9·66	8·88	102·79

(a) This is exclusive of R369, the value of stamps sold in Burma, of which the different denominations have not been stated.
(b) Ditto R101, ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Section IV.—District Post.

Scope and managemen of the District Post.

19. There was no material change during the year in the conditions of the District-Post or in its administration. The sources of revenue from which the District-Post offices and lines are maintained vary in different provinces, as will be seen from columns 6 and 7 of the statement on page 10 and from the notes at the foot of that statement. The expenditure, when not governed by local legislation, is determined by the demand for greater postal facilities than the Imperial Post Office, as a commercial undertaking, could render without assistance. Ordinarily the demand is for special facilities for official correspondence; in other cases the demand, though originating with the executive administration, is made on behalf of the rural population and with a view to the improvement of backward districts.

General results of the year.

20. The statement on the next page compares, for the past two years, the establishments, income, expenditure, and operations of the District-Post. The total income for the year was R10,75,649, and the expenditure R10,46,679. There was a slight increase in the number of District-Post offices and letter-boxes, and a slight decrease in the number of District-Post postmen and village postmen and in the mileage of mail lines. In the number of articles received for delivery there was an increase of 1,078,489, and in the number posted for despatch an increase of 832,107, while the percentage of articles returned as undeliverable fell from 5·12 to 4·88. Details of letters and other postal articles sent to and received from the District Post are given according to Postal Circles in Appendix VII.

District Post.

Postal Circles.		Number of District-Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District-Post Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District-Post Letter-boxes.	Length in miles of District-Post Lines.	Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District-Post.	Articles posted in the District-Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District-Post.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		No.	No.	No.	Miles.	R	R	R	No.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1888-89	178	15	264	7,462	2,17,252(a)	...	2,14,836	1,216,096	1,127,767	37,654	3·10
	1889-90	**183**	**15**	**273**	**7,600**	**2,36,883**(a)	...	**2,22,721**	**1,307,581**	**1,192,794**	**45,488**	**3·47**
Madras	1888-89	87	817	595	3,125	...	1,15,858	1,14,086	2,331,034	1,095,346	133,539	5·73
	1889-90	**86**	**768**	**560**	**3,119**	...	**1,15,858**	**1,14,334**	**2,709,582**	**1,355,910**	**142,662**	**5·26**
Bombay	1888-89	5	495	420	88	...	85,812	87,734	1,263,786	428,706	53,580	4·24
	1889-90	**4**	**499**	**416**	**95**	...	**85,812**	**87,310**	**1,271,494**	**432,870**	**57,210**	**4·49**
North-Western Provinces	1888-89	303	521	135	6,797	1,42,917	...	1,46,132	2,126,372	1,563,909	104,285	4·90
	1889-90	**306**	**530**	**300**	**6,712**	**1,40,117**	...	**1,38,733**	**2,368,142**	**1,749,243**	**97,659**	**4·12**
Punjab	1888-89	25	370	42	4,334	2,937	45,000	95,606	1,059,121	495,175	53,661	5·07
	1889-90	**31**	**373**	**46**	**4,282**	**52,052**	**45,000**	**97,052**	**1,143,601**	**539,239**	**56,132**	**4·91**
Burma	1888-89	112	101	289	3,915	76,754	...	73,988	394,738	277,866	20,139	5·10
	1889-90	**102**	**103**	**286**	**2,995**	**77,962**	...	**77,147**	**399,588**	**291,757**	**20,048**	**5·00**
Central Provinces	1888-89	76	76	76	3,323(d)	68,420	9,036	74,813	350,438	296,042	27,666	7·89
	1889-90	**78**	**79**	**74**	**3,253**(d)	**52,776**(f)	**24,000**	**76,887**	**304,680**	**255,292**	**25,532**	**8·38**
Oudh	1888-89	40	213	101	1,462	36,200	...	33,322	749,274	274,411	32,907	4·39
	1889-90	**40**	**213**	**100**	**1,473**	**37,239**	...	**33,225**	**775,451**	**269,354**	**36,859**	**4·75**
Rajputana	1888-89	7	10	4	162	852	3,395	4,124	48,072	38,172	2,156	4·48
	1889-90	**10**	**5**	**4**	**189**	**840**	**3,454**	**4,183**	**32,995**	**24,467**	**1,752**	**5·30**
Assam	1888-89	57	54	13	1,258(b)	36,790	...	34,881	239,886	188,910	15,300	[illegible]
	1889-90	**58**	**54**	**17**	**1,291**(b)	**38,249**	...	**36,971**	**273,650**	**214,659**	**16,822**	**6·14**
Behar	1888-89	91	...	53	3,263	1,06,775	..	1,05,170	594,120	580,668	52,164	8·78
	1889-90	**92**	...	**63**	**3,319**	**1,05,010**	...	**1,01,867**	**657,750**	**657,564**	**53,160**	**8·08**
Eastern Bengal	1888-89	23	...	12	1,485	59,579(c)	...	57,156	191,526	190,056	7,530	3·93
	1889-90	**29**	**2**	**4**	**1,447**	**56,812**(c)	...	**52,664**	**397,488**	**404,544**	**15,954**	**4·01**
Sind	1888-89	...	...	...	198	...	3,520(e)	3,520	1,654	1,797	8	·48
	1889-90	**3**	...	...	**198**	...	**3,585**(e)	**3,585**	**2,604**	**3,239**	**21**	**·80**
TOTAL	1888-89	1,004	2,672	2,004	36,872	7,48,476	2,62,621	10,45,368	10,566,117	6,558,825	540,589	5·12
	1889-90	**1,022**	**2,641**	**2,143**	**35,973**	**7,97,940**	**2,77,709**	**10,46,679**	**11,644,606**	**7,390,932**	**569,299**	**4·88**

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.
(b) These are dry season distances: during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, R3,116, and the State of Hill Tipperah, R300.
(d) Includes contributions from the revenues of Feudatory States.
(e) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.
(f) Includes contributions from Feudatory States, R8,000.

Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland money orders. General results.

21. The total number of money order offices at the close of the year was 9,478 as compared with 8,961 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued was above 6¾ millions, their aggregate value more than 14½ crores of rupees, and the commission realised nearly 18 lakhs of rupees.

22. The table in the margin shows the progress in this branch of business since the Post Office undertook the issue and payment of money orders in 1880. The progress of the year was an increase of 1 crore and 66 lakhs in the amount of money orders issued, and an increase of R1,38,000 in money order commission.

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of money orders issued.	Total value of money orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	R	R
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80, from which period the business commenced	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	1,57,08,580	5,35,976
„ „ 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
„ „ 1882-83	2,565,904	6,46,81,183	7,70,958
„ „ 1883-84	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,925
„ „ 1884-85	3,550,257	8,20,88,559	11,06,226
„ „ 1885-86	4,163,078	9,38,27,375	11,63,830
„ „ 1886-87	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
„ „ 1887-88	5,512,395	11,84,49,573	14,94,381
„ „ 1888-89	6,136,790	12,99,06,864	16,57,761
„ „ **1889-90**	**6,759,116**	**14,65,32,147**	**17,95,350**
Percentage of increase over the year 1888-89	10·14	12·79	8·29

Average value of an inland money order. Change in rates of commission.

23. For the first time since the introduction of the money order system there was a slight rise in the average value of a money order, *viz.*, from R21-2-6 in 1888-89 to R21-10-10 in the year under report, the rise being due to a slight change made in the rates of commission from the 1st April 1889. With the rates previously in force the commission on remittances of certain sums was less when the amounts were remitted by two money orders than by a single money order. This anomaly was removed by the revised rates, and as a natural consequence there was a slight increase in the average value of a money order. Also, as the revised rates are for certain remittances slightly more favourable to remitters than the old rates, another natural consequence of the change was a slight fall in the ratio of commission to the amount of money orders issued. While the revised rates are thus beneficial to the public, they have been advantageous to the Post Office in saving the cost and labour involved in the disposal of two money orders instead of one money order for the same amount. The average value of a money order (R21-10-10) was lower in 1889-90 than in any year except the two years immediately preceding it.

Incidence of inland money order work according to Postal circles.

24. The following statement shows the distribution of the inland money order business among the several Postal circles:—

Postal Circles.	Issues during 1889-90.		Payments during 1889-90.		Percentage to the whole.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Amount of money orders.
		R		R		
Bengal	1,694,584	3,03,34,922	1,692,999	3,17,61,157	25·08	21·22
North-Western Provinces	874,338	1,60,47,627	1,136,293	2,30,29,655	14·89	13·35
Madras	854,716	1,69,41,568	877,625	1,86,97,105	12·83	12·18
Bombay	660,950	1,55,25,681	784,521	1,82,08,223	10·70	11·53
Punjab	498,032	1,06,80,207	506,703	1,42,53,806	7·40	8·52
Behar	444,412	78,66,188	587,240	98,23,159	7·64	6·04
Eastern Bengal	348,815	88,38,201	335,549	67,97,023	5·07	5·34
Burma	328,140	1,22,56,107	66,771	33,68,216	2·92	5·34
Central Provinces	298,214	86,47,662	113,083	32,81,417	3·05	4·08
Oudh	157,550	30,57,643	384,151	69,87,719	4·01	3·43
Rajputana	119,098	33,89,613	104,876	42,91,017	1·66	2·63
Assam	209,349	47,63,961	72,260	25,03,564	2·08	2·48
Sind	160,430	47,74,495	53,730	19,58,840	1·59	2·30
Central India	115,188	34,08,272	30,072	11,65,330	1·08	1·56
Total for 1889-90	**6,759,116**	**14,65,32,147**	**6,745,873**	**14,61,26,231**	**100**	**100**
Total for 1888-89	6,136,790	12,99,06,864	6,127,028	12,95,40,627	...	...
Increase	622,326	1,66,25,283	618,845	1,65,85,604	...	...

NOTE.—The figures relating to the Madras Postal Circle include transactions with the Native State of Mysore; the figures relating to the Bombay Postal Circle include transactions with the Portuguese Settlements of Goa and Damaon; the figures relating to the Punjab Postal Circle include transactions with the Native States of Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Chamba, and Faridkot; and the figures relating to the Central India Postal Circle include transactions with the Native State of Gwalior.

As in previous years the money order business of the Bengal Circle was far beyond that of any other circle. The remittances from Calcutta alone were 402,061 for 73 lakhs of rupees while the number of money orders paid in Calcutta was 710,327 for 138 lakhs, the great difference between the issues and payments being due, as was explained last year, to the very large use made of the value-payable system by merchants and tradesmen in Calcutta. Of the total number (710,327) of money orders paid in the Calcutta General Post Office and its town Sub-offices, about 464,000 or 65 per cent. were value-payable money orders. A very large proportion of the inland money order business consists of remittances to their families made by native soldiers, police constables, labourers on railway works, and coolies on tea gardens; and the directions of these remittances are very clearly shown by the preponderance of issues over payments in the different circles. It will be seen that the circles in which the issues were far in excess of payments are Burma, the Central Provinces, Assam, Sind, and Central India, while those in which the payments far exceeded the issues are the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, the Punjab, Oudh, and Behar. The remittances from Burma were nearly five times as numerous as the payments in that province.

Revenue money orders.

25. The use of the money order system as a means of remitting land revenue continued to make steady progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of revenue money orders rose from 97,458 in 1888-89 to 115,857, the amount of revenue remitted in this way from R19,74,653 to R23,20,465, and the commission received by the Post Office from R27,060 to R30,854. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal the number of revenue money orders rose from 98,579 to 146,728, the amount of revenue remitted from R7,08,016 to R11,50,111, and the commission from R16,835 to R25,439. The experimental introduction of the revenue money order system in certain districts in Madras and the Punjab was sanctioned by the Local Governments during the year under report, but the system was not actually introduced in either of the circles until after the close of the year.

Remittance of miscellaneous Government dues by money order.

26. The system for the remittance by money order of income-tax and other Government dues and sums payable to district boards, described in last year's report, made further progress in the Lower Provinces. Under this system 49,886 money orders of the aggregate value of R8,41,046 were paid by book transfer in Bengal during the year under review. The system was adopted also in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from the 1st April 1889, and 10,101 miscellaneous money orders in favour of Government for a total amount of R1,86,233 were issued during the year.

Rent money orders.

27. The number of rent money orders issued in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889-90, the third year of the system, was 53,126 and the aggregate value of the remittances R6,97,991 as compared with 39,823 orders for R5,25,217 issued in 1888-89. The average value of each money order was about R13, the same as in the preceding year, and the commission realised from these orders was R11,000. A similar system was introduced from the 1st September 1889 in six districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and 5,001 rent money orders for R14,290 were issued in those districts during the remaining seven months of the year.

Objects of special money order systems.

28. The object of the special forms of revenue and rent money orders is to save both land-owners and tenants from the necessity of making their payments of revenue and rent personally at a treasury or office; and the forms have been devised so as to give the payee all the information necessary to enable him to correctly credit the remittance and to secure that the remitter receives in every case a valid form of receipt. By the system of book transfer adopted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the

Lower Provinces for the payment of money orders in favour of Government, there has been a great saving of time, trouble, and risk to all concerned. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 125,758 remittances and in the Lower Provinces 196,614 remittances were paid during the year by money order and book transfer without any cash on account of the individual transactions passing between the Post Office and the Treasury.

Money order business with Native States.

29. The money order transactions with the Native States of India and with the Portuguese Settlements are shown in the statement below:—

State or Settlement.	Issues in the State.		Payments in the State.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		R		R
Gwalior	35,073	9,17,195	10,690	3,14,023
Patiala	9,765	2,93,457	10,139	3,24,546
Portuguese Settlements	6,707	2,29,496	2,678	62,460
Jhind	1,706	84,287	2,583	86,418
Nabha	1,782	71,674	2,112	66,027
Chamba	1,028	45,192	290	15,707
Faridkot	798	21,882	2 1	7,637
Mysore	57	2,094	240	7,988
TOTAL	56,916	16,65,277	28,943	8,84,806

Compared with the preceding year, there has been a slight decrease in the number and amount of payments by Native States, but this is explained by the transfer of the money order business of the Mysore treasuries to the Imperial Post Office. The figures shown in the above statement against Mysore relate to transactions before the 1st July 1889, from which date the Mysore treasuries ceased to work as money order offices.

Telegraphic money orders.

30. The following statement shows the transactions in telegraphic money orders in each circle during the year:—

Names of Postal Circles.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission realised.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		R	R a.		R
Assam	2,439	2,73,771	2,814 2	1,637	3,30,008
Behar	1,597	2,59,458	2,612 14	2,268	1,88,593
Bengal	7,359	8,84,459	9,008 0	10,146	14,11,230
Bombay	2,890	4,28,656	4,353 10	5,063	6,20,996
Burma	34,633	30,87,617	31,868 11	7,180	8,92,169
Central India	628	93,910	951 10	382	50,069
Central Provinces	1,556	2,03,341	2,069 14	1,284	1,43,289
Eastern Bengal	1,773	4,09,441	4,133 10	3,345	3,25,138
Madras	10,158	10,72,496	11,013 8	23,647	19,81,447
North-Western Provinces	2,847	2,93,225	3,013 12	7,160	6,53,737
Oudh	502	45,765	475 8	2,451	1,76,782
Punjab	2,698	2,68,187	2,732 10	5,008	5,67,840
Rajputana	481	51,143	528 10	664	84,029
Sind	2,368	2,94,377	2,998 2	1,084	1,75,068
TOTAL	71,929	76,65,846	78,574 9	71,319	76,00,395
Total for 1888-89	58,644	57,38,140	58,917 14	58,277	57,14,219
Increase	13,285	19,27,706	19,656 11	13,042	18,86,176

The system of telegraphic money orders has grown in popularity every year since its introduction in 1884, and the number of telegraphic money orders has increased four times and the amount remitted five times in the last three years. The system is naturally most used when the saving of time is greatest; and it will be seen from the foregoing statement that 48·15 per cent. of the total number of telegraphic money orders were from

Burma, while 26·07 per cent. of the total number of payments were in Madras. The Post Office share of the commission on telegraphic money orders was R78,575, and the share credited to the Telegraph Department for transmitting the advices by telegraph was R71,929.

Money order frauds.

31. Three cases of fraud in connection with telegraphic money orders were reported during the year. One of the cases occurred at Gopalpur in the Ganjam district, another at Hyderabad (Deccan), and the third at Jacobabad in Sind. In the first case a man representing himself to be the Mohunt of Tripati defrauded the Raja of Pithapuram of R1,000. The pretended Mohunt first wrote and then telegraphed to the Raja for a remittance on the pretext that, being on his way to Puri on a pilgrimage, he had run short of funds owing to delay in an expected remittance of R20,000 from Tripati. The Dewan of the Pithapuram Raja remitted R1,000, the amount asked for, by telegraphic money order, and the impostor, who is supposed to be a dismissed servant of the Mohunt, is believed to have gone to Burma after receiving the money. In the Hyderabad case the fraud was perpetrated by a public letter-writer who took advantage of the knowledge he had gained of the family affairs of one of his clients in order to obtain in his name a sum of R50 from his father-in-law at Calcutta. In the third case the person defrauded received a telegram purporting to be from his son at Jacobabad asking for a remittance of R50, which the father at once sent by telegraphic money order at the same time writing to his son to enquire why the latter had telegraphed for the money. The money remitted by telegraphic money order was paid at once to the man who personated the son, but the letter which arrived some days afterwards was redirected and reached the actual son, thus leading to the discovery that a fraud had been committed. In this case the amount was recovered from the Sub-Postmaster of Jacobabad who had neglected to take proper precautions in accordance with the rules before paying the telegraphic money order. In none of the three cases was the offender brought to justice.

Foreign money orders in sterling.

32. Foreign money orders in sterling are exchanged direct with the United Kingdom, the Australasian Colonies, North Borneo, several of the countries of Continental Europe, and Egypt, and indirectly with numerous other countries and colonies through the United Kingdom. Details of the sterling money order exchanges of the year are given in the table below:—

Countries of Exchange.	1888-89.				1889-90.			
	Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.		Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom	39,168	132,726 17 8	10,517	49,018 0 9	42,487	149,251 5 0	14,746	74,354 12 11
Egypt	104	439 13 5	670	11,496 1 11	217	1,284 0 10	4,064	76,218 7 2
France	369	1,028 4 11	375	5,392 0 4	481	1,432 8 11	593	9,886 1 6
Italy	271	1,666 2 9	1,331	25,918 15 1	442	2,976 11 5	334	6,173 0 1
Victoria	215	1,252 7 9	874	7,035 19 4	227	1,167 15 10	896	7,314 14 2
New South Wales	111	557 3 11	786	8,740 11 2	120	551 19 8	679	7,553 4 0
Germany	1,381	3,795 10 11	291	1,836 1 10	1,389	4,700 12 8	415	2,287 14 10
Queensland	31	130 9 4	461	3,637 7 10	42	243 3 4	516	4,177 14 0
South Australia	42	222 1 2	317	2,526 5 5	11	62 12 0	447	3,624 1 3
West Australia	3	17 7 0	154	1,263 4 0	12	176 0 0	216	1,835 12 6
Tasmania	45	164 11 4	123	885 17 5	26	114 19 9	128	891 0 7
North Borneo	1	0 10 0	34	211 2 9	5	4 9 1	113	845 15 6
Denmark	75	607 4 5	23	333 4 9	43	424 5 9	23	274 7 4
Switzerland	166	341 15 5	25	77 6 1	139	554 9 8	23	68 19 0
Total	41,982	142,950 0 0	15,981	118,371 18 8	45,641	162,944 13 11	23,193	195,505 4 10
Percentage of Increase	...	...	..	...	8·71	13·98	45·12	65·16
Average amount of each order	...	3 8 1	...	7 8 1	...	3 11 4	...	8 8 7

It will be seen from the above table that, as in previous years, by far the greater number (93 per cent.) of sterling remittances from India were to the United Kingdom and countries served through the United Kingdom. There

was an extraordinary rise in the remittances to India from Egypt, the total amount remitted from the latter country by money order being £76,218 or more than the whole amount remitted from the United Kingdom. The remitters are chiefly Indian traders who have settled in Egypt. For the first time since the introduction of foreign sterling money orders the balance of remittances was towards, instead of from, India. Only three years ago the remittances from India were three times as great as those in the opposite direction. The average rate of exchange for the year was 1*s*. 4¼*d*. per rupee against 1*s*. 4*d*. in 1888-89.

Foreign money orders in Indian currency.

33. Money orders in Indian currency are exchanged with Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Mauritius. The remittances are nearly all in favour of India, the great majority of the money orders being issued by coolies in Ceylon in favour of their families in Southern India. The number and amount of remittances to and from each country will be found in the table below :—

Countries of Exchange.	1888-89. Orders issued by India. No.	1888-89. Orders issued by India. Amount. (R a. p.)	1888-89. Orders paid in India. No.	1888-89. Orders paid in India. Amount. (R a. p.)	1889-90. Orders issued by India. No.	1889-90. Orders issued by India. Amount. (R a. p.)	1889-90. Orders paid in India. No.	1889-90. Orders paid in India. Amount. (R a. p.)
Ceylon	1,521	76,890 12 0	14,432	6,50,439 6 0	1,535	58.693 15 0	16,907	7,60,105 14 0
Straits Settlements	24	8,110 0 0	4,821	2,92,717 1 0	222	9.211 9 0	6,507	3.87,364 10 0
China and Japan	112	9,813 7 0	649	53,864 3 0	130	12,124 12 0	654	55,098 7 0
Mauritius	30	2,496 5 0	568	27,836 0 0	48	3,832 1 0	663	35,281 13 0
Total	1,887	97,310 8 0	20,470	10,29,856 10 0	1,935	83,862 5 0	24.731	12,37,850 12 0
Percentage of Increase	...	...	...	...	2·54	...	20·81	20·19
Or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	13·81	...	...
Average amount of each order	...	51 9 0	...	50 5 0	...	43 5 0	...	50 1 0

Forfeited or void money orders.

34. The usual statement of forfeited money orders is given below :—

Balance on the 31st March 1889. No.	Balance on the 31st March 1889. Value. (R a.)	Void money orders for 1889-90. No	Void money orders for 1889-90. Value. (R a.)	Total. No.	Total. Value. (R a.)	Void orders paid, repaid to remitters in foreign countries, renewed, and forfeited to the State during 1889-90. Paid and Repaid. No.	Paid and Repaid. Value. (R a)	Renewed. No.	Renewed. Value. (R a.)	Forfeited to the State. No.	Forfeited to the State. Value (R a.)	Total. No.	Total. Value. (R a)	Balance on the 31st March 1890. No.	Balance on the 31st March 1890. Value. (R a.)
1,635	45,849 14	6.903	2,44.C93 3	8,538	2.90,543 1	5.360	1.57,013 2	1,587	78,687 5	476	3.386 7	7,423	2,39,086 14	1,115	51.456 3

The actual amount which lapsed to Government during the year was R3,386 as compared with R10,296 in the previous year, and the total balance standing on the register of forfeited orders at the end of the year was R51,456.

Aggregate money order transactions, Inland and Foreign.

35. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the Post Office in the year including inland and foreign money orders both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place :—

Money Orders, both Inland and Foreign (ordinary and telegraphic) for the year 1889-90.	Issues. Number.	Issues. Value. (R a.)	Issues. Commission. (R a.)	Payments. Number.	Payments. Value. (R a.)
Inland money orders	6,759,116	14,65,82,147 1	17,95,350 5	6,745,673	14,61,26.231 3
Foreign sterling money orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange	45,641	23,84,603 4	21,778 8	23 193	28,51,087 4
Foreign money orders in Indian currency	1,935	83.862 5	935 12	24 731	12,37,850 12
Total	6,806,692	14,90,00,612 10	18,18,064 9	6,793,797	15,02,15,169 3
Total for the year 1888 89	6,180,659	13,21,25,418 15	16,78.245 13	6,163.479	13,23,23,221 3
Increase	626.033	1,68,75,198 11	1,39,818 12	630,318	1,78,91,948 0
Percentage of Increase	10·12	12·77	8·33	10·22	13·52

British Postal Orders.

36. The statement given in the margin shows that there was again a material increase in the sales of British postal orders; but, notwithstanding that special efforts were made during the year to bring prominently before the public that the orders afford a cheap, safe and convenient method of remitting small sums to the United Kingdom, the total number of orders sold was still very small. The total value of the orders sold was £15,380. As in previous years, the most popular orders were those for 20*s.*, 10*s.*, and 5*s.*, the sales of which were respectively 11,023, 4,830, and 2,024. The orders of other values sold were altogether only 4,766. The largest sales were in the Punjab, where 4,427 orders were sold out of the total of 22,643. The total commission of the Indian Post Office on the sales of British postal orders was only R715-9.

Denominations of British Postal Orders.	Number sold during 1888-89.	Number sold during 1889-90	Increase.
From 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	808	829	21
From 2*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*	7,267	9,823	2,556
From 15*s.* to 20*s.*	9,437	11,991	2,554
TOTAL	17,512	22,643	5,131

Section VI.—Savings Banks.

General results of the year.

37. On the next page will be found a statement in which the Savings Bank transactions of 1889-90 are shown in detail according to postal circles and the total transactions of the year are compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year there were 6,350 offices performing Savings Bank business against 6,056 in the preceding year. In conformity with the principle that the Post Office Savings Bank is an institution to encourage thrift and small savings and not a bank for large investments, the maximum limit for the balance of a savings bank account was, under the orders of Government, reduced from R3,000 to R2,000 from the 1st April 1889; and from the same date the maximum limit for the deposits made in a year was reduced from R500 to R200. From the same date also the maximum limit of an account in the name of a minor was reduced to R1,000. As a consequence of these measures, there was for the first time, since the opening of the Post Office Savings Bank in April 1882, a fall in the year's deposits,* the total amount of those deposits being 327⅘ lakhs against 433½ lakhs in 1888-89. Also, for the first time since the opening of the Post Office Savings Bank, the withdrawals exceeded the deposits, the former being 350½ lakhs as compared with a total deposit of 327⅘ lakhs. These reductions are, however, in no way to be regretted. They merely represent the withdrawal of a certain number of accounts which did not come within the proper scope of the Post Office Savings Bank; and, notwithstanding the closing of these accounts, the total number of accounts at the end of the year was 358,272 against 311,001 at the beginning of the year, the increase being 15·19 per cent.. The average balance at the credit of each depositor was R163·83 as compared with R189·27 in the previous year. Excluding 16,196 Public, Regimental, and Police accounts, with a balance in their favour of R47,97,913, more than 67 per cent. of the entire number of accounts were for sums less than R100. The total number of accounts in the names of minors was 39,760, and the amount at the credit of these accounts was R94,84,202. Of the 39,760 minors' accounts, 37,106 were opened by parents on behalf of their children. The total balance at the close of the year stood at R5,86,96,755 against R5,88,64,681 in the preceding year; and notwithstanding the measures noticed above, the total balance has risen since the close of the year to more than 6 crores of rupees, a higher figure than it ever previously reached.

* The total amount shown as deposited in 1887-88 was less by R67,41,655 than that shown in the previous year, but the deposits of 1886-87 included a sum of R1,24,13,792 transferred to the Post Office Savings Bank on the closing of District Savings Banks.

Statement shewing the Post Office Savings Bank Transactions during 1889-90 compared with 1888-89.

(Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.)

Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	Number of Accounts. Opening Balance.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.	Opening Balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals	Balance.	Average number of depositors per Bank.	Average balance in each Bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R
Bombay	26	879	70,022	22,872	14,241	78,653	1,83,64,175	70,99,929	6,69,008	2,61,33,112	80,11,091	1,81,22,021	3,025·11	6,97,000·76	230·40
Bengal	43	1,076	69,400	24,525	14,638	79,287	96,59,766	55,73,010	3,45,636	1,55,78,412	59,13,680	96,64,732	1,843·88	2,24,761·18	121·89
Madras	40	925	46,406	21,548	12,379	55,575	58,05,399	39,47,884	2,05,396	99,58,679	41,76,725	57,81,954	1,389·37	1,44,548·82	104·03
North-Western Provinces	40	678	27,905	13,638	9,793	31,750	52,51,886	31,76,064	1,83,219	86,11,169	34,25,444	51,85,725	793·75	1,29,643·12	163·32
Punjab	42	519	20,041	13,670	10,159	23,552	50,38,342	35,29,938	1,83,240	87,51,520	36,40,204	51,11,316	560·76	1,21,697·97	217·02
Sind	6	111	8,830	4,718	3,841	9,707	24,54,327	11,56,878	80,991	36,92,196	14,11,864	22,80,332	1,617·83	3,80,055·33	234·91
Behar	19	402	13,148	5,616	3,438	15,326	22,52,440	14,21,835	79,505	37,53,780	14,88,895	22,64,885	806·63	1,19,204·47	147·78
Eastern Bengal	10	291	11,711	4,954	2,356	14,309	20,68,355	11,77,748	75,995	33,22,098	11,21,530	22,00,568	1,430·90	2,20,056·80	153·78
Central Provinces	28	401	11,368	4,710	3,461	12,617	22,33,957	11,74,540	76,799	34,85,296	13,58,574	21,26,722	450·60	75,954·35	168·56
Burma	35	101	11,213	11,321	9,018	13,516	17,97,957	21,46,643	60,060	40,04,660	20,89,495	19,15,165	386·17	54,719	141·69
Oudh	14	231	7,110	3,679	2,453	8,336	14,04,378	9,09,052	49,121	23,62,551	9,83,303	13,79,248	595·42	98,517·64	165·45
Assam	12	158	7,374	3,207	2,087	8,494	11,86,426	7,25,990	44,085	19,56,501	6,49,358	13,07,143	707·83	1,08,928·50	153·89
Central India	11	118	2,992	1,500	1,185	3,307	6,82,512	3,70,360	24,271	10,77,143	3,75,202	7,01,941	300·63	63,812·81	212·25
Rajputana	8	126	3,481	1,558	1,196	3,843	6,64,761	3,75,284	23,034	10,61,079	4,06,076	6,55,003	480·37	81,875·37	170·44
Total of 1889-90	**334**	**6,016**	**311,001**	**137,516**	**90,245**	**358,272**	**5,88,64,681**	***3,27,83,155**	**21,00,360**	**9,37,48,196**	***3,50,51,441**	**5,86,96,755**	**1,072·67**	**1,75,738·78**	**163·83**
Total of 1888-89	327	5,729	261,157	130,144	80,300	311,001	5,04,88,357	4,33,51,982	19,87,896	9,58,28,235	3,69,63,554	5,88,64,681	951·07	1,80,014·31	189·27
Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.	+7	+287	+49,844	+7,372	+9,945	+47,271	+83,76,324	—1,05,68,827	+1,12,464	—20,80,039	—19,12,113	—1,67,926	+121·60	—4,275·53	—25·44
Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	+2·14	+5·009	+19·08	+5·66	+12·38	+15·19	+16·59	—24·37	+5·65	—2·17	—5·17	—·28	+12·78	—2·37	—13·44

* Inclusive of R85,00,757, the aggregate balance of accounts transferred from one Post Office to another.

Incidence of Savings Bank work according to Circles.

38. The circles are arranged in the preceding statement according to the total balances at the close of the year as shown in column 13; and it will be seen that the total balance at the credit of depositors in the Bombay Circle was nearly twice as great as that in any other circle. The high total balance in the Bombay Circle is, however, due more to the amounts of the deposits than to the number of accounts. In the number of accounts and depositors, as shown in column 7, the Bengal Circle is now slightly above Bombay, although the average balance of each account in the former circle is scarcely more than half that in the Bombay Circle. Owing to the reductions mentioned above in the maximum limits of deposits and balances, the average balance of each depositor fell during the year in every circle. The average balance at the close of the year was highest in Sind (R234·91) and Bombay (R230·40), and lowest in Madras (R104·03) and Bengal (R121·89).

Depositors, Europeans and Natives of India.

39. The statement below contrasts the number and value of accounts held by Natives and by Europeans and Eurasians:—

Circles.	Accounts of Native Depositors (including accounts of Local Native Institutions administered by Natives of India).			Accounts of European and Eurasian Depositors (including accounts of Local Institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians).			Total.		
	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.
		R	R		R	R		R	R
Bombay	71,544	1,63,14,377	6,01,876	7,109	18,07,644	67,132	78,653	1,81,22,021	6,69,008
Bengal	73,457	90,63,048	3,23,271	5,830	6,01,684	22,364	79,287	96,64,732	3,45,635
Madras	46,752	44,42,530	1,56,281	8,823	13,39,424	49,114	55,575	57,81,954	2,05,395
North-Western Provinces	26,796	43,03,760	1,49,824	4,954	8,81,965	33,395	31,750	51,85,725	1,83,219
Punjab	18,855	41,63,861	1,46,863	4,697	9,47,454	36,377	23,552	51,11,315	1,83,240
Sind	7,549	16,20,445	57,322	2,158	6,59,887	23,669	9,707	22,80,332	80,991
Behar	14,162	20,38,404	71,048	1,164	2,26,481	8,457	15,326	22,64,885	79,505
Eastern Bengal	13,994	21,48,541	74,141	315	52,027	1,855	14,309	22,00,568	75,996
Central Provinces	10,609	17,14,115	61,024	2,008	4,12,60	15,775	12,617	21,26,722	76,799
Burma	10,579	12,83,683	38,005	2,937	6,31,482	22,055	13,516	19,15,165	60,060
Oudh	7,110	11,55,898	40,458	1,226	2,23,350	8,663	8,336	13,79,248	49,121
Assam	8,039	11,88,076	39,605	455	1,19,067	4,481	8,494	13,07,143	44,086
Central India	2,686	5,68,111	19,512	621	1,33,830	4,759	3,307	7,01,941	24,271
Rajputana	2,989	4,70,608	16,190	854	1,84,396	6,844	3,843	6,55,004	23,034
Total	315,121	5,04,75,457	17,95,420	43,151	82,21,298	3,04,940	358,272	5,86,96,755	21,00,360

Of the total number of accounts 87·9 per cent. were held by natives. The number of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians was highest in the Madras Circle where there were 8,823 such accounts; Bombay was next with 7,109 accounts.

Depositors, according to occupation.

40. The statement below classifies depositors according to their professions; and the figures of the last two years seem to show that the Savings Bank system is beginning to reach the agricultural population in the more advanced circles. The number of depositors who gave their occupations as cultivators is nearly twice as great as it was two years ago, and the increase in this class of

depositors was last year 42·62 per cent.—a far higher percentage of increase than in the depositors of any other class:—

Postal Circles.	Class I, Professional. A. Having fixed income.	Class I, Professional. B. Having variable income.	Class II. Domestic.	Class III. Commercial.	Class IV. Agricultural.	Class V. Industrial.	Class VI. Indefinite.	Total.
Bengal	23,572	9,424	5,253	3,076	1,708	3,690	32,564	79,287
Bombay	26,807	5,340	6,234	4,328	759	2,055	33 130	78,653
Madras	20,198	5,101	6,643	2,586	1,668	2,132	17,247	55,575
North-Western Provinces	11,213	3,669	5,523	883	324	771	9,367	31,750
Punjab	8,508	2,096	4,507	776	168	472	7 025	23,552
Behar	6,135	1,313	1,241	393	363	163	5,718	15,326
Eastern Bengal	3,873	1,861	1,147	272	48	362	6,746	14,309
Burma	2,787	486	7,310	312	139	776	1,676	13,516
Central Provinces	5,680	553	1,555	*406	81	234	4,108	12,617
Sind	2,982	781	2,039	213	28	516	3,118	9,707
Assam	2,813	425	1,981	213	94	177	2 758	8,494
Oudh	3,216	857	1,558	170	102	266	2,167	8 336
Rajputana	1,553	207	475	147	8	323	1,130	3,813
Central India	1,104	288	663	72	14	84	1,982	3,307
Total of 1889-90	**120,471**	**32,401**	**46,132**	**13,877**	**5,504**	**12,051**	**127,836**	**358.272**
Total of 1888-89	109,955	26.944	37,286	13,240	3,859	10,533	109,184	311,001
Increase in 1889-90	10,516	5,457	8,816	637	1645	1,518	18,652	47,271
Percentage of Increase	9·56	20·25	23·72	4·81	42·62	14·41	17·08	15·19

Investment in Government Securities.

41. During the year under review, the total amount invested in Government securities by Savings Bank depositors through the agency of the Post Office was R5,26,800, against R3,55,000 in the preceding year, and the balance of securities in the hands of the Comptroller General at the close of the year was R4,39,500, compared with R4,04,500 on the 31st March 1889. The total number of transactions was 802, of which 779 were purchases and 23 were sales. Of the purchases, 748 were for sums of R1,000 or less and only 31 for sums above R1,000.

Section VII.—Insurance.

42. The progress of the insurance business of the Post Office since it was first undertaken is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Letters. No.	Letters. Value.	Parcels. No.	Parcels. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Insurance fees.
		R		R		R	R
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system	Details not available.	6.66,320	Details not available.	18,60,191	Details not available.	25,26.511	13 230
1878-79		89,71,775		2,81,21,219		3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80		1.63,35,058		5.34,34,161		6.97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81		1,57,33,428		6,30,26,524		7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82		1,79,69,808		5,85 53,413		7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1882-83		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25,010	2 06,839
1884-85		2,30,06,964		5,52,14,741		7,82,21,708	1 93,579
1885-86	83 985	2,21,78,613	150,260	4,75,99,870	234,245	6,97,78,483	1,69,945
1886-87	74 808	2,35 74,205	148 445	5,26,06,770	223,253	7,61,80,975	1,80,274
1887-88	76,237	2,43,93,295	149,109	5,29 89,932	225,346	7,73,83,227	1,83,494
1888-89	76,364	2,52,60,326	151,474	6.39,54,694	227,838	7,92,15,020	1,99,928
1889-90	**77,245**	**2,49,65,787**	**160,228**	**6,49,09,236**	**237,473**	**8,08,75,023**	**2,29,659**
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)	+1·15	—1·16	+5·77	+20·30	+4·22	+13·45	+14 87

It will be seen that there was an increase of R1,06,60,003 in the value of articles insured, and an increase of R29,731 in the insurance fees, and that both the value of insured articles and the fees realised were higher than in any previous year. Practically the whole increase was in insured parcels, the number and value of which rose by 8,754 and R1,09,54,542, respectively, while the

insurance fees paid for parcels rose by R29,610. In the number of insured letters and in the fees for their insurance, there was an insignificant increase, while there was a decrease of about three lakhs in the value of the letters insured. There was no material change in the insurance work of any circle, except Madras and Bombay, in each of which there was an unusual increase, the value of letters and parcels insured rising in the former circle by R64,89,000 and in the latter circle by R44,63,000. So far as the Madras circle is concerned, the increase is accounted for by the posting of a large number of parcels of gold by persons connected with the mining operations in that circle; and a considerable portion of the increase in Bombay is explained by the extension of the insurance system to parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom. Many of the parcels posted during the year were of very high value, and owing to the risk involved in their transmission, it was decided towards the close of the year to limit to 1,000 rupees the value for which a single letter or parcel can be insured during transit by post. A notification to this effect was issued by Government on the 28th March 1890, but the limitation did not take effect until the 1st May 1890, or after the close of the year under report. Arranging the circles in order according to the amount of insurance work, Madras was first with 55,887 articles, of which 25,342 were letters and 30,545 parcels; Bombay second with 49,103 articles, of which only 8,016 were letters and 41,087 parcels; and Bengal third with 41,326 articles, of which 18,374 were letters and 22,952 parcels. Having regard to the total amounts for which the articles were insured, Bombay was first with an insurance of R2,78,27,000, Madras second with an insurance of R2,33,84,000, and Bengal third with an insurance of R1,45,48,000. The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1889-90 was R323, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was R405.

Extension of insurance to United Kingdom.

43. The insurance system was extended from the 1st November 1889 to parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight exchanged between India and the United Kingdom. Under this system any parcel not containing money can, for a fee of 6 annas in India or *6d.* in the United Kingdom, be insured against loss or damage throughout its transit. The number of parcels for the United Kingdom insured up to the close of the year was 3,659, and the number from the United Kingdom 1,310.

Claims for compensation.

44. There were 20 claims for compensation for the alleged loss of insured articles during the year as compared with 29 in 1888-89 and 28 in 1887-88, and in 14 out of the 20 cases the liability of the Post Office was admitted. In 12 of the 14 cases in which responsibility was accepted the loss occurred through fraud or neglect on the part of servants of the Post Office, and in two cases through highway robberies in Native States. A statement of the cases in which compensation was paid in the last two years is given on the margin, and it will be seen that the payments by the Post Office amounted to only R1,262-12-0 in 1889-90, as compared with R10,796-7-0 paid in the previous year. The insurance fees realised during the year amounted to R2,29,659 and the total compensation paid was only ·54 per cent. of this sum. In three of the six cases in which the Post Office declined to accept re-

Cases in which compensation was paid.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud	16	11,974 7 0	12	4,444 2 0
Loss by highway robbery in British territory	7	4,244 4 0	...	...
Loss by highway robbery in Native States	...	...	2	1,090 0 0
	23	16,218 11 0	14	5,534 2 0
Value of property recovered	...	5,422 4 0	...	3,702 6 0
		10,796 7 0	...	1,831 12 0
Claims not settled before close of year	...	...	...	569 0 0
Amount of compensation paid	...	10,796 7 0	..	1,262 12 0

sponsibility it was proved after enquiry that the insured articles were delivered to the addressees exactly as they were closed and posted by the senders; in one case the person entrusted with the posting of the article stole the contents and was convicted; in another case the abstraction was committed after delivery; and in the remaining case the Post Office declined to accept responsibility, because, although there was no evidence of fraud, the article was accepted by the addressee as in good condition, and it was only after a clear receipt had been given that a complaint was made that the letter had been tampered with and a currency note for R100 abstracted.

Section VIII.—The Value-payable System.

Value-payable post.

45. The development of the value-payable post since its introduction in December 1877 is shown in the marginal table. It will be seen that the number of articles sent last year by the value-payable post was more than a million, and that the total amount that the Post Office was called upon to recover from the addressees and repay to the senders was nearly 10½ lakhs. From the introduction of the system to the present time there has been no break in its progress; and, in spite of the measures which it was found necessary to adopt from the beginning of last year (1st April 1889) in order to prevent abuse of the system, there was an increase of 10,700 in the number of value-payable articles posted, and of more than 11 lakhs in the amount specified for recovery from the addressees. The fall of R11,000 in commission was due solely to the change of rates noticed above in the money order section of this report. As in previous years, nearly half the total number of articles sent under the value-payable system was posted in Calcutta. In the year under report, 461,143 parcels, book packets and railway receipts were sent by Calcutta firms to their customers by value-payable post, and the amount recovered by the Post Office from the addressees and repaid to the despatching firms in Calcutta was 48⅗ lakhs.

Year.	Articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
	No.	R	R
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877)—4 months.	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882 83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	338,930	34 35,045	65.571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886-87	596,296	58,78,016	1,17,247
1887-88	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1888-89	999,731	92,67,984	2,01,015
1889-90	**1,010,410**	**1,03,84,966**	**1,92,970**
Increase per cent. in 1889-90	1·07	12 05	Decrease. 5·41

Classification of value-payable articles.

46. In the statement on the margin details are given regarding the different classes of value-payable articles. Comparing these figures with those of the previous year, it appears that there was an increase of 42,527 or 11·57 per cent. in the number of value-payable parcels, of 25,839 or 43·58 per cent. in value-payable Railway receipts, while there was a decrease of 1,047 or ·96 per cent. in registered letters and packets, and of 56,640 or 12·18

	Number.	Value.	Commisson.	Average value of each article.			Average commission on each article.
		R	R	R	a.	p.	Annas.
Value-payable parcels	409,946	40,33,482	76,880	9	13	5	3
Value-payable Railway receipts	85,125	20,75,903	28,034	24	6	2	5
Value-payable registered letters and registered packets	107,183	25,69,588	35,689	23	15	6	5
Value-payable unregistered packets	408,156	17,05,993	52,317	4	2	10	2
Total	1,010,410	1,03,84,966	1,92,970	10	4	5	3

per cent. in unregistered packets. These detailed figures are this year of special interest, as they show the effect of the measures adopted to check the abuse of the value-payable post noticed in the last two reports. The certificate now required in every case from the sender of a value-payable article, to the effect that it is sent in execution of a *boná fide* order, has in no way impeded the legitimate progress of the system, for there was a great increase in the number of value-payable parcels and value-payable railway receipts, while the decrease in the number of value-payable registered letters and packets was too small to have any significance. The change of procedure as regards value-payable unregistered packets, by which prepayment of commission was made compulsory, had a marked effect upon this class of postal article, and the fall of 56,000 or 12·18 per cent. in the number of value-payable unregistered book packets may be taken as some indication of the extent of the abuse that has now been stopped. The abuse consisted in the sending of pamphlets without orders by value-payable post on the chance of their being carelessly accepted and paid for in a sufficient number of cases to make the transactions profitable on the whole, the loss to the sender in the case of each refused packet being only the postage which was ordinarily half an anna. By making the prepayment of the commission compulsory, no injury has been caused to *boná fide* tradesmen, for the amount pre-paid is always included in the sum specified for recovery from the addressee. The man who sends an unregistered packet by value-payable post without an order must, however, now prepay the commission as well as the postage; and as the commission on a returned packet is not refunded, the speculation of sending cheap packets by value-payable post, on the chance that one out of a number will be accepted, is no longer profitable. The practice of sending articles, and especially book packets, by value-payable post without orders, seems to have prevailed to some extent in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh, but the abuse, as well as the use of the value-payable post, was undoubtedly greatest in the Lower Provinces. The report of the Postmaster General of Bengal, however, shows that the measures adopted have been completely successful, and that since he chan ge of procedure not a single instance of the abuse has come to notice. Special statistics, taken for the three months of June, September and December, show that the number of unregistered value-payable packets returned as refused through the General Post Office, Calcutta, fell from 2,830 in 1888-89 to 565 in 1889-90, and a number of packets posted before the new procedure came into force were afterwards consigned to the Dead Letter Office, with the remark "Refused by the addressee, sender closed business." At no time did the instances of abuse anywhere bear an appreciable proportion to the total number of articles sent by value-payable post, but the cases were sufficiently numerous to threaten the credit of the system. Now, however, it may safely be said that the abuse has ceased, and that the million articles sent last year by value-payable post were all sent in execution of *boná fide* orders. When a case of abuse is now brought to notice, it is always found to be an exceptional instance in no way affecting the credit of the system.

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

Post Office Security Fund.

47. The statement below shows the position of the old and new departmental Security Funds. Since the creation of the new fund in 1883 all subscriptions realised from Post Office servants have been credited to this fund, while all charges on account of (1) loss to Government through the misconduct of postal servants, (2) rewards, and (3) the management of the funds, have been debited against the old fund. The balance at credit of the old fund has thus been reduced from R81,015 on the 31st March 1889 to R58,129 on the 31st

March 1890, while the balance of the new fund has risen from R2,75,617 on the 31st March 1889 to R3,30,114 on the 31st March 1890.

Old Fund.

RECEIPTS.	R	CHARGES.	R
Balance of 1888-89	81,015	Sums decreed against the fund	20,838
		Payments on account of refunds to subscribers	868
		Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	190
		Cost of establishment	1,020
		TOTAL	22,916
		BALANCE at credit	58,129
	81,015		81,015

New Fund.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT SUBSCRIPTION. First half-year.	Second half-year.	TOTAL.	CHARGES.	Amount.
	R	R	R		R
Balance of 1888-89	...	...	2,75,617	Refund on account of excess realisation	201
Interest on above at 4 per cent. from April 1889 to March 1890	...	...	11,025		
Imperial	19,369	19,631	...		
District	2,325	2,348	...		
	21,694	21,979	43,673	TOTAL	201
				Closing balance	3,30,114
			3,30,315		3,30,315

48. The number of complaints made by the public which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles was 7,860, against 6,961 in the previous year. These figures include all complaints made directly or indirectly to heads of circles and to the Postmasters of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and all complaints reported to any of those officers. A certain number of petty complaints made to subordinates are no doubt not reported; but the figures given above may be taken as including not only all serious complaints but the great majority of other complaints which are not mere enquiries. Of the total number of complaints 2,792 or 35·52 per cent. were found on enquiry to be well-grounded and 3,194 or 40·63 per cent. to be groundless. In 1,578 cases the enquiries made were without result, and the remaining 296 complaints were under enquiry at the close of the year. As 95 per cent. of the complaints made by the public relate to unregistered articles, it is in many cases impossible to fix the responsibility for loss or delay; but the chance of localising responsibility is very much increased by complaints being readily and promptly made. For this reason the Post Office desires to encourage complaints. The increase of 899 or 13 per cent in the number of complaints last year was to a great extent due to the increase of postal business, the increase in unregistered articles being 6 per cent. and in other postal articles and transactions 9 per cent. The total number of complaints was only 1 per 39,693 of the total number of postal transactions and postal articles dealt with in the year.

Complaints by the public.

Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

49. The number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured articles, and value-payable articles is shown in the statement below. The total number of complaints rose from 272 in 1888-89 to 331 in 1889-90; but there were 25 more cases in which the complaints proved groundless, and the actual number of cases in which blame was established against the Post Office was 82, as compared with 92 in the previous year. There were only 9 well-founded complaints relating to insured articles, against 17 in the previous year.

	1889-90.			TOTAL.	
	Registered letters and ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and insured parcels.	Value-payable parcels and value payable registered articles.	1889-90.	1888-89.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss occurred or that the loss was not through the fault of any postal official	135	11	14	160	135
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	62	9	11	82	92
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at the close of the year . . .	77	6	6	89	45
TOTAL .	274	26	31	331	272

Offences by servants of the Post Office.

50. The offences punishable by law which were established against servants of the Post Office during the year are shown in appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given in the margin. Of the 253 offences, 125 were frauds in connection with the Money Order branch, 11 were frauds in connection with the Savings Bank branch, and most of the remaining offences were cases of misappropriation of Post Office collections. Of the offenders, 89 were departmental postmasters and clerks, 44 schoolmasters and other extraneous agents employed as postmasters, 81 postmen and village postmen, 8 runners, and 2 overseers. The total amount of defalcations and losses due to the dishonesty or negligence of Post Office servants was R40,770, of which R18,268 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties; R8,862 was written off against the Guarantee Fund; R13,635 remained unadjusted at the close of the year, and only R5-2 was debited to Government as actual loss. With the present security system and Post Office Guarantee Fund, the actual loss to Government through the criminal misconduct and negligence of postal servants is now extremely small, although the amount of money order transactions (issues and payments) alone is about 30 crores of rupees in the year.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Number of legal convictions . .	166	127
Number of cases punished departmentally	67	126
TOTAL .	233	253

51. The most serious case of fraud which came to notice during the year under review occurred at the Ranikhet Post Office. The Postmaster who had been in charge of the office since 1871 embezzled about R6,000 of the postal collections of his office by a systematic course of fraud, besides misappropriating more than R1,000 belonging to Savings Bank depositors. The Postmaster was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years, and a clerk who had connived at the frauds was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R200. A case of theft of a parcel containing halves of currency notes for R18,550, whole notes for R1,000, and a draft for R1,000 occurred in the Calcutta

General Post Office in November 1889. The parcel reached Calcutta on a Saturday, too late for delivery, and was missing on the following Monday. One of the clerks who was suspected of the theft was prosecuted but acquitted, and no trace was found of the contents of the parcel which was uninsured. In another case, which occurred in the Rungpur District of Bengal, a schoolmaster in charge of a Branch Post Office ordered jewellery from Calcutta to the value of R510, and when the parcels containing the jewellery, which was insured by the senders and sent by value-payable post, arrived, the Branch Postmaster abstracted the contents, substituted for them copper coins and weights belonging to the scales in his office, and proceeding on leave to his home instructed his successor to re-direct the parcels to his address. When the parcels reached the Branch Postmaster on the second occasion he refused to take delivery of them on the ground that they had been tampered with. The parcels were accordingly returned to the senders when the fraud was discovered and suspicion fell on the Branch Postmaster who was eventually convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

52. During the year a postman committed suicide while enquiries were being made into complaints against him for not paying money orders, and in three other cases postmen disappeared after starting for their beats, and have never since been traced. In all these instances the postmen had been entrusted with money to pay money orders, but the precise circumstances connected with the disappearance of the men have not yet been ascertained.

Offence by persons not belonging to the Post Office.

53. Two frauds in connection with the Money Order business of the Post Office and eight frauds in connection with the Savings Bank were committed by persons not belonging to the Department. In the Savings Bank cases a total sum of R1,317 was fraudulently withdrawn by men who personated the holders of Savings Bank accounts, the culprit in one case being the depositor's own son. Excluding cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with, there were 33 cases of burglary and theft of Government money from Post Office safes and mails; the total amount stolen was R8,521-2-3, of which R5,481-7-9 was recovered, and R2,108-11-4 was outstanding at the close of the year. The most serious case under this head was one in the Madras Circle in which a remittance of R5,000 was stolen by the police constables who escorted the remittance; the whole amount, except R441, was afterwards recovered.

Highway robberies and attacks upon the mail.

54. From the abstract given in the margin, it will be seen that there were 25 highway robberies of the mail during the year, as compared with 40 in 1888-89, and 23 in 1887-88. Of the total number of robberies, 19 occurred in British territory and 6 in Native States or foreign territory, the latter cases including 2 robberies committed by Arabs between Aden and Perim. The following statement shows the circle and the district or Native State in which each of the mail robberies or attempts at robbery occurred. There were 8 cases in the North-Western Provinces, 5 in Madras, 4 in Bombay, 4 in Rajputana, 2 in Burma, 1 in Bengal, and 1 in Behar.

	1888-89. Number of Highway Robberies.			1889-90. Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bombay	3	3	6	1	3	4
Madras	6	...	6	5	...	5
N.-W. Provinces	6	...	6	8	...	8
Punjab	2	...	2	...	...	...
Behar	...	...	..	1	...	1
Burma	5	...	5	2	...	2
Central Provinces	...	1	1	...	...	..
Central India	..	6	6	...	...	...
Oudh	3	...	3	...	...	...
Rajputana	1	2	3	1	3	4
Sind	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total	28	12	40	19	6	25

In the previous year there were 5 cases of highway robbery of the mail in Burma, and in 1887-88 there were 10 such cases in that province:—

	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Name of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.	Name of Native State.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.
Bengal . . .	Hazaribagh . .	1	...	. . . . .	...	...
		1	...	. . . . .	...	...
Bombay . .	Ahmedabad . .	1	...	Idar (Edar) .	1	...
	Poona . .	...	1	Between Aden and Perim	2	...
	Thana . .	...	1	. . . . .	3	...
		1	2	. . . . .	...	...
Madras . .	Kistna . .	1	...	. . . . .	...	...
	Trichinopoly .	1	...	. . . . .	...	...
	Kurnool . .	2	...	. . . . .	...	...
	Cuddapah . .	1	1	. . . . .	...	...
		5	1	. . . . .	...	...
North-Western Provinces.	Meerut . .	2	...	. . . . .	...	...
	Mozuffernagar .	1	...	. . . . .	...	...
	Bulandshahr .	1	...	. . . . .	...	...
	Mainpuri . .	2	...	. . . . .	...	...
	Budaun . .	1	...	. . . . .	...	...
	Etah . . .	1	...	. . . . .	...	...
	Bareilly . .	...	1	. . . . .	...	...
		8	1	. . . . .	...	...
Punjab	Umballa . .	...	2	. . . . .	...	...
	Delhi . .	..	1	. . . . .	...	...
		...	3	. . . . .	...	...
Behar	Patna . . .	1	...	. . . . .	...	...
		1	..	. . . . .	...	...
Burma . . .	Basein . .	1	...	. . . . .	...	...
	Pakokku . .	1	...	. . . . .	...	...
		2	...	. . . . .	...	...
Rajputana . .	Ajmere and Merwara.	1	...	Jeypore . .	2	...
				Meywar . .	1	1
		1	...	. . . . .	3	1
	Total .	19	7		6	1

Character of mail robberies.

55. In only one case were the contents of the plundered mail of any considerable value. In that case, which occurred in the Jeypore State, the mail contained two parcels which had been insured for R1,040, six uninsured parcels, and four registered articles. The registered articles, as well as two of the ordinary parcels, were subsequently recovered, and the value of the insured parcels was made good by the Jeypore State. The total loss of Government money in all the 25 cases of mail robbery amounted to only R69. In 11 cases the entire mail, and in 8 cases a portion of the mail, was recovered. Prosecutions were instituted in 10 cases and convictions obtained in 8 cases. In 20 cases the mail carriers were beaten or wounded by their assailants, and in 3 cases so severely as to necessitate their detention in hospital. In 2 cases, which occurred in the Budaun and Etah districts of the North-Western Provinces, the attacks on the mails were, it is believed, instigated by zamindars with the object of bringing

trouble upon their rivals on whose property the robberies were actually committed; and in another case (in Burma), in which the mail in charge of a village postman was stolen, the real object of the attack seems to have been to take away the postman's wife who accompanied him in a boat, and the mail was probably carried off by mistake along with other property. Besides actual highway robberies of the mail, there were 8 attempts at highway robbery. The most serious case was on the Delhi-Karnal line on the 29th January 1890, when a band of 18 dacoits stopped the mail cart and plundered the passengers of their clothing and everything else that they possessed. The mail bags, which fortunately did not contain any cash, were left by the robbers upon the road. On the 8th June 1889 a runner, who was carrying the mails in the Thayetmyo district, in Burma, was killed by dacoits; but this case does not appear to have been one of highway robbery or attempted robbery, as the mail bag was not opened and even some money which the runner had on his person was left untouched.

Casualties of the year.

56. Apart from robberies of the mail and attacks upon mail carts and runners, there were, during the year, three cases of fatal accident to postal servants while in the discharge of their duties. On the 4th April 1889 two runners were met by a tiger while they were taking the mail in the day-time from Dhamtari to Jagdalpur in the Raipur district in the Central Provinces. The tiger seized and killed the man who was carrying the mail at the time and the mail bag was found afterwards uninjured. A similar occurrence took place on the same road on the 6th December 1889, and on this occasion too one of the runners was killed and the mail was subsequently recovered. On the 3rd July 1889 a runner was swept away with the mail while crossing a stream in the Umballa district. The mail, which did not contain any article of intrinsic value, was lost and the body of the runner was not found until some days afterwards. Eleven small post offices in different parts of India were burnt down, but in no case was there any serious loss of Government property or valuable postal articles.

Post Office staff.

57. The staff of the Imperial Post Office in the different grades is shown, circle by circle, in Appendix IX, and an abstract of this appendix is given in the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office staff was raised by more than two thousand during the year, 1,406 of the additional staff being in the Madras Circle to which the postal administration in Mysore was added from the 1st April 1889.

Postal Officials.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Directorate and Heads of Circles, and Account Office	22	22
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	309	411
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub, and Branch Postmasters	4,858	5,047
Extraneous Agents, such as Schoolmasters and Station-masters	2,739	3,126
Clerks	5,879	6,256
Postmen and other servants	11,218	11,896
Road establishment	12,203	12,132
Village Postmen	3,297	3,690
Signallers, clerks, and other servants employed for Telegraph work in Combined Offices	741	849
TOTAL	41,356	43,429

Cost of printing by private presses.

58. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done for the Post Office by private presses amounted to R81,164, as compared with R72,954 in the preceding year. The whole increase was in the Railway Mail Service, the circle entrusted with the preparation of the departmental quarterly publications. No other circle has any large dealings with private presses.

Section X.—Non-Postal Branches of the Post Office.

Telegraph work of Post Office.

59. During the year under review, 99 combined Post and Telegraph offices were opened and 19 combined offices were closed. There was, therefore, an increase of 80 in the total number of combined offices. Of the 99 new combined offices, 82 were at places which had previously been without a Govern-

ment Telegraph office, and 56 at places at which there was previously no Government or Railway Telegraph office. The greatest progress in the combined office system was again made in the Madras Circle, where 31 new offices were opened. The total number of Government Telegraph offices in existence in India, when the first combined office was opened in 1883-84, was 318. At the close of the year under report there were 880 Government Telegraph offices, of which 248 were purely departmental Telegraph offices, 8 were combined Post and Telegraph offices worked by the Telegraph Department, and 632 were combined offices worked by the Postal Department.

Training of signallers.

60. During the year 182 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers, and 114 were under training at the end of the year.

Telegraph traffic at Combined Offices.

61. The statement given below shows the traffic statistics of combined offices under the Postal Department according to Postal Circles; and it will be seen that Madras was far in advance of all other circles in the number of combined offices, as well as in the number of messages and revenue. Taking the total figures of the 632 combined offices, there was an increase of 111,175 or 16·47 per cent. in the number of messages sent, and of 107,653 or 15·36 per cent. in the number received. In revenue there was an increase of R1,16,819, or 16·12 per cent. over the figures of the previous year, while the total revenue from messages sent from combined offices exceeded the expenditure on the establishments of the offices by R6,24,426. These figures of revenue and expenditure take no account of the cost of wires, instruments, technical supervision, and other charges borne directly by the Telegraph Department, or of the fact that in the case of combined offices close to departmental offices, a large part of the revenue is merely a transfer. On the other hand, the figures take no account of the increase to the revenue of departmental Telegraph offices owing to the additional combined offices with which they are placed in communication.

Statistics of combined Post and Telegraph Offices for the year 1889-90.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Number of combined offices.	Total cost of Postal Establishment debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.			Revenue realized during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign).	REMARKS.
			Sent (Inland and Foreign).	Received.	Transit.		
		R a. p.				R a. p.	
1. Madras	130	38,350 14 10	189,619	185,843	36,069	1,97,354 4 4	At the close of the year there were 223 combined offices authorized to accept foreign messages, as compared with 193 offices at the end of 1888-89.
2. Bengal	84	18,531 7 9	76,157	70,305	21,000	84,246 4 11	
3. Punjab	83	26,415 3 8	97,767	97,029	17,541	98,210 9 1	
4. North-Western Provinces	82	27,973 11 10	93,636	113,956	42,540	94,915 11 5	
5. Bombay	60	26,399 6 4	78,269	94,238	21,280	81,167 13 9	
6. Assam	40	13,270 11 10	30,454	32,385	3,370	30,775 12 5	
7. Behar	38	11,933 9 7	31,977	40,378	30,223	37,018 14 10	
8. Central Provinces	34	11,149 15 1	37,268	42,161	5,500	39,183 10 2	
9. Burma	34	22,412 7 5	55,392	54,328	2,892	76,664 14 6	
10. Central India	16	6,286 0 0	18,235	22,820	14,331	20,831 3 9	
11. Sind and Baluchistan	11	6,786 15 10	40,924	16,195	296	39,706 15 2	
12. Oudh	8	2,279 6 2	6,394	9,203	2	6,448 3 0	
13. Eastern Bengal	8	2,746 7 7	14,258	14,280	510	22,246 3 2	
14. Rajputana	4	2,334 0 0	15,778	15,027	...	12,555 15 9	
Total for 1889-90	**632**	**2,16,900 5 11**	**786,128***	**808,098**	**195,554**	**8,41,326 8 3**	
TOTAL FOR 1888-89	552	1,94,071 15 6	674,953	700,445	174,863	7,24,506 12 6	
Increase	80	22,828 6 5	111,175	107,653	21,191	1,16,819 11 9	
Percentage of increase	14·49	11·76	16·47	15·36	12·15	16·12	

* Excluding 39,327 Free Messages.

Telegraph Receiving Offices.

62. In addition to the work done by combined offices as shown in the statement above, 1,523 Post offices received, booked, and forwarded telegrams to the nearest Telegraph office for onward transmission. The number of mess-

ages thus received was 35,089, as compared with 36,540 in the previous year. The revenue derived from this source for the Telegraph Department rose from R31,535 in 1888-89 to R33,212 in the year under report.

63. The only other non-postal service conducted by the Post Office during the year was the Government Carrying Agency and Passenger Service between Umballa and Simla with branch lines of the carrying agency to the hill stations of Kasauli, Dagshai, Solon, and Subathu. Owing to a rise in the price of grain and other fodder along the line, it was necessary to raise the allowances given to the contractors who supply and feed the horses and cattle at the different stages; and from this and other causes the deficit from the service during the year was greater than in 1888-89 by R33,297. The total deficit on the passenger service and bullock train was R1,06,574; but part of this sum is a true postal charge, as no separate account is kept of the cost of the horses, stock, and establishment used for the mail services along the line.

Post Office Carrying Agency and Passenger Service.

Section XI.—Financial Results.

64. The receipts and charges of the year as shown in the Post Office Accounts are given in detail in Appendix X under two main heads—Postal Service Proper and Non-Postal Branches—and a summary of the results is shown in the statement below:—

Receipts and expenditure according to Departmental Accounts.

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	R	R	R	R
1. Postal Service Proper	1,24,21,847	1,26,25,238	1,00,56,516	1,05,67,125
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(a) Bullock Train	1,06,808	1,09,411	1,52,809	1,52,856
(b) Passenger Service	2,14,959	2,02,799	2,14,959	2,02,799
(c) Mail Subsidies	...	...	6,07,640	6,41,811
(d) Contributions from Native States	11,215	11,205	...	...
Total	1,27,54,829	1,29,48,653	1,10,31,924	1,15,64,591

65. These figures do not, however, give a correct comparison between the receipts of the year under report and the previous year. Before 1889-90 the sales of postage stamps from Treasuries and other local and branch depôts were taken as the actual sales of the year, without any addition being made on account of stamps in the hands of Postmasters at the beginning of the year or any deduction on account of stamps in the hands of Postmasters at the close of the year. In the same way, in previous years the whole amount of unpaid postage shown in the accounts of post offices was treated as postage realised in cash without any addition on account of unpaid letters and other articles in hand at the beginning of the year, or any deduction on account of such letters and articles in hand at the close of the year. In 1889-90 the Comptroller changed the system of his accounts in respect of these matters, and in the figures for 1889-90 stamps and unpaid articles in the hands of Postmasters at the close of the year have been excluded, while those in hand at the beginning of the year could not be included, as they properly should be, owing to their having been already brought into account in 1888-89. In order that the receipts for the two years may be correctly compared, the stamps and unpaid articles in hand at the beginning of each year must be added to the figures given above, and a deduction must be made from the receipts of 1888-89 of the value of stamps

and unpaid articles in Post Offices at the close of that year. These corrections have been made in the figures entered in the following statement:—

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1. Postal Service Proper.	R	R	R	R
1. Postage realised in cash . .	14,73,140	15,37,856	...	...
2. Commission on money orders and British Postal Orders .	16,88,745	18,22,165	...	...
3. Sale of ordinary stamps . .	75,47,581	79,44,359	...	...
4. Sale of Service stamps . .	18,98,749	19,51,452	...	...
5. Other receipts . . .	1,33,102	78,977	...	...
Total .	1,27,41,317	1,33,34,809	1,00,56,516	1,05,67,125
Deduct—Postage due to London Post Office and to Colonial and Foreign Administrations .	2,81,768	3,00,362	...	...
	1,24,59,549	1,30,34,447		
2. Non-Postal Branches . .	3,32,982	3,23,415	9,75,408	9,97,466
Grand Total .	1,27,92,531	1,33,57,862	1,10,31,924	1,15,64,591

66. It will be seen that there was an increase under each of the main heads of income and that the total receipts of the year under report exceeded those of 1888-89 by R5,65,000. The additional charges of the year were, however, very heavy, including a payment of R1,45,000 to State Railways in excess of the payments of the previous year, and additional establishments costing R1,88,000 for the Madras and Burma Circles. Many of the offices and lines in Burma are maintained at a considerable loss, but in the special circumstances of the province it has not been considered right to apply the usual rules and conditions when a line or office is required for the purposes of the administration. The additional establishments in the Madras Circle were mainly owing to the amalgamation of the Mysore Post with the Imperial Post, and their cost was met by increased revenue. Altogether there was, according to the accounts, a net improvement of R32,664, and a net revenue of R17,93,271 as compared with R17,60,607 in the previous year and 11 lakhs in 1887-88.

Financial position of Post Office.

67. Appendix XI is a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the year, and includes not only the items shown in the Post Office Accounts, but certain other receipts and charges credited and debited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. These other items are shown in the margin; and, if the figures relating to them are added to those given in the preceding paragraph, the result is an apparent deficit of R3,43,109. The District Post figures should, however, be properly excluded; for, as was explained last year, the expenditure is met by receipts shown under different heads in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. On the other hand, indirect charges, amounting to R8,02,832 as shown in the margin, should be added to the other charges, in order that the true financial position

A.

Revenue, 1889-90.	R	Charges, 1889-90.	R
District post collections, including zemindary dâk receipts in Bengal .	64,968	District post establishment, including zemindary dâks in Bengal .	11,57,728
		Stores from England . . .	3,12,030
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	4,08,330
		Exchange on charges in England .	3,23,260
Total .	64,968	Total .	22,01,348

B.

	1889-90.
	R
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery .	1,93,330
Railway free service estimated	1,56,966
Value of services rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press	40,106
Rent of Government buildings	3,57,887
Gratuities	2,747
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	1,204
Pension (being the average of five years capitalized at 10·165 years' purchase)	2,63,371
	10,15,611
Deduct—Share of Marine subsidies charged in the Finance Accounts, which should have been borne by Military, Political and other Departments	2,12,779
	8,02,832

of the Post Office may be obtained. These adjustments are made in the following statement, and the financial result is a net deficit of R53,181 :—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	R	R
As shown in the Post Office Accounts*	1,33,57,862	1,15,64,591
Additional receipts and charges shown in statement A in this paragraph	64,968	22,01,348
Indirect charges as shown in statement B in this paragraph .	...	8,02,832
TOTAL .	1,34,22,830	1,45,68,771
Deduct—District Post receipts and charges	64,968	11,57,728
	1,33,57,862	1,34,11,043
Resulting deficit	53,181	

* After the adjustment explained in paragraph 65.

Against this small deficit of R53,181 may fairly be set the free service which the Post Office renders in managing the Savings Bank and the special service rendered directly to Government by the carriage of official correspondence at exceptionally low rates. According to the rates actually allowed by Government to the Presidency Savings Banks, the value of the former service alone is R3,76,243.

Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of special services.

68. Mr. Farrer's special services in connection with the transfer of the Mysore Post have already been acknowledged by Government, but it is right that they should be mentioned here as it was from the beginning of the year under report that the transfer was actually made. Mr. K. J. Badshah, Postmaster General of the North-Western Provinces, did excellent work during the year in improving and re-organising the delivery system of his circle, and in this and other matters his zeal and energy have been of public benefit. I would also bring to notice the special services of Mr. G. Barton Groves, Deputy Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal, and Messrs. Williams and McCrea, Superintendents of Post Offices in connection with the postal arrangements for the Chin-Lushai expedition. Owing to the nature of the country traversed by the expeditionary force, the arrangements involved unusual difficulties and labour on the part of those to whom they were entrusted, and the acknowledgments of the General Officers who commanded the different columns show that the difficulties were successfully overcome. Among the officers mentioned by Heads of Circles, Mr. Mehta, Postmaster of Allahabad, deserves to be specially named, both on account of the arrangements of his office and for the success with which he carried out the Postmaster-General's scheme for the rapid delivery of local letters.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Service	Terms
(1) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein. (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyo, and Sandoway. (3) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Mergui *viâ* Tavoy. (4) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Rangoon, touching at certain intermediate ports on the north-east coast of Madras. (5) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi. (6) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *viâ* the coast ports. (7) Weekly communication between Karachi and Busrah *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports.	Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1884, on an annual subsidy of R4,39,000.
(8) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Bimlipatam *viâ* Masulipatam, Coconada, and Vizagapatam. (9) Weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.	Under supplementary contract with the Post Office, from 6th May 1886 to 30th April 1894, on an annual subsidy of R15,000.
(10) Weekly communication between Kyouk-Phyo, Cheduba, and Ramree.	Under contract with the Local Administration for ten years, from 18th November 1884, on a monthly subsidy of R1,500 for the first five years and R1,200 for the second period of five years, subject to other arrangements if intermediately made.
(11) Additional services between India and Burma	These additional services are not included in the contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, but it has been arranged that the Post Office may use them until 30th April 1894 on payment of R50,000 annually.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

Service	Terms
12) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.	The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores. The contract is for five years from 1st January 1888, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

Service	Terms
(13) Bi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension between Bhamo and Mandalay.	Under contract for one service for five years, from the 1st January 1886, the subsidy being R3,500 per month.
(14) Tri-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein and Bassein and Henzada.	Under contract with the Local Administration for a bi-weekly service for five years, from 1st July 1880; the contract to continue in force afterwards until determined by six months' notice. The monthly subsidy is R2,500 towards which the Post Office contributes R500 per mensem.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

Service	Terms
(15) Weekly communication on the river Tigris between Busrah and Bagdad.	Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1884, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy R36,000 per annum; steamers run in connection with line No. 7.

By Messrs. Apcar & Co., Calcutta and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong-Kong.

Service	Terms
(16) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.	No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Service	Terms
(17) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras. Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.	Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails sent by these non-contract steamers.

By other Agencies.

Service	Terms
(18) By the River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Dhubri and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra river.	Under contract with the Local Administration, from the 7th October 1883 to the 1st May 1893. Annual subsidy R1,00,000 towards which the Post Office contributes R30,000.
(19) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Naraingani and Silchar.	Under contract with the Local Administration, from 1st January 1887 to 31st December 1891. Annual subsidy R40,000 during the first two years, and R30,000 during the succeeding three years, towards which the Post Office contributes R10,000.
(20) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Daudkandi and Naraingani.	Under contract, from 1st February 1890, terminable by a month's notice. Subsidy R100 per month
(21) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa.	Under contract with the Local Government from 1st October 1890 to 31st May 1891. The monthly subsidy is R3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes R969-6, and the Portuguese Government R200.
(22) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Daily communication between Khulna and Barisal.	Under contract with the Post Office from 1st July 1889 to 30th June 1894, but terminable at any time by six months' notice Monthly postal subsidy R350, of which the Imperial Post Office contributes R183.

NOTE.—A service by sea worked by native boats is maintained by the Government of Ceylon between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened, and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1889-90, and the total number that stood at the end of the Official years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

[This appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1889			Opened or entertained in 1889-90			Total of 1889-90			Closed or discontinued in 1889-90			Balance on 31st March 1890.			Increase or Decrease.					
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes	Village Postmen	Post Offices	Letter Boxes	Village Postmen	Post Offices	Letter Boxes	Village Postmen	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.		Letter Boxes.		Village Postmen.	
	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No	No	No.	No.	No	No	No	No	No.	No.		No.		No		No.
Bengal	1,171	3,585	456	36	177	10	1,207	3,762	466	31	65	14	1,176	3,697	452	Increase	5	Increase	112	Decrease	4
Madras	1,282	1,138	554	433	383	351	1,715	1,521	905	24	109	14	1,691	1,412	891	"	409	"	274	Increase	337
Bombay	1,250	1,959	626	36	168	46	1,286	2,127	672	9	87	43	1,277	2,040	629	"	27	"	81	"	3
North-Western Provinces	805	485	100	66	319	29	871	804	129	26	..	7	845	804	122	"	40	"	319	"	22
Punjab	717	373	293	138	75	48	855	448	341	135	34	43	720	414	298	"	3	"	41	"	5
Burma	140	103	24	28	15	10	168	118	34	19	1	5	149	117	29	"	9	"	14	"	5
Central Provinces	392	462	283	38	43	4	430	505	287	31	33	2	399	472	285	"	7	"	10	"	2
Oudh	297	158	162	17	10	10	314	168	172	.	3	11	314	165	161	"	17	"	7	Decrease	1
Rajputana	192	104	100	20	28	9	212	132	109	..	13	.	212	119	109	"	20	"	15	Increase	9
Assam	216	165	233	16	10	7	232	175	240	13	2	1	219	173	239	"	3	"	8	"	6
Behar	444	467	262	32	66	3	476	533	265	9	31	8	467	502	257	"	23	"	35	Decrease	5
Eastern Bengal	342	853	107	28	156	23	370	1,009	130	33	54	10	337	955	120	Decrease	5	"	102	Increase	13
Central India	139	47	29	7	3	3	146	50	32	3	1	2	143	49	30	Increase	4	"	2	"	1
Sind	146	81	68	13	16	6	159	97	74	5	12	6	154	85	68	"	8	"	4	...	
Railway Mail Service	...	87	...	...	3	..	...	90	...	..	1	...	.	89		..		"	2	...	
TOTAL	7,533	10,067	3,297	908	1,472	559	8,441	11,539	3,856	338	446	166	8,103	11,093	3,690	Increase	570	Increase	1,026	Increase	393

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers, during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

[This appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway. Under Local Control		Railway. Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service. Served by Railway Guards under Weighment system		Served by Mail Guards		Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Sections		Railway Total		Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, &c.		Runners and Boats		Steamer Services, Sea and River.		Total.	
	1888-89	1889-90.	1888-89	1889-90	1888-89	1889-90.	1888-89	1889-90	1888-89	1889-90	1888-89	1889-90	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89	1889-90.	1888-89	1889-90.
	Miles	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.
Bengal	..	...	145	93	174	174	637	851	956	1,118	190	118	4,484	4,443	(a)3,410	(a) 3,423	9,040	9,102
Madras		...	552	89	68	68	2,152	2,813	2,742	2,973	81	95	6,909	8,978	1,207	1,207	10,969	13,253
Bombay			46	19	267	292	1,788	1,857	2,101	2,168	541	538	8,473	8,531	(a)3,233	(a) 3,233	14,348	14,470
North-Western Provinces	...	...	166	60	174	235	1,740	1,919	2,080	2,214	411	367	1,045	1,360	...	..	3,069	3,941
Punjab	..	..	488	86		35	1,571	1,730	1,859	1,851	659	695	2,196	2,168	...	..	4,744	4,714
Burma	547	547		.		..	.	.	517	547	568	611	968	1,091	3,601	3,415	5,674	5,664
Central Provinces			46	93	13	13	982	1,065	1,041	1,171	379	306	2,749	2,827	...	...	4,169	4,304
Oudh	...	..	21		226	246	232	252	499	498	155	153	677	766	..	.	1,329	1,417
Rajputana	.		...		140	141	633	633	773	774	272	362	2,222	2,269	..	.	3,267	3,405
Assam	106	138	...	.	...	..	.		106	138	...	.	1,733	1,715	701	669	2,540	2,522
Behar	...		80	41	..	...	889	964	969	1,005	4	4	1,053	1,025	..	...	2,026	2,034
Eastern Bengal	.	.	86	86	..	...	.	.	86	86	.		1,523	1,559	286	277	1,895	1,922
Central India	...	..	49	36	..	12	386	386	435	434	111	152	1,792	1,732	...	...	2,338	2,318
Sind		...	110	.	155	195	548	548	849	743	514	579	725	725	...	...	2,116	2,047
TOTAL	653	685	1,825	603	1,217	1,411	11,378	13,021	15,073	15,720	3,976	3,980	36,539	39,189	12,438	12,224	68,026	71,113

(a) There are sorting services at sea between Calcutta and Rangoon, and between Bombay and Karachi.

Appendix

Statement showing the estimated Number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actual number*
North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, Assam, Behar,

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma.		Central Provinces.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1888-89	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888 89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Letters, paid	17,300,81.	18,124,541	24,189,308	27,196,020	27,020,3. 8	27,525,693	14,339,607	14,736,197	14,313,·32	14,701,78[illegible]	3,968,854	4,682,767	5,780,922	5,946,033
„ unpaid	4,196,03	4,552,·06	4,550,307	2,658,600	3,682,876	3,375,937	3,773,818	3,686,422	2, 69,324	2,108,110	4,673,417	2,549,591	1,884,549	1,436,379
„ registered	834,808	873,732	1,162,750	1,300,834	671,600	694,018	658,180	710.838	570,844	578,681	148,581	163,272	285,326	294,216
„ insured	23,28	23,934	26,010	38,846	10,376	10,298	19,110	8,369	11,758	18,30[illegible]	1,356	4,002	3,911	5,684
„ value-payable	13,07	17,416	11,028	16 347	4,611	6,544	19,175	23,542	13,322	18,146	3,250	3,129	4,04	5,345
„ service privileged	798,33	360,826	8,734	1,226,243	1,330	1,173	1,110,204	1,317,050	1,242,790	1,224,001	477,576	361,533	461,803	471,345
Post cards	14,760,76	16,263,227	12,953,37	14,856,·03	19,·22,500	20,595 985	10170,152	10,933,445	10,625,506	11,053,217	365,235	465,975	2,866,407	3,170,364
Reply post-cards	398,01	462,742	379,026	5·7,613	248,721	272,446	303,340	426,633	392,401	620,813	28,991	43,526	133,277	142,976
Total	38,723,81	41,178,727	41,083,148	47,825,871	5·,962,368	52,482,124	30,683,726	31,842,496	29,428,770	30,323,053	7,667,269	8,274,198	10,910,236	11,472,342
Newspapers	3,5·0,650	3,587,429	3,456,·88	3,848,742	3,615,·12	3,653,076	2,752,256	2,697,350	2,587,369	2,869,578	1,376,638	1,544,484	893,410	943,030
Book and Pattern Packets, unregistered	1,075,62	1,278,336	1,697,140	1,994,986	1,259,58·	1,150,715	824,379	923,867	735,·75	691,310	238,·9·	442,041	312,49	317,498
Book Packets. Registered	29,40	32,250	20,936	21,405	21,040	17,859	12,280	14,339	18,270	19,423	4,82·	9,321	4,·5·	5,162
Book Packets. Value-payable registered	5,91·	7,065	11,862	15,434	4,167	3,441	5,527	10,090	8,910	7,352	3,624	4,888	4,30	4,145
Book Packets. Value-payable unregistered	166,·67	108,275	95,891	94,744	76,850	50,996	91,964	63,876	70,836	41,558	16,161	15,434	27,01	31,442
Parcels, paid	116,22·	119,146	9·,650	107,466	151,769	138,961	99,308	97,220	128,819	135,024	46,691	46,908	26,723	28,045
„ unpaid	59,704	60,486	44,243	48,545	42,663	38,169	41,662	38,142	39,264	40,046	29,200	35,275	14,373	18,485
„ insured	16,73	21,300	33,276	35,666	30,816	28,939	14,·53	11,497	13,948	12,280	3,063	3,011	13,228	12,488
„ value-payable	76,41.	92,893	63,719	86,375	31,416	36,917	59,260	70,888	56,080	49,718	42,470	47,789	36,110	35,926
Total	43,810,767	46,485,957	46,596,65·	54,079,234	56,197,719	57,601,197	34,584,403	35,709,765	33,387,740	34,189,342	9,419,738	10,423,344	12,242,440	12,866,563
Money-Orders, Inland.	1,525,920	1,694,584	736,961	854,716	618,174	660,950	8·2,368	874,338	463,863	493,032	288,285	328,140	279,84·	298,214
Grand Total	45,336,69	48,180,541	47,333,619	54,933,950	56,815,893	58,262,147	35,386,711	36,644,103	33,851,612	34,682,374	9,704,023	10,751,484	12,522,288	13,164,777
Deduct number of articles returned undelivered	500,23·	547,031	1,096,443	1,306,518	2,020,640	1,953,454	627,513	675,380	761,207	800,132	1,563,060	1,495,131	476,090	536,263
Net actually delivered.	44,836,461	47,633,510	46,238,176	53,627,432	54,795,253	56,308,693	34,759,198	35,968,723	33,090,405	33,882,242	8,144,963	9,256,353	12,046,198	12,628,514
Add number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	547,113	612,342	262,14·	286,482	644,567	647,023	295,399	306,669	290,882	287,735	216,924	215,648	98,553	107,772
Total	45,383,57.	48,245,852	46,500,624	53,913,914	55,439,820	56,955,716	35,054,597	36,275,392	33,381,287	34,169,977	8,361,887	9,472,001	12,139,751	12,736,286

* Calculated from the actual figures of 14 days.

No. III.

of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Central India, and Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Eastern Bengal.		Central India.		Sind.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
3,087,248	3,237,758	3,870,586	4,022,847	2,014,800	2,118,330	5,031,447	5,324,099	3,607,295	4,074,547	1,604,869	1,660,933	1,035,259	4,341,023	140,232,418	137,692,574
1,156,007	1,124,747	683,489	649,335	711,877	709,325	2,301,247	2,228,508	887,393	876,208	507,703	493,350	595,107	531,725	27,684,024	26,984,006
126,091	142,950	96,803	104,990	62,780	72,661	243,064	256,412	80,946	86,635	51,804	50,813	124,282	118,990	5,077,223	5,449,072
2,007	1,747	1,590	1,330	2,308	1,721	3,233	3,911	2,477	2,320	1,252	991	386	652	103,004	122,107
5,084	4,980	4,041	3,989	6,909	8,147	18,067	24,246	2,320	3,233	2,104	1,981	1,616	3,363	109,911	140,708
143,341	156,142	21,848	15,486	103,008	93,961	458,440	460,291	183,178	197,804	103,125	147,147	104	...	5,414,123	6,533,002
1,971,816	2,063,194	1,835,082	1,835,835	1,066,217	1,167,922	2,855,265	3,111,677	3,180,714	3,843,033	731,041	790,382	1,158,015	1,276,223	83,465,594	91,435,787
87,039	91,354	24,317	27,245	20,228	24,220	162,086	169,204	130,506	141,907	17,129	19,449	29,461	27,010	2,448,993	3,002,138
6,479,823	6,827,872	6,345,656	6,665,057	4,014,087	4,196,587	11,072,840	11,578,348	8,043,889	9,225,687	3,042,581	3,165,046	5,941,598	6,301,986	254,101,320	271,359,394
629,234	596,488	342,787	313,413	712,815	700,618	775,886	811,447	692,405	683,150	352,277	335,983	678,848	671,756	22,098,374	23,286,544
150,898	144,775	110,008	104,390	210,756	240,798	253,246	290,592	163,404	194,154	53,081	52,325	126,821	140,395	7,217,277	7,968,239
2,820	2,555	1,408	2,033	3,181	4,171	3,167	5,081	4,875	4,484	913	782	2,920	2,555	130,007	141,423
2,451	2,000	600	1,173	1,909	2,685	2,790	5,136	2,060	2,425	886	1,512	1,434	1,199	56,470	68,605
23,855	15,539	13,761	10,481	25,732	21,822	31,494	26,801	38,455	26,254	10,038	8,551	9,985	8,760	698,191	524,523
30,686	27,479	23,543	23,334	13,714	16,764	25,602	26,228	13,702	17,468	10,220	10,924	17,885	17,051	797,629	810,013
9,777	10,246	13,110	12,123	11,887	13,505	17,676	18,380	10,898	12,280	8,779	6,127	10,538	8,604	356,769	360,413
5,346	4,536	10,788	15,980	3,155	3,233	4,119	4,003	8,494	3,911	4,224	3,076	4,171	3,806	108,318	163,766
11,315	11,550	7,769	7,795	[illegible]	38,195	28,674	32,850	14,518	17,728	8,708	8,734	13,010	10,715	474,069	548,073
7,951,204	7,643,100	6,879,269	7,185,729	6,014,509	5,238,376	12,215,663	12,798,959	9,017,820	10,187,541	3,630,307	3,593,060	6,809,205	7,166,827	287,087,438	305,228,994
149,302	157,550	112,659	119,098	189,726	209,319	399,580	444,412	299,591	348,815	112,545	115,488	158,076	160,430	6,130,790	6,759,116
7,500,506	7,800,650	6,991,918	7,304,827	6,234,245	5,447,725	12,615,243	13,243,371	9,317,351	10,536,356	3,642,852	3,708,548	6,967,281	7,327,257	293,221,229	311,988,110
171,237	167,613	139,482	138,909	188,835	173,688	291,948	306,548	189,930	216,002	145,035	147,747	141,080	149,207	8,211,672	8,613,623
7,329,269	7,633,037	6,852,436	7,165,918	5,045,410	5,274,037	12,323,295	12,936,823	9,127,421	10,320,354	3,497,817	3,560,801	6,826,201	7,178,050	284,012,556	303,374,487
104,246	103,569	82,304	86,839	70,966	77,037	197,576	202,101	68,098	73,101	107,231	121,366	68,300	59,615	3,048,667	3,187,299
7,433,515	7,736,606	6,934,740	[illegible]	5,116,306	5,351,074	12,520,871	13,138,924	9,195,519	10,393,455	3,605,048	3,682,167	6,894,621	7,237,665	287,061,223	306,561,786

Appendix

Statement showing the Number of Articles received at, and disposed of, by the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, 1888-89 and

[The figures relate to both the

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Received from Post Offices.	Registered Articles	1,818	1,80[illegible]	[illegible]	4,172	5,2[illegible]6	6,053	1,314	1,613	832	958
	Parcels . . .	[illegible]	194	11[illegible]	140	57[illegible]	740	141	78	81	90
	Letters . . .	616,[illegible]	681,854	220,9[illegible]	245,510	539,[illegible]	543,195	358,693	384,866	235,220	233,790
	Newspapers . .	13,116	52,[illegible]87	24,11[illegible]	23,315	82,631	51,454	82,086	30,512	30,721	38,444
	Packets . .	24,445	25,554	7,7[illegible]	7,345	31,871	42,581	10,306	10,966	15,025	14,453
	Total .	* [illegible]	† 762,480	[illegible]	256,48[illegible]	644,5[illegible]7	647,023	‡ 402,630	§ 428,035	290,882	287,735
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles			[illegible]	12	608	592	...	61	38	63
	Parcels . . .	.	.		1	108	91	..	9	..	1
	Letters . . .	[illegible]	110,159	[illegible]	81,752	68,[illegible]82	68,115	173,116	194,266	71,102	65,806
	Newspapers . .	[illegible]	41,4[illegible]7	[illegible]	10,076	22,901	20,857	21,180	10,693	17,032	16,120
	Packets . . .	6,17[illegible]	7,446	1,31[illegible]	2,512	[illegible]	35,869	2,81[illegible]	3,292	1,87[illegible]	2,319
	Total .	130,109	159,182	92,[illegible]	94,343	127,687	125,864	202,117	208,327	[illegible]0,647	84,309
Total number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.		[illegible]	921,662	[illegible]	380,825	772,[illegible]	772,887	605,0[illegible]7	656,362	371,529	372,044
Deduct Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	105	166	173	198	679	1,101	109	176	46	51
	Parcels . . .	34	58	16	20	7	8	38	15	2	11
	Letters . . .	218,101	236,780	39,[illegible]	36,194	134,316	136,115	10[illegible],621	126,654	62,660	67,413
	Newspapers . .	8,[illegible]03	12,73[illegible]	14,310	16,167	38,205	41,261	20,[illegible]	19,766	15,265	11,221
	Packets . . .	14,162	13,497	5,04[illegible]	3,645	52,393	51,676	5,838	7,194	9,611	8,921
	Total .	241,159	265,275	58,781	56,524	225,[illegible]30	230,721	136,159	154,105	87,886	87,617
Balance remaining to be disposed of . . .		58[illegible],187	658,286	29[illegible]	324,301	54[illegible],[illegible]21	542,666	468,918	482,257	293,643	284,427
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles	16[illegible]	264	36	59	264	319	63	113	72	108
	Parcels . . .	16	42	9	9	80	35	[illegible]7	19	13	24
	Letters . . .	36,607	39,972	20,8[illegible]0	23,439	80,301	76,754	61,112	55,202	33,193	35,801
	Newspapers . .	3,[illegible]8	4,501	1,141	2,519	3,57[illegible]	4,907	2,7[illegible]2	2,207	1,167	1,767
	Packets . . .	2,5[illegible]	3,000	[illegible]	355	10,[illegible]01	10,880	3,210	1,810	2,120	2,340
	Total .	42,982	48,12[illegible]	22,73[illegible]	26,381	94,619	92,895	69,114	59,381	36,765	40,040
By return to their senders.	Registered Articles .	1,233	1,352	2,708	3,274	3,926	3,299	707	806	522	553
	Parcels . . .	90	89	42	44	307	419	39	22	45	29
	Letters . . .	297,980	341,879	170,748	186,804	230,222	234,123	270,717	281,507	148,793	142,527
	Newspapers . .	61,321	76,119	13,072	19,665	43,674	29,122	28,044	17,334	40,371	41,540
	Packets . . .	13,126	15,752	2,722	3,787	9,382	15,820	3,341	4,224	4,918	5,209
	Total .	373,056	435,191	109,282	213,634	287,511	282,783	302,018	303,893	194,679	189,858
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles .	255	169	434	653	905	1,866	430	579	228	309
	Parcels . . .	40	25	76	68	281	369	37	31	34	27
	Letters . . .	*167,200	173,382	72,904	81,465	163,052	164,618	93,359	115,769	61,376	53,855
	Newspapers . .	248	646	184	..	80	61	1,015	1,904	500	36
	Packets . . .	806	751	628	2,100	83	74	819	700	91	302
	Total .	168,549	174,973	74,225	84,286	164,494	166,988	96,666	118,983	63,109	54,529
	Grand Total .	585,187	658,286	290,245	324,301	546,624	542,666	468,918	482,257	293,643	284,427
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles .	305	345	294	429	223	205	117	161	62	75
	Parcels . . .	...	2	12	..	1	1	...	...	1	1
	Letters . . .	39,953	50,697	30,008	31,292	41,635	47,353	24,315	27,529	17,068	15,813
	Newspapers . .	218	2,420	63	39	3	...	117	37	64	138
	Packets . . .	160	250	110	33	2	...	44	46	67	55
	Total .	40,656	53,714	30,177	31,793	41,864	47,559	24,593	27,773	17,239	16,082

	* 1888-89.	† 1889-90.
From Bengal . .	547,113	612,342
" Assam . .	70,966	77,037
" Eastern Bengal .	68,098	73,101
Total .	686,177	762,480

	‡ 1888-89.	§ 1889-90.
From North-Western Provinces .	295,399	306,669
" Central India . . .	107,231	121,366
Total .	402,630	428,035

No. IV.

Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpur, Lucknow, Abu, Rangoon, Dinapore, and Karachi, during the years 1889-90.

Imperial and the District Post.]

Nagpur.		Lucknow.		Abu.		Rangoon.		Dinapore.		Karachi.		Total.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
790	810	501	328	98	180	443	442	900	761	599	500	16,019	17.708	...	...
22	35	18	35	14	16	113	83	13	20	15	23	1,341	1.454	...	...
84,297	98,071	93,283	93.659	76,206	79,736	197,783	192,060	188,127	191.122	60,605	51.618	2,676,556	2,797.111	...	..
7,327	8,696	8,440	8,325	4,980	5,202	10,816	8.934	5,228	6,277	4,705	5,088	243,570	247.421	...	...
117	160	1,902	1,222	907	1.615	7,739	13.529	3,308	3.821	2,236	2,356	110,881	123,602	...	...
92,563	107.772	104,246	103.569	82,304	86,839	216,924	215,648	197,576	202,101	68,300	59.615	3,048,667	3.187,299	75·30	75·63
40	45	14	20	...	5	20	31	118	37	23	13	867	879	...	...
1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	...	...	117	109	...	...
29,726	31,323	95,409	97,912	41,819	43,179	10,741	11.618	138,415	147,026	12,781	12,900	830,401	861.356	...	...
510	618	4,305	4,810	287	1.074	250	190	730	1,223	116	184	101,129	107.328	...	...
72	99	424	475	149	242	125	332	1,916	1.619	280	212	50,671	54,477	...	...
30,355	32.088	100,214	103 217	46,255	44,500	11,166	12,172	141,101	149.908	13,230	13.339	995,215	1,027.149	24·61	24·37
12[illegible]908	139.860	204,460	206.783	127,559	131,339	228,090	227,820	338,767	352,009	81,596	72.954	4,044,912	4.214.448	100	100
8	10	32	53	8	3	38	40	70	58	8	14	1,367	1.930	...	...
5	9	2	12	1	2	10	26	1	.	6	5	130	146	...	...
34,223	41,993	40,701	42,481	29,360	31.596	109,169	98.176	58,351	56,148	32,711	28 032	808,839	902.182	...	...
5,660	6.715	5,546	5,893	4,612	4,225	8,401	5.653	4,307	5,381	3,583	3,930	129,430	133,087	...	...
91	136	1,256	920	544	939	6,129	10.237	2,808	2.882	1,454	1.096	90,631	102.043	...	...
39,987	48.893	47,576	49.359	34,554	36.705	124,116	114.132	65,537	64,769	37,712	33.727	1,030,307	1,139.388	27·19	27·04
84,921	90 967	156,884	157.427	93,005	94.574	103,974	113.688	273,230	287,240	43,884	39,227	2,944,515	3,075.060	72 81	72 96
78	50	3	16	9	12	10	28	175	146	45	25	929	1,080	...	...
7	13	3	4	3	6	21	19	2	4	3	3	214	178	...	...
9,618	10,169	17,384	17,007	24,350	24,194	22,102	34,645	17,830	16,154	7,718	6.713	333,401	340.050	...	...
940	1.089	802	731	353	424	942	1,774	527	432	611	670	16,319	21.424	...	...
44	43	459	220	262	351	584	1.986	510	627	597	498	21,731	22,140	...	...
10,717	11.364	18,601	17,978	24,983	24.937	24,028	38.452	19,053	17,363	8,474	7.909	372,794	384,872	12·66	12·6
568	627	317	139	53	128	276	231	557	426	434	378	11,891	11,213	...	...
4	5	7	8	3	4	18	10	6	4	2	2	563	636	...	...
56,584	62.658	99,139	97,992	67,404	57.668	69,010	49,395	175,812	181.663	21,117	19,410	1,606,494	1,655,686	...	...
1,343	1.480	6,367	6,511	281	1.717	1,054	1,180	1,071	1,741	568	525	198,000	196,934	...	...
54	80	534	492	307	535	526	1 071	1,849	1.805	316	342	37,099	49,117	...	...
58,453	64.650	106,364	105,142	68,018	60.052	70,914	51,887	179,289	185,639	22,437	20,657	1,853,551	1,913.586	62·95	62·23
176	168	166	140	28	42	180	174	216	168	135	96	3,199	4,364	...	...
7	11	8	11	7	4	55	29	10	15	4	13	551	603	...	...
13,568	14,574	31,578	34,091	9,906	9.457	7,853	22,062	74,549	83 883	12,040	10,393	707,385	763,549	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	669	517	59	46	289	97	3,914	3,307	...	...
...	...	167	65	33	32	325	567	54	126	155	62	3,091	4,779	...	...
13,751	14,753	31,919	34,307	9,974	9,535	9,032	23,349	74,888	84,238	12,573	10,661	716,170	776.602	24·30	25·25
82,921	90,967	156,884	157.427	93,005	94.574	103,974	113,688	273,230	287,240	43,884	39,227	2,944,515	3,075.060	100	100
105	119	16	16	1	2	57	87	131	97	75	44	1,396	1,580	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	17	6	...	...
6,218	7,022	5,511	5,339	8,703	8,768	437	5,026	31,174	26.353	2,597	1,650	207,600	226,842	...	...
1	...	1	34	...	...	...	...	68	...	15	..	130	2,668	...	...
...	1	3	7	...	...	24	5	62	2	20	3	503	402	...	...
6,325	7,142	5,531	5,396	8,704	8,771	520	5,119	31,425	26.452	2,707	1,697	210,041	231,498	9·43	10·07

Appendix No. V.

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Names of Postal Circles	¼-anna Post cards	½-anna Inland Reply Post cards	1½ anna Foreign Post cards	3 anna Foreign Reply Post cards	½ anna Envelopes	½ anna Envelopes square	1 anna Envelopes	1 anna Envelopes square	2 anna Registration Envelopes [illegible] size	2 anna Registration Envelopes large size	4½ anna Envelopes
	No	No.	No	No	No.	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bengal	11 986,344	1,508 691	15 872	456	9 159 907	27 312	3 027	8 520	37 16[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	10 955 192	1 107,278	21 196	5 000	12,123 423	42 330	6 163	10 [illegible]	113 11	3 63	45 448
Bombay	17,547 824	1 018,368	23,004	920	13 623 520	34 256	7 080	7 328	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	41 546
North-Western Provinces.	6,073,907	463 [illegible]	11 070	216	5,911 091	42 144	6 765	8 216	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	36 [illegible]
Punjab	7 553 55[illegible]	1 00[illegible] 824	13 312	296	5 812 484	42 298	19 472	10 47[illegible]	32 3[illegible]	1,490	50 15[illegible]
Burma	277 430	13 548	5 616	184	1 200,422	15 712	5 280	6 712	3 310	616	25 [illegible]
Central Provinces.	2,058 404	288 920	2 336	104	2,768,156	13,264	2,256	2 756	9 15[illegible]	456	1[illegible]
Oudh	1,476 333	102 224	1 696	40	1 084 784	7 280	304	1 296	3 53[illegible]	232	7 496
Rajputana	1,391 779	143 032	2 000	40	2,590 725	6 832	2,288	84	4 [illegible]	416	4 412
Assam	809 040	127 344	3 984	56	866 496	11,728	1 184	1 512	6 [illegible]	288	10 288
Behar	2,187 314	305 632	2 499	152	2 463,760	11 400	912	592	11 101	370	10 72[illegible]
Eastern Bengal	2,342 [illegible]	244 088	902	16	1 381 920	3 904	720	1 192	4,461	200	2 816
Central India	574 256	53,520	1,024	24	973,536	4 032	544	1 116	2,28[illegible]	50	3,40[illegible]
Sind	944 544	115 648	2,832	176	2 159 136	8 976	6 432	2 [illegible]32	5,44[illegible]	424	11 3[illegible]
Total of 1889-90	68 181,540	6,542 871	111 433	7,680	62 119,360	270,378	62,130	63 463	287 53[illegible]	14 572	312,406
Total of 1888-89	61,157,446	5,758 862	103,195	3,272	59,629,843	246,544	126,663	53,144	241 3[illegible]0	18 081	287,155

Names of Postal Circles	½ anna Labels	9 pie Labels	1 anna Labels	1½ anna Labels	2 anna Labels	3-anna Labels	4 anna Labels	4½ anna Labels	6-anna Labels	8 anna Labels	12 anna Labels	1 Rupee Labels	Gross value	Discount
	No	No	No	No	No.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	R	R
Bengal	9 278 043	3[illegible]032	1 590 941	149 350	945 76[illegible]	16 [illegible]	[illegible] 412	221 76	[illegible]	20[illegible] 77	57 414	204 7[illegible]7	16 36,249	25,533
Madras	9 [illegible] 374	9[illegible] 542	1,496 [illegible]	79 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	141 76	[illegible]	[illegible] 187	4 024	[illegible]	16 45 710	25 344
Bombay	[illegible]	103 704	1 [illegible] 705	128 114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 473	[illegible]	170 [illegible]	45 111	2[illegible],400	18 06 413	27 952
North-Western Provinces.	3 155 [illegible] 33	87 810	738 123	5 4[illegible]	60[illegible]	35 [illegible]	[illegible]	51,487	8 [illegible]	[illegible]11 61	17 [illegible]	92,278	8 [illegible]	12 570
Punjab	2 [illegible]31 169	1 2 190	689 521	9 741	38[illegible]	55 132	202 708	86 0[illegible]	9,0[illegible]	132 [illegible]	19 295	120 607	8 26 111	12,894
Burma	1 63[illegible] 026	27 975	329 81[illegible]	16 419	1[illegible] 957	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]2 04[illegible]	1[illegible]	81 017	2 [illegible]	141 02[illegible]	4 02 792	6 264
Central Provinces.	[illegible]67,562	[illegible]2 730	187 768	2 413	1 [illegible],685	38 [illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible] 15	2,6[illegible]	3[illegible]	1[illegible],[illegible]21	44,[illegible]	2,58 505	4,492
Oudh	778 323	30 776	142 [illegible]69	1 251	121 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 [illegible]	1, [illegible]	14,692	4 158	14 572	1 58 615	2 473
Rajputana	48[illegible],461	4 152	83 087	2 927	[illegible]71	13 [illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 1[illegible]	8 208	35 137	2 13 103	3,5[illegible]
Assam	73 89[illegible]		17 263	1 018	[illegible]	1[illegible]	77 [illegible]	1[illegible]	2 [illegible]	4[illegible]	12 [illegible]	43,902	1 [illegible]6 984	3 064
Behar	1,182 7[illegible]	61	20[illegible],3	4 100	2 2 3	7 [illegible]	71 4[illegible]	9 [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	42 649	2 90 [illegible]7	4,520
Eastern Bengal	640 76	24	11 [illegible]	466	[illegible]13	7 [illegible]	5[illegible] 159	6 74	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 7 7	4 [illegible]	2[illegible],7[illegible]	1 8[illegible]	2 879
Central India	286 611	27 2[illegible]1	60 17[illegible]	14[illegible]	[illegible]	7 1[illegible]	2[illegible]	9 0[illegible]3	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 6 7	13,484	[illegible] 175	,464
Sind	86[illegible] 774	[illegible] 457	15 [illegible]	10 1[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]6 116	[illegible] 444	43,672	2 [illegible] 351	3,664
Total of 1889-90	40 060 904	607 6[illegible]	7 207 223	411 [illegible]93	4 351 [illegible]3	963 161	2 122 [illegible]	914 8[illegible]1	156 6[illegible]4	1 159 481	2[illegible]1 083	1 307 079	87 89,837	1,36 671
Total of 1888-89	35 943 99[illegible]	[illegible]37 7[illegible]6	6 728 949	364 [illegible]	3 76[illegible]	841 2[illegible]9	2 1[illegible]1 [illegible]	[illegible]02 133	1[illegible]2 8[illegible]	1 134 8[illegible]6	170,776	1 212 059	8[illegible] 12 068	1,27,704

		R	R
Gross value of ordinary stamps sold as per this statement			87 89 837
Ditto ditto ditto as per Appendix X			76 64 146
	Difference		11 25 691
Value of unsold stamps held by Postmasters on 31st March 1890 and [illegible] as revenue		3 18 663	
Telegraph revenue realised in stamps		8 [illegible] 4[illegible]1	
Ordinary postage labels used by Presidency Banks and their branches in connection with Government Treasury business adjusted in the accounts under Government orders		7 623	
Amount deducted from sale of stamps by the Accountant General Bengal on account of refund of stamps into Treasury but not deducted from the return of the Superintendent of Stamps		103	
Short credit in Civil Accounts for 1889-90 in adjustment of excess credits in previous years		[illegible]	
Petty differences between Civil Accounts and the returns furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps		1	
			11,26,906
Deduct—Credits in Civil Accounts for money deposited in the Treasury for which stamps were not issued		[illegible]	
Excess credits in Civil Accounts in adjustment of short credits in previous years		4[illegible]7	
Credits in Civil Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received		7[illegible]	
			1,215
			11,25,691
Discount as per this statement			1 36 671
Ditto ditto as per Appendix X			1 24 178
	Difference		12 493
Discount of stamps affixed to Telegraph messages during 1889-90, deducted from Post Office Accounts			12,507
Deduct—Excess debits in Civil Accounts in adjustment of short debits in previous years		8	
Petty differences between figures in Civil Accounts and those furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps		6	
			14
			12 493

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Names of Postal Circles.	¼-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	Gross value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R
Bengal	312,942	4,784	1,302,959	2,073,114	166,119	123,466	44,825	2,49,482
Madras	315,376	17,520	2,775,889	2,818,232	217,203	80,328	38,805	3,35,407
Bombay	113,434	17,552	1,754,118	3,511,695	313 404	148,557	61,110	3,83,899
North-Western Provinces	83,730	13,472	1,299,985	1,777,149	159,752	67,151	26,005	2,03,501
Punjab	184,672	14,560	885,588	2,968,382	186,520	201,491	123,548	3,54,842
Burma	18,279	8,608	400,431	875,862	39,564	20,304	4,187	80,228
Central Provinces	44,609	1,280	568,860	691,044	62,895	25,332	11,472	82,290
Oudh	28,832	2,880	339,735	497,992	44,717	23,108	8,887	58,159
Rajputana	7,712	...	116,703	120,016	9,741	3,311	1,118	13,873
Assam	46,912	...	126,843	316,937	15,822	11,354	3,857	31,250
Behar	42,112	1,808	378,528	467,406	22,129	7,525	1,541	47,217
Eastern Bengal	19,872	...	134,548	266,481	9,419	4,364	443	23,660
Central India	1,696	1,600	71,702	115,822	5,668	3,244	1,239	11,733
Sind	33,128	32	621,396	637,220	28,173	11,360	3,765	68,008
Total of 1889-90	**1,253,306**	**84,096**	**10,797,285**	**17,137,372**	**1,281,126**	**730,895**	**335,802**	**19,43,549**
TOTAL OF 1888-89	1,138,283	77,702	10,848,653	16,575,133	1,243,557	705,308	323,981	18,90,764

	R	R
Sale of service stamps as per Appendix X		19,51,452
Ditto ditto as per this statement		19,43,549
Difference		7,903
Ordinary stamps used by the Presidency Banks and their branches for Government Treasury business adjusted under Government Orders	7,622	
Excess credits in Civil Accounts in adjustment of short credits in previous years	208	
Credits in Civil Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received	131	
		7,961
Deduct—Value of stamps returned to Treasury, deducted from Civil Accounts, but not from the returns of Superintendent of Stamps	34	
Short credits in Civil Accounts in adjustment of excess credits in previous years	19	
Petty differences between the figures in the Civil Account Department and those furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps	5	
		58
		7,903

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.

Names of Postal Circles.	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	
	No.	No	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	34,499	14,914	966,411	90,151	4,560	191,390	5,656	1,307,581
Madras	47,568	88,782	2,054,694	105,516	10,374	395,382	7,266	2,709,582
Bombay	18,918	21,684	943,498	68,418	1,956	216,300	720	1,271,494
N.-W. Provinces	141,722	56,867	1,500,690	52,470	5,095	606,257	5,041	2,368,142
Punjab	37,373	59,437	759,360	9,825	2,944	272,874	1,858	1,143,601
Burma	3,984	7,920	186,430	37,966	5,833	152,732	4,723	399,588
Central Provinces	2,144	22,920	191,458	14,751	1,785	69,645	1,977	304,680
Oudh	84,212	21,348	392,536	7,678	3,114	261,609	1,954	775,451
Rajputana	312	2,558	23,144	774	30	6,153	24	32,995
Assam	6,252	2,33	182,448	30,000	2,048	47,754	2,814	273,650
Behar	41,004	13,530	372,282	29,586	1,854	197,29.	2,196	657,750
Eastern Bengal	5,526	2,67	325,440	13,842	1,944	46,602	1,464	397,488
Sind	5	2:	2,354	95	9	107	12	2,604
Total of 1889-90	**423,449**	**317,99**	**7,900,745**	**461,072**	**41,546**	**2,464,097**	**35,705**	**11,644,606**
Total of 1888-89	367,553	323,03	7,004,675	441,794	42,787	2,319,231	37,042	10,566,117

Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.

Names of Postal Circles.	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	
	No	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	60,143	10,758	934,036	13,319	1,038	172,360	1,110	1,192,794
Madras	12,234	17,478	1,108,608	23,214	2,322	189,420	2,634	1,355,910
Bombay	480	2,580	361,644	570	36	67,536	24	432,870
N.-W. Provinces	93,981	24,164	1,101,177	16,729	916	510,332	1,944	1,749,243
Punjab	2,816	14,072	352,422	1,8 8	404	167,33	383	539,239
Burma	14,397	7,080	155,548	3,426	1,128	108,921	1,254	291,757
Central Provinces	6,574	10,538	168,237	9,437	265	58,67	1,569	255,292
Oudh	4,468	3,09	138,018	1,404	210	121,510	648	269,354
Rajputana	294	1,119	18,446	5,6	12	4,06	12	24,467
Assam	6,168	1,368	158,538	4,811	426	43,002	343	214,659
Behar	26,196	6,516	368,124	11,044	531	244,038	1,152	657,564
Eastern Bengal	24,474	5,022	319,236	4,950	1,104	49,116	642	404,544
Sind	24	31	2,933	77	4	151	16	3,239
Total of 1889-90	**252,249**	**103,819**	**5,186,967**	**91,298**	**8,399**	**1,736,469**	**11,731**	**7,390,932**
Total of 1888-89	199,595	93,677	4,519,711	88,844	8,205	1,635,978	12,815	6,558,825

Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered.

Names of Postal Circles.	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	
	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	1,348	1,266	16,440	3,270	324	22,434	406	45,488
Madras	4,092	28,506	39,420	2,970	1,428	63,864	2,382	142,662
Bombay	702	5,304	21,936	792	114	28,320	42	57,210
N.-W. Provinces	6,392	6,491	23,022	1,968	408	59,078	300	97,659
Punjab	1,494	8,404	18,719	397	395	26,485	238	56,132
Burma	110	597	5,332	2,088	198	11,39	130	20,048
Central Provinces	173	3,220	7,513	426	150	13,464	606	25,532
Oudh	3,420	1,654	13,867	182	78	17,568	90	36,859
Rajputana	24	252	702	48	18	708	...	1,752
Assam	232	276	6,402	1,080	126	8,514	192	16,822
Behar	2,364	2,001	8,046	1,104	144	39,348	150	53,160
Eastern Bengal	276	180	6,132	726	78	8,424	138	15,154
Sind	...	7	6	...	1	7	...	21
Total of 1889-90	**20,607**	**58,161**	**167,537**	**15,051**	**3,462**	**299,607**	**4,874**	**569,299**
Total of 1888-89	17,530	46,769	151,734	14,284	3,921	303,593	2,758	540,589

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Officials and established against them during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office Employés.		Total.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	14	20	34
Madras	17	17	34
Bombay	5	13	18
North-Western Provinces	18	2	20
Punjab	6	16	22
Burma	9	...	9
Central Provinces	6	3	9
Oudh	8	1	9
Rajputana	3	10	13
Assam	9	1	10
Behar	22	8	30
Eastern Bengal	3	2	5
Central India	4	...	4
Sind	1	2	3
Railway Mail Service	2	31	33
Total of 1889-90	127	126	253
Total of 1888-89	166	67	233

Note.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant.
Besides the 253 cases shown above, there were in 1889-90 35 cases in which offences were apparently established against Post Office Officials, but no punishment was imposed on them owing to the cases not being concluded, or to the death or escape of the offenders.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the staff of Officers, Clerks, and other Employés of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1889 and 1890.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		North-Western Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma.		Central Provinces.		Oudh.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Director General, Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	58	64	62	62	27	29	52	54	33	34	21	23	12	12	12	13
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	777	764	630	706	604	608	707	733	517	526	130	128	237	240	179	235
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, &c.	397	416	663	1,002	646	672	131	131	206	204	15	23	157	165	117	80
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	1,276	1,359	566	607	680	699	621	633	378	364	219	230	160	156	127	139
Postmen and other Servants	2,301	2,346	1,294	1,443	1,579	1,689	1,653	1,807	952	973	302	326	416	430	357	385
Village Postmen	456	452	554	891	626	629	100	122	293	298	24	29	283	285	162	161
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Booking Agents, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, Bearers and others	1,916	1,798	2,539	2,960	2,150	1,932	401	447	1,025	1,060	141	158	819	754	158	185
Combined Offices.																
Signallers	24	26	68	90	39	42	57	62	54	66	8	12	21	24	6	8
Clerks	16	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Messengers and other Servants	47	54	93	114	40	45	58	60	55	56	29	20	24	26	5	8
Total	7,276	7,288	6,470	7,876	6,392	6,348	3,781	4,051	3,514	3,582	881	950	2,130	2,095	1,124	1,215

	Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Eastern Bengal.		Central India.		Sind.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Director General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General, Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	14	14
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	10	11	10	10	19	17	9	10	7	7	7	6	60	59	399	411
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	143	146	167	168	338	359	226	225	113	115	90	94	...	...	4,858	5,047
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, &c.	45	66	49	50	109	114	118	114	24	25	62	64	...	...	2,739	3,126
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	81	79	102	104	177	173	124	133	55	56	63	73	1,250	1,451	5,879	6,256
Postmen and other Servants	234	234	125	129	767	796	449	463	144	142	161	174	484	559	11,218	11,896
Village Postmen	100	109	233	239	262	257	107	120	29	30	68	68	...	...	3,297	3,600
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Booking Agents, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, Bearers and others	600	561	636	648	322	305	836	675	489	438	165	211	6	...	12,203	12,152
Combined Offices.																
Signallers	3	4	5	6	19	21	3	6	13	15	7	8	...	...	327	390
Clerks	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	6
Messengers and other Servants	4	4	14	17	19	21	3	6	10	14	5	6	...	...	397	453
Total	1,221	1,215	1,343	1,373	2,033	2,064	1,876	1,758	885	843	629	706	1,801	2,070	41,356	43,429

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Heads of Receipts.*	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE.				
Postage realised in cash and commission. *				
Bengal	6,43,823	6,87,271	43,448	...
Madras	3,39,935	3,54,731	14,796	...
Bombay	3,92,173	3,75,805	...	16,368
North-Western Provinces	4,30,746	4,39,664	8,918	...
Punjab	2,64,800	2,60,006	...	4,794
Burma	1,90,362	2,07,348	16,986	...
Central Provinces	1,55,477	1,60.538	5,061	...
Oudh	99,742	87,545	...	12,197
Rajputana	73,007	76,613	3,606	...
Assam	87,972	84,314	...	3,658
Behar	2,08,773	2,09,010	237	...
Eastern Bengal	1,32,951	1,47,789	14,838	...
Central India	61,628	56,425	...	5,203
Sind	85,440	63,966	...	1,474
TOTAL	31,66,829	32,31,025	1,07,890	43,694
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	8,26,402	7,81,098	...	45,304
Madras	14,29,992	16,05,062	1,75,070	...
Bombay	17,39,892	17,49,986	10,094	...
North-Western Provinces	7,77,598	7,80,421	2,823	...
Punjab	7,92,210	8,01,512	9,302	...
Burma	3,61,729	3,79,956	18,227	...
Central Provinces	2,91,438	2,73,053	...	18,385
Oudh	1,49,462	1,51,939	2,477	...
Rajputana	2,02,515	2,02,542	27	...
Assam	1,84,565	1,84,940	375	...
Behar	2,72,235	2,67,102	...	5,133
Eastern Bengal	1,52,031	1,70,093	18,062	...
Central India	98,139	89,958	...	8,181
Sind	2,26,727	2,26,484	...	243
TOTAL	75,04,935	76,64,146	2,36,457	77,246
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,16,843	1,24,178	7,335	...
NET TOTAL	73,88,092	75,39,968	2,29,122	77,246
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,49,363	2,55,336	5,973	...
Madras	3,24,626	3,36,177	11,551	...
Bombay	3,75,527	3,84,954	9,427	...
North-Western Provinces	2,09,706	2,03,501	...	6,205
Punjab	3,41,076	3,54,832	13,756	...
Burma	67,303	80,508	13,205	...
Central Provinces	81,171	82,255	1,084	...
Oudh	54,751	58,159	3,408	...
Rajputana	13,796	13,873	77	...
Assam	31,955	31,250	...	705
Behar	46,314	47,224	910	...
Eastern Bengal	22,676	23,660	984	...
Central India	12,717	11,715	...	1,002
Sind	67,768	68,008	240	...
TOTAL	18,98,749	19,51,452	60,615	7,912

* This includes—
(*a*) Commission realised on issue of money orders and other money order receipts.
(*b*) Commission realised on sale of British Postal Orders.
(*c*) Postage on privileged publications.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—*continued.*				
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bombay	2,78,480	2,80,568	2,088	...
Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	10,690	22,927	12,237	
TOTAL	2,89,170	3,03,495	11,325	...
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	16,182	17,093	911	
Madras	13,682	6,608		7,274
Bombay	60,525	6,366		54,159
North-Western Provinces	19,180	21,624	2,138	...
Punjab	6,244	5,450	...	794
Burma	6,904	8,812	1,908	
Central Provinces	2,044	4,077	2,033	...
Oudh	1,106	1,324	218	...
Rajputana	1,181	2,110	929	...
Assam	1,685	1,530		155
Behar	1,721	1,198		523
Eastern Bengal	258	815	557	...
Central India	724	615		109
Sind	1,460	1,355	...	105
TOTAL	1,33,102	78,977	8,991	63,119
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.				
Bengal	17,35,770	17,40,798	5,028	
Madras	21,08,435	23,02,578	1,94,143	...
Bombay	28,57,287	28,20,606	...	36,681
North-Western Provinces	14,37,236	14,45,210	7,974	...
Punjab	14,04,330	14,21,800	17,470	...
Burma	6,26,298	6,76,624	50,326	
Central Provinces	5,30,130	5,19,923	...	10,207
Oudh	3,05,061	2,98,967		6,094
Rajputana	2,90,199	2,95,13[illegible]	4,639	
Assam	3,06,177	3,02,034		4,143
Behar	5,29,043	5,24,5[illegible]4		4,509
Eastern Bengal	3,07,916	3,42,357	34,4[illegible]1	...
Central India	1,73,208	1,58,713	..	14,195
Sind	3,81,395	3,79,813		1,582
TOTAL	1,29,92,785	1,32,29,095	3,14,021	77,711
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,16,843	1,24,178	7,335	...
NET TOTAL	1,28,75,942	1,31,04,917	3,06,656	77,711
DEDUCT—*Amount due to the London Post Office.*				
Bombay	5,57,549	5,44,282	...	13,267
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	13,389	59,575	46,186	...
TOTAL	5,70,938	6,03,857	46,186	13,267

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Net Amount.				
Bengal	17,35,770	17,40,798	5,028	...
Madras	21,08,435	23,02,578	1,94,143	...
Bombay	22,86,349	22,16,749	...	69,600
North-Western Provinces	14,37,236	14,45,210	7,974	...
Punjab	14,04,330	14,21,800	17,470	...
Burma	6,26,298	6,76,624	50,326	...
Central Provinces	5,30,130	5,19,923	...	10,207
Oudh	3,05 061	2,98,967	...	6,094
Rajputana	2,90,499	2,95,138	4,639	
Assam	3,06,177	3,02,034	...	4,143
Behar	5,29,043	5,24,534	...	4,509
Eastern Bengal	3,07,916	3,42,357	34,441	...
Central India	1,73,208	1,58,713	...	14,495
Sind	3,81,395	3,79,813	...	1,582
Total	1,24,21,847	1,26,25,238	3,14,021	1,10,630
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,16,843	1,24,178	7,335	...
Net Amount	1,23,05,004	1,25,01,060	3,06,686	1,10,630
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,06,808	1,09,411	2,603	...
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	...	322	322	...
Punjab	2,14,959	2,02,156	...	12,803
Burma	...	321	321	...
Total	2,14,959	2,02,799	643	12,803
Contributions from Native States.				
Punjab	6 000	6,000	...	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Madras	55	45	...	10
Total	11,215	11,205	...	10
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	...	322	322	...
Punjab	3,27,767	3,17,567	...	10,200
Burma	...	321	321	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Madras	55	45	...	10
Total	3,32,982	3,23,415	643	10,210

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
Postal Service—*continued.*					
Fixed Establishment and Charges.*					
Director-General of the Post Office		1,34,738	1,18,273	...	16,465
Copmtroller, Post Office		3,17,149	3,44,103	26,954	...
Bengal		11,23,597	11,41,873	18,276	...
Madras		8,43,372	9,50,431	1,07,059	...
Bombay		11,70,150	11,78,628	8,478	...
North-Western Provinces		6,75,932	6,82,952	7,020	...
Punjab		5,61,531	5,76,215	14,684	...
Burma		3,44,829	4,25,787	80,958	...
Central Provinces		3,09,225	3,13,183	3,958	...
Oudh		1,65,320	1,71,214	5,894	...
Rajputana		1,90,708	1,93,899	3,191	...
Assam		2,41,216	2,43,407	2,191	...
Behar		3,10,874	3,14,077	3,203	...
Eastern Bengal		2,34,366	2,45,654	11,288	...
Central India		1,13,770	1,10,842	...	2,928
Sind		1,33,360	1,42,571	9,211	...
Railway Mail Service		7,21,334	7,53,678	32,344	...
Total		75,91,471	79,06,787	3,34,709	19,393
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.					
Director-General of the Post Office		31,868	28,171	...	3,697
Comptroller, Post Office		8,686	9,745	1,059	...
Bengal	Law charges	52	22		
	Payments to State Railway	180	180		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	1,192	750	25,710	...
	Stationery and Rent	57,770	54,080		
	Other charges	1,50,974	1,80,846		
Madras	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	—279	610		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	48	1	30,083	...
	Stationery and Rent	48,512	50,957		
	Other charges	73,006	99,802		
Bombay	Law charges	196	1		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	4,050	4,235		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	601	740	43,921	...
	Stationery and Rent	68,110	62,353		
	Exchange on Continental Money Orders	...	54,295		
	Other charges	1,01,845	97,099		
North-Western Provinces	Law charges	2,527	1,952		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	4,476	39	2,798	...
	Stationery and Rent	36,138	37,518		
	Other charges	58,737	65,167		
Punjab	Law charges	3	...		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	630	2,508	...	1,309
	Stationery and Rent	27,397	28,074		
	Other charges	55,328	51,467		
Burma	Law charges	2	7		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	—625	...		
	Special Train Hire	...	402		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	397	190	5,018	...
	Payments to State Railway	36,703	41,284		
	Stationery and Rent	14,811	17,820		
	Other charges	73,590	70,193		
Central Provinces	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	858	...		
	Stationery and Rent	16,391	16,557	...	7,169
	Other charges	37,629	31,152		

* Charges for Stationery and Rent were formerly shown under "Fixed Establishment." In this statement they have been taken under "Miscellaneous and Contingencies" according to the classification of the items prescribed in the Civil Account Code.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*		R	R	R	R
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—continued.					
Oudh	Stationery and Rent	6,938	7,019	1,885	...
	Other charges	15,404	17,208		
Rajputana	Payments to State Railway	2,540	...	...	4,765
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	917	—10		
	Stationery and Rent	9,246	9,498		
	Other charges	19,911	18,361		
Assam	Law charges	...	432	...	55
	Stationery and Rent	6,451	6,551		
	Other charges	22,193	21,606		
Behar	Law charges	1	6	3,843	...
	Stationery and Rent	18,631	19,582		
	Other charges	26,113	29,000		
Eastern Bengal	Law charges	...	130	3,451	...
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	32	...		
	Stationery and Rent	9,522	9,450		
	Other charges	24,222	27,647		
Central India	Stationery and Rent	4,501	4,298	...	192
	Other charges	7,973	7,984		
Sind	Law charges	1	...	2,474	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	...	51		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	805	...		
	Stationery and Rent	7,757	8,643		
	Other charges	12,345	14,688		
Railway Mail Service	Law charges	...	19	1,17,679	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	1,65,438	1,51,129		
	Special Train Hire	58,400	66,713		
	Stationery and Rent	24,715	23,123		
	Payments to State Railway	4,56,689	5,99,543		
	Other charges	2,32,344	2,14,738		
Total		20,44,892	22,65,626	2,37,921	17,187
Mail-cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).					
Bengal		12,905	7,218	...	5,687
Madras		17,764	17,908	144	...
Bombay		32,208	33,884	1,676	...
North-Western Provinces		28,079	23,138	...	4,941
Punjab		60,214	95,875	35,661	...
Burma		10,415	8,592	...	1,823
Central Provinces		27,407	22,971	...	4,436
Oudh		4,125	4,620	495	...
Assam		2,994	3,784	790	...
Behar		518	615	97	...
Central India		5,808	6,367	559	...
Sind		12,858	13,887	1,029	...
Railway Mail Service		300	300	...	...
Total		2,15,595	2,39,159	40,451	16,887
Bounty Money.					
Bengal		61,599	...	...	61,599
Madras		4,090	5,114	1,024	...
Bombay		2,211	2,662	451	...
Burma		809	666	...	143
Sind		8	12	4	...
Total		68,717	8,454	1,479	61,742
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.					
Bengal		9,249	9,633	384	...
Madras		72	179	107	...
Bombay		523	376	...	147

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*concluded.*	R	R	R	R
*Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings—*continued.				
North-Western Provinces	828	1,353	525	...
Punjab	197	72	...	125
Burma	1,417	807	...	610
Central Provinces	330	263	...	67
Oudh	468	666	198	...
Rajputana	14	64	50	...
Assam	1,460	3,035	1,575	...
Behar	1,926	1,292	...	634
Eastern Bengal	1,738	5,042	3,304	...
Central India	84	15	...	69
Sind	297	91	...	206
Railway Mail Service	395	33	...	362
Total	18,998	22,921	6,143	2,220
Total Postal Service.				
Director-General of the Post Office	1,66,606	1,46,444	...	20,162
Comptroller, Post Office	3,25,835	3,53,848	28,013	...
Bengal	14,17,518	13,94,602	...	22,916
Madras	9,86,585	11,25,002	1,38,417	...
Bombay	13,79,894	14,34,273	54,379	...
North-Western Provinces	8,06,717	8,12,119	5,402	...
Punjab	7,05,300	7,54,211	48,911	...
Burma	4,82,348	5,65,748	83,400	...
Central Provinces	3,91,840	3,84,126	...	7,714
Oudh	1,92,255	2,00,727	8,472	...
Rajputana	2,23,336	2,21,812	...	1,524
Assam	2,74,314	2,78,815	4,501	...
Behar	3,58,063	3,64,572	6,509	...
Eastern Bengal	2,69,880	2,87,923	18,043	...
Central India	1,32,136	1,29,506	...	2,630
Sind	1,67,431	1,79,943	12,512	...
Railway Mail Service	16,59,615	18,09,276	1,49,661	...
Total	99,39,673	1,04,42,947	5,58,220	54,946
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,52,809	1,52,856	47	...
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	...	322	322	...
Punjab	2,14,959	2,02,156	...	12,803
Burma	...	321	321	...
Total	2,14,959	2,02,799	643	12,803
Subsidy Payments.				
British India Steam Navigation Company and River Steamer Companies and Ferries in Bengal	4,60,333	5,10,516	50,183	...
Bengal Central Flotilla (Eastern Bengal)	...	392	392	...
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company and for conveyance of Mails between Bombay and Goa (Bombay)	61,755	43,755	...	18,000
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma)	48,052	48,048	...	4
Subsidy for the Daily Mail Service between Dhubri and Dibrugarh (Assam)	37,500	39,100	1,600	...
Total	6,07,640	6,41,811	52,175	18,004
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	4,60,333	5,10,838	50,505	...
Bombay	61,755	43,755	...	18,000
Punjab	3,67,768	3,55,012	...	12,756
Burma	48,052	48,369	317	...
Assam	37,500	39,100	1,600	...
Eastern Bengal	...	392	392	...
Total	9,75,408	9,97,466	52,814	30,756

Appendix.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

POST OFFICE REVENUE.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.	R	R	R	R
Cash Receipts—				
Postage on Letters and Newspapers	14,81,436	**14,12,636**		
Receipts on account of Money Orders	16,88,192	**18,21,452**		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders	556	**718**		
	31,70,184	**32,34,806**		
DEDUCT—				
Refund of Postage collections	3,352	**3,776**		
Ditto Money Order commission	3	**5**		
	3,355	**3,781**	31,66,829	**32,31,025**
Sale of Postage Stamps, ordinary (gross value)	...	...	75,04,935	**76,64,146**
Ditto ditto service	...	...	18,98,749	**19,51,452**
Miscellaneous Receipts (i. e., *sale of waste paper, &c.*)—				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	8,730	**7,987**		
Other petty receipts	1,25,620	**71,564**		
	1,34,350	**79,551**		
DEDUCT—Refund of petty receipts	1,248	**574**	1,33,102	**78,977**
			1,27,03,615	**1,29,25,600**
DEDUCT—				
Amount of Foreign Postage due to London	2,79,069	**2,63,714**		
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	2,699	**36,648**	2,81,768	**3,00,362**
TOTAL	...	...	1,24,21,847	**1,26,25,238**
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bullock Train collections	1,06,808	**1,09,432**		
DEDUCT—Refund of ditto	...	**21**	1,06,808	**1,09,411**
Mail Cart, Parcel Van and Passenger Service	2,14,959	**2,02,799**		
Contribution from Native States	11,215	**11,205**	2,26,174	**2,14,004**
TOTAL	...	...	3,32,982	**3,23,415**
III.—RECEIPTS NOT SHOWN IN POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS, BUT CREDITED TO POST OFFICE IN FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.				
District Post collections, including Zemindary Dâk receipts in Bengal	...	...	60,570	**64,968**
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,28,15,399	**1,30,13,621**

[N]o. XI.

[P]ostal Department during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Post Office Expenditure.		1888-89	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
I.—Postal Service.		R	R	R	R
*Salaries and Establishments.**					
Chief Office,	Director General's Office, Salaries	98,676	84,838		
	Establishment	36,062	33,435		
	Comptroller's Office	35,196	31,598		
	Establishment	2,81,954	3,12,505		
Presidency and District Offices.	Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General and Inspector General, R. M. S., Salaries	1,91,895	2,04,009		
	Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents and Inspectors, Salaries	7,50,386	7 62,384		
	Establishment	51,75,400	54,18,916		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment	9,24,671	9,66,346		
	Ferry	2,851	2,620		
	Boat Establishment	20,600	19,795		
	Railway Charges	21 986	18,502		
Post Office Miscellaneous.	Printing Establishment	51,794	51,839		
				75,91,471	79,06,787
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.					
Chief Office, Calcutta. Director General's Office.	Temporary Establishment	661	1,258		
	Office Expenses	4,575	6,434		
	Travelling Expenses	8,792	8,971		
	Hill Journey Allowances	17,839	11,508		
Comptroller's Office.	Temporary Establishment	.	480		
	Office Expenses	8,583	9,033		
	Travelling Expenses	104	232		
Presidency and District Offices.	Experimental and Temporary Establishment	18 973	25,166		
	Office Expenses	7,71,724	7,46,214		
	Travelling Expenses	3,06,579	3,36 155		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment, Temporary	3,587	6,633		
	Contingent Road Charges	41,404	47,959		
	Payments to P. and O. Co.	12,939	5,443		
	Boat Establishment, Contingencies	3,138	4,469		
	Special Train Hire	58,400	67,116		
	Payments to State Railways	4 96 111	6,41,006		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	1,69,933	1,55,607		
Post Office Miscellaneous.	Printing Miscellaneous	89,372	92,214		
	Other Miscellaneous Charges	32,178	45,433		
	Loss by Exchange on Overland Continental Money Orders	...	54,295		
				20,44,892	22,65,626
Conveyance of Mails	Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service). Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	4,30,554	4,41,958		
	Deduct Mail Cart and Passenger Service	2,14,959	2,02,799		
				2,15,595	2,39,159
	Bounty Money	...	...	68,717	8,454
Post Office Miscellaneous.	Construction and repair of Post Offices	...	...	18,998	22,921
Discount on sale of ordinary stamps		...	...	1,16,843	1,24,178
	Total	...	...	1,00,56,516	1,05,67,125
II.—Non-Postal Branches.					
Conveyance of Mails.	Bullock Train Establishment and Charges	...	...	1,52,809	1,52,856
	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	...	...	2,14,959	2,02,799
	Subsidy to B. I. and other S. N. Companies	...	...	6,07,640	6,41,811
	Total	...	...	9,75,408	9,97,466
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.					
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâks in Bengal		...	...	11,44,970	11,57,728
Stores from England		...	...	4,76,460	3,12,030
Payments under Postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury		...	...	3,75,000	4,08,330
Exchange on charges in England		...	...	3,96,170	3,23,260
	Total	...	...	23,92,600	22,01,348
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,34,24,924	1,37,65,939

* Charges for Rent and Stationery were formerly shown under Fixed Establishment. In this statement they have been taken under "Miscellaneous and Contingencies" according to the classification of the items prescribed in the Civil Account Code.

Appendi

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management and Net Revenue, &c.

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this able do not include either receipts or disbursement

Year.	Postage Revenue Proper.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash.	Posta tacle at th of eac
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.									Post Offices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		No.
1853-54 . . .	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,6 0	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22 72 910	...	35,72 910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56 . . .	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57 . . .	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69 710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18 50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58 . . .	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,170	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35 92,848	10,176	18,13,034	...	810
1858-59 . . .	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60 . . .	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61 . . .	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889
1861-62 . . .	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,51,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63 . . .	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64 . . .	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,13,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,015	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65 . . .	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,715	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66 . . .	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months)	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68 . . .	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,416	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868 69 . .	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589
1869-70 . . .	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68.16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71 . . .	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,124	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72 . . .	28,94,628	31,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73 . . .	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006
1873-74 . . .	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178
1874-75 . . .	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408
1875-76 . . .	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30·97	3,631
1876-77 . . .	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852
1877-78 . . .	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29·33	4,107
1878-79 . . .	45,00,924	12.63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392
1879-80 . . .	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24·86	4,410
1880-81 . . .	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	28·74	4,521
1881-82 . . .	43,91,285	13,88,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35·17	4,819
1882-83 . . .	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,297	93,71,972	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,093	36·24	5,310
1883-84 . . .	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	35·64	5,879
1884-85 . . .	50,24,334	16,17,614	35,87,102	43,620	1,02,72,670	99,89,669	83,72,055	90,72,350	9,17,319	7,00,295	35·07	6,488
1885-86 . . .	64,08,218	17,19,768	26,88,929	96,317	1,09,13,232	1,06,05,220	88,85,452	94,26,232	11,78,938	5,40,830	24·86	6,849
1886-87 . . .	66,96,849	17,49,152	28,12,035	86,791	1,13,14,827	1,10,82,590	93,33,438	97,26,901	13,55,689	3,93,463	24·98	7,097
1887-88 . . .	70,85,553	18,11,058	29,68,076	82,914	1,19,47,601	1,16,65,355	98,54,297	99,58,084	17,07,271	1,03,787	25·02	7,263
1888-89 . . .	73,88,092	18,98,749	31,66,829	1,33,102	1,25,86,772	1,23,05,004	1,04,06,255	99,39,673	23,65,331	Surplus 4,66,582	25·43	7,583
1889-90 . . .	75,39,968	19,51,452	32,31,025	78,977	1,28,01,422	1,25,01,060	1,05,49,608	1,04,42,947	20,58,113	Surplus 1,06,661	25·39	8,103

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, whic was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, &c.) from that year to 1872-73, and afte wards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for 10 tolas (about 4 oz.).

Column 8.—The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence detailed in th note regarding column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1889-90.

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the non-Postal Branches.]

RECEP- OPEN AND YEAR.		Postal Lines.					Total Number of Articles given out for Delivery.						Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Offices.		Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	European Letters.		Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i.e., of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
Letter boxes.	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horses, camels, &c.	Runner or boat-lines.	Steamer Services, Sea and River.	Total mileage.	Letters.*	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money Orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.		Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s Steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s Steamers.	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	£
							Three digits omitted in these five columns.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	296	93	...	19,473						
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	...	29,618						
...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	...	33,286						
...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	...	38,302						
...	...	273	5,503	31,152	...	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,938						
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	..	48,733						
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	...	48,490						
...	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	...	47,459						
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	...	49,702						
...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	52,462						
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	...	56,968						
...	...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	...	60,913						
...	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	...	59,849						
...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	...	69,151						
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
1,422	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	...	84,531	...	...	...	...	...	73,110
1,608	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,150
1,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	68,110
3,299	...	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	..	61,072
3,554	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	...	109,235	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	...	116,119	922,001	·79	610	...	...	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	...	122,541	691,261	·56	644	(a) 2,678,592	(a) 2,548,795	66,685
5,574	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,909	909	1,827	...	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,749
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	...	131,899	635,901	·48	...	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,051
6,426	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,068	·46	...	3,021,980	2,035,403	88,160
6,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,942	1,080	2,105	...	158,666	673,108	·43	...	2,797,421	3,138,473	71,051
7,190	3,241	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	621,451	·36	...	3,243,017	3,170,123	70,000
7,936	3,670	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,606	·31	..	3,272,930	3,176,926	70,000
8,426	3,843	10,631	3,580	34,805†	14,520	63,536	179,480	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,967	·29	...	3,336,127	3,251,652	70,000
8,731	4,039	11,632	4,049	34,482	10,725	60,888	193,513	17,507	1,338	4,425	3,550	220,333	639,309	·29	...	3,531,071	3,429,865	70,000
9,056	4,253	11,862	4,227	35,281	11,117	62,487	211,983	20,342	1,476	5,119	4,163	243,083	672,076	28	...	3,668,270	3,310,681	68,000
9,386	4,455	12,710	3,933	35,729	11,683	64,055	225,811	21,607	1,580	5,752	4,821	259,571	708,817	·27	...	3,752,148	3,633,664	68,000
9,704	4,725	14,043	3,963	36,471	12,483	66,960	238,692	21,833	1,621	6,740	5,512	274,398	707,362	·26	...	4,411,729	4,427,507	68,000
10,067	3,297	15,073	3,976	36,539	12,438	68,026	254,491	22,636	1,798	8,102	6,137	293,224	718,170	·24	...	4,416,392	4,569,876	50,000
11,093	**3,690**	**15,720**	**3,980**	**39,189**	**12,224**	**71,113**	**271,359**	**23,287**	**1,882**	**8,701**	**6,759**	**311,988**	**776,602**	**·24**	...	**4,653,919**	**4,612,823**	**40,000**

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 21 to 26.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 29.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibralter, Malta and places east of Suez.

* Including post-cards from 1879-80.

† 1,712 miles of lines under this head have in 1884-85 been included in column 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLI OF 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 18th January, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts Total.	Receipts Per mile open	Week ending 17th January, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts Total.	Receipts Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 18th January, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 17th January, 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State Lines worked by Companies												
24th Jan., 1891	East Indian (a)	1,526	9,20,585	603	1,526	9,21,089	604	3,51,50,889	549	3,31,27,502	517	...	20,23,387
24th ditto	Patna Gya	57	8,792	154	57	13,129	230	4,07,175	169	4,17,395	174	10,220	...
17th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	141	14,052	100	141	9,345	66	3,49,458	62	3,34,015	59	..	15,443
24th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	347	57,284	165	585	78,432	134	14,03,169	115	24,07,312	104	10,04,143	...
17th ditto	Indian Midland (c)	752	95,487	127	752	98,350	131	26,07,725	89	26,58,198	85	50,473	...
24th ditto	Rajputana Malwa	1,672	4,20,662	252	1,672	4,27,000	25-	1,54,30,791	221	1,32,83,859	100	..	21,46,932
24th ditto	Southern Maratha	978	87,955	91	1,044	83,375	80	3-,70,159	87	30,18,131	84	3,41,972	...
24th ditto	Ditto, Mysore Section	296	19,434	66	296	28,955	98	7,97,102	73	10,00,098	80	2,02,996	...
17th ditto	Bengal and North-Western*	649	97,379	153	690	90,870	130	31,05,305	125	34,81,452	123	76,147	...
	TOTAL	6,418	17,23,930	261	6,772	17,15,571	258	6,29,17,773	242	6,04,17,962	215	...	24,99,811
	State Lines worked by the State.												
24th Jan., 1891	North Western	2,369	(i)5,26,864	22-	2,305	(e)5,12,531	214	(f)2,30,18,144	225	(e)2,14,17,592	214	.	16,00,552
24th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	69-	1,81,706	203	692	1,69,3-5	245	61,62,279	212	55,66,690	192	..	5,95,589
17th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,50,551	335	777	2,28,690	294	94,01,853	310	92,24,653	289	...	1,77,200
17th ditto	Bengal Central†	125	11,535	92	125	13,000	104	5,88,997	113	5,33,088	107	...	55,909
17th ditto	Nalhati	27	2,535	94	27	1,880	70	81,703	71	75,105	60	..	6,628
17th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	292	42	8	480	60	9,375	30	14,759	44	5,381	...
10th ditto	Jorhát					(g)	..	(h) 48,554	41	(i)50,324	47	1,770	...
17th ditto	Burma (j)	553	1,07,150	194	556	1,5,110	2-5	36,57,2-1	158	40,76,748	176	4,19,527	
	TOTAL	4,520	10,80,636	239	4,550	10,51,079	229	4,29,70,198	223	4,09,00,989	214	...	20,09,209
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies												
17th Jan., 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (k)	1,492	9,04,736	606	1,492	9,26,835	621	2,80,22,562	458	2,94,92,984	474	8,70,422	
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,50,058	542	461	2,69,000	584	1,01,42,861	526	99,40,055	517	.	2,02,806
17th ditto	Madras	840	1,38,403	165	840	1,79,662	214	74,16,545	211	77,69,110	222	3,52,565	...
17th ditto	South Indian (l)	737	87,913	119	779	1,08,45	139	48,62,608	158	52,43,685	161	3,81,077	..
	TOTAL	3,530	13,81,100	391	3,572	14,83,948	415	5,10,44,576	345	5,24,45,834	352	14,01,258	..
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,468	41,85,766	289	14,924	42,80,598	287	15,69,32,547	261	15,38,24,785	248	...	31,07,762
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES					...		8,18,25,712	130	7,96,67,736	128	...	21,57,976
	NET RECEIPTS	..			.			7,51,06,835	125	7,41,57,049	120	...	9,49,786
	Assisted Companies.												
24th Jan., 1891	Tarakeshwar	22	5,178	235	22	4,976	226	2,16,912	232	2,16,032	231	...	880
17th ditto	Rohilkhand Kumaun	67	5,271	79	67	4,627	69	2,81,907	105	2,77,926	104	...	4,07[illegible]
10th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya					(g)	...	(h) 3,68,400	115	(i)3,97,916	124	29,516	...
	TOTAL	89	10,449	117	89	9,603	108	8,67,309	124	8,91,874	128	24,565	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies												
17th Jan., 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	50,328	142	354	42,548	120	18,68,352	126	19,76,050	134	1,07,698	...
24th ditto	The Gackwar's Dabhoi	59	2,355	40	72	3,420	48	1,09,595	44	1,58,323	55	48,727	...
24th ditto	The Gackwar's Mehsana	27	838	31	27	900	33	41,584	37	39,105	35	...	2,47[illegible]
24th ditto	The Gackwar's Petlad		..		13	810	62	..		(m)34,145	71	34,145	...
	TOTAL	440	53,521	122	466	47,678	102	20,19,531	110	22,07,622	114	1,88,091	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
24th Jan., 1891	Rajpura-Bhatinda	108	6,758	63	108	9,351	87	(n)1,08,427	72	4,07,993	91	2,99,566	...
	Native States Lines.												
24th Jan., 1891	Jodhpore	332	24,086	73	334	25,173	75	10,30,223	86	12,12,631	87	1,82,408	...
24th ditto	Bhaunagar-Gondal Junagarh-Porbandar	124	6,540	53	124	9,600	77	2,78,549	54	2,94,335	57	15,786	...
17th ditto	Morvi	94	4,065	43	94	5,588	59	1,48,685	51	2,46,960	63	98,275	...
	TOTAL	550	34,691	63	552	40,361	73	14,57,457	73	17,53,926	76	2,96,469	...

(a) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(c) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.
(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway from 1st April, 1889, to 18th January, 1890 and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railway from 1st April to 12th October, 1889.
(g) Return not received.
(h) Total receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 11th January, 1890.
(i) Total receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 10th January, 1891.
(j) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(k) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(l) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(m) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(n) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889.
* Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
† Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February, 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

EXAMINATION OF PROBATIONERS IN THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS BEFORE FINAL APPOINTMENT.

Circular No. 1 Railway, dated Calcutta, the 9th February, 1891.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 10th October 1888.

Read also—

Public Works Department Circular No. 18 P.W., dated 24th November 1888.

Endorsement No. 98 E., dated 13th January 1891, from the Director General of Railways, forwarding letter No. 398 D.G., dated 12th December 1890, from the Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

RESOLUTION.—With reference to the orders issued in para. 5 (*g*) of Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 10th October 1888, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that an examination equivalent to the revised Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, laid down in Public Works Department Circular No. 18 P.W., dated 24th November 1888, may be considered sufficient for the language test required to be passed by probationers before final appointment to the Superior Traffic Department of State Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted on the margin, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 31st, 1891.

The weather during the week under review has been quieter and more settled than during the preceding week. The deep depression which crossed Northern India last week, had practically disappeared by the morning of the first day of the present week, though under the influence of a slight residual disturbance a few showers were reported from Bengal. Anti-cyclonic conditions of pressure and of wind prevailed throughout the Indian region, and these lasted throughout the whole week. Slight showers occurred in the Punjab on the 27th and 28th, but these seem to have been attributable to a disturbance in the upper atmosphere, as, beyond a slight barometric fall in the North-West, there was nothing in the observations at the earth's surface to account for the fall. In Southern India the weather was steadily fine. Towards the close of the week there occurred a steady continued barometric fall in the Punjab and Baluchistan, which, at this season of the year, is fairly conclusive evidence of the approach of a depression.

The chart of the 25th showed a high pressure area over North-West India with a large area of low readings over the Bay and off the West Coast, and relatively low readings over Bengal and Assam. Irregular winds were reported from Bengal, but elsewhere the normal anti-cyclonic circulation prevailed. Showers were reported from Quetta, Murree, Mussoorie, Cuttack and several stations in Bengal. The sky was clear or nearly so, except in Bengal. On the 26th the barometer was rising almost everywhere, and conditions were generally similar to those reported on the 25th, except that showers had ceased over Bengal and the wind over that province was steady from north. Slight showers were reported from Quetta and Jacobabad. On the following day the barometer was falling briskly at Quetta, in the south of the Punjab and at Murree, and a slight disturbance was in progress. A strong east-south-east wind was blowing at Murree with snow, rain was falling in Peshawar and Rawalpindi, and cloudy weather prevailed over North-West India. There was, however, no general change. On the 28th rain was reported from most of the Punjab stations and snow from Murree, but the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds at the earth's surface were little changed. By the morning of the 29th the rain had ceased and the weather was everywhere fine. During the 30th and 31st the barometer fell steadily and rather briskly over Baluchistan and North-West India, but the change was not sufficient to alter the general distribution, which continued anti-cyclonic. Quetta received slight rain on both days, but generally throughout the Indian region the weather was fine and bright.

Temperature—Has exhibited considerable variations during the week. At first, accompanying the dispersion of the storm which affected the weather last week, the mean temperature was low throughout almost the whole of India. This depression of temperature gradually decreased as the week advanced, and

on the 29th was changed into an excess which lasted till the close of the week. The coldest day for the whole of India was the 25th, when all over the north-western and central parts of the country there was an average depression of about 5°.

The following table gives the variation of the mean temperature of each day of the week from the normal in the chief provinces of India :—

Province.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	Means.
Burma	+0·3	+1·5	+1·0	+0·2	+0·8	+1·0	+0·8	+0·8
Bengal	—0·7	—1·8	—2·0	—1·5	—0·6	+1·0	—0·3	—0·8
North-Western Provinces	—6·2	—4·2	—2·5	—0·3	+3·4	+0·9	—1·1	—1·4
Punjab	—4·4	—1·3	—1·1	—1·4	—0·7	—2·2	—0·6	—1·7
Bombay	—1·9	+0·5	+2·2	+3·1	+2·4	+3·4	+2·9	+1·8
Central Provinces	—5·4	—3·5	—2·6	—0·5	+0·9	+2·9	+1·9	—0·9
Guzerat and Central India	—5·2	—5·6	—2·5	+1·8	+4·3	+5·0	+2·6	+0·1
Sind and Rajputana	—5·8	—5·2	—1·2	+2·5	+4·0	+1·4	+0·5	—0·5
Madras	+1·8	+2·4	+1·6	+1·3	+0·3	+0·5	—1·0	+1·0

The concluding column shows that, owing to the excess at the end and the deficiency at the commencement of the week being about equal, the mean variations for the whole period were small.

The maxima over North-Western and Central India on the 25th and 26th were about 10° below the normal, and generally throughout the week the day temperatures have been low, while the minima, on the contrary, have been higher than usual.

Rain.—As shown in the earlier paragraphs of this summary the total rainfall of the week has been slight and confined to a few divisions. In only four divisions, *viz.*, the Punjab Hill Districts, the Punjab North-West, the Punjab West, and Assam (Bhramaputra), has the average rainfall of the district exceeded one-tenth of an inch; in twelve other divisions rainfall occurred, but in amounts which gave an average fall of less than one-tenth of an inch; while in thirty-five divisions the rainfall of the week was absolutely *nil*. The rainfall in Bengal was due to the slight atmospheric disturbance resulting from the large storm which crossed Northern India last week, and the rainfall in North-Western and Central India to the feeble, disturbance which appeared in the north of the Punjab on the 26th to 28th. A few slight showers occurred over the Peninsula. The third column of the concluding table shows that the rainfall was in defect throughout.

The concluding column of the table shows the same distribution of the seasonal rainfall as was given last week.

The records of maximum falls show no amounts of importance. Maldah (Central Bengal) had one inch; Tarntaran (Amritsar) and Zafarwal (Sialkote) had nearly one inch; Mansehra (Hazara) had one and a half inch, and Rambha (Ganjam) had one inch. These are the heaviest falls recorded.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 31st, 1891.			Rainfall data from January 4th to January 31st, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 4th to January 31st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·10	−0·10	0·14	0·10	+ 40
	Lower Burma	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·17	−100
	Central do.	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·08	−100
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·10	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·01	0·22	−0·21	0·01	0·58	− 98
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·38	−100
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·12	0·20	−0·08	0·42	0·73	+ 42
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·23	−0·23	0·01	0·51	− 98
	Central do.	0·06	0·16	−0·10	0·61	0·48	+ 27
	North do.	0·03	0·19	−0·16	0·42	0·54	− 22
	Orissa	0	0·21	−0·21	0	0·35	−100
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·22	−0·22	0·81	0·71	+ 14
	Behar (South)	0	0·19	−0·19	1·18	0·65	+ 82
	Do. (North)	0	0·22	−0·22	1·06	0·64	+ 66
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·08	−0·08	0·93	0·72	+ 29
	Oudh (South)	0	0·16	−0·16	0.68	0·72	− 6
	Do. (North)	0	0·17	−0·17	1·00	0·82	+ 22
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·01	0·06	−0·05	0·48	0·59	− 19
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·15	−0·15	0·55	0·66	− 17
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·02	0·27	−0·25	1·57	1·25	+ 26
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·11	−0·11	1·70	0·74	+130
	Do. (Central)	0	0·26	−0·26	1·68	0·82	+105
	Do. (Submontane)	0·08	0·30	−0·22	4·13	1·55	+166
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·12	0·78	−0·66	4·22	3·79	+ 11
	Do. (North-West)	0·27	0·43	−0·16	4·17	1·75	+138
	Do. (West)	0·11	0·12	−0·01	1·20	0·57	+111
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·13	−0·13	0·14	0·34	− 59
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·62	0·20	+210
	Coorg	0	0	0	0·13	0·04	+225
	Mysore	0	0	0	0·04	0·29	− 86
	Konkan	0	0·05	−0·05	0·01	0·30	− 97
	Bombay—Deccan	0	0·01	−0·01	0·06	0·08	− 25
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0	0	0·01	0·11	− 91
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	−0·04	0·24	0·30	− 20
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·40	0·36	+ 11
	Do. do. (Central)	0	0·09	−0·09	0·28	0·52	− 46
	Do. do. (East)	0·01	0·07	−0·06	0·48	0·29	+ 66
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·03	−100
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·05	−100
	Sind	0·08	0·15	−0·07	0·57	0·40	+ 43
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·05	−0·03	0·46	0·40	+ 15
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·32	0·23	+ 39
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	−0·02	0·39	0·28	+ 39
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·02	0·02	0	0·02	0·16	− 87
	Do. do. (A)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·17	−100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·03	0·09	− 67
	East Coast (Central)	0·02	0·09	−0·07	0·70	0·35	+100
	Do. (South)	0·01	0·05	−0·04	0·80	0·71	+ 11
	Madras (South)	0	0·21	−0·21	0·20	0·77	− 7

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *5th February, 1891.*

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th February.*—No rain. Standing crops suffering from want of rain or water in parts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, South Canara, and Malabar. Prices generally high, but steady. Prospects unchanged. Over 500 labourers employed on public works started last week in the most affected parts of Chingleput.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Standing crops, especially wheat, cotton, and oilseeds, damaged by locusts, blight, or excessive cold in parts of 10 districts; otherwise good. Prospects of late crops generally good. Preparation of land for next season progressing in two districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th February.*—No rain during the week except a few drops in Chumparun. *Rubbi* crops are generally very hopeful, and some of the earlier kinds are being harvested with good outturn. Prospects of *boro* or spring rice, which is being transplanted, are favourable. Sugarcane harvest is progressing and a fair outturn may be expected. Poppy is doing well, the collection of opium in the early-sown fields has begun. Tobacco is a promising crop, as also potatoes in the district of Rungpore. Price of common rice has remained almost stationary duing the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Heavy rain has fallen in Kumaon, and a slight shower is reported from Bareilly. The *rabi* and poppy crops are generally flourishing, and prospects are good, though frost has somewhat injured peas, gram, wheat, and *arhar* in a few districts. Supplies are ample, but prices have risen in four districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar and Delhi. Prices unsettled in Delhi, rising in five districts, and stationary elsewhere. Weeding of *rabi* crops in progress. Ploughing for *kharif* commenced in Hissar and Shahpur. More rain wanted in Delhi. Condition of standing crops reported good, except in Lahore where the wheat is said to have been attacked by wheat rust. Hail is reported from Amritsar, and frost from Ferozepore. Locusts appeared in parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, and damaged the crops in the latter district. Crops are also slightly damaged by heavy rains in some villages of Lahore. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Delhi where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Weather cloudy in the Eastern Districts and Saugor. Rain is needed in the Rehli tahsil of latter district for the winter crops. Prospects elsewhere continue favourable. Prices stationary or falling.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th February.*—Reaping of paddy practically finished; threshing in progress everywhere, and completed in places. The estimated outturn is the same as last week, except in Thongwa, where after full enquiry an eighteen-anna crop is now expected instead of twenty annas shown last week. The price of paddy has risen slightly in six districts, and considerably in one, while in two it has declined.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Weather seasonable. Slight rain in the Lakhimpur district. Ploughing for summer paddy, gathering of mustard, and pressing of sugarcane continue.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Crops and prospects good. Outturn of harvest generally favourable. Want of rain felt in parts of the Tumkur district. Prices risen in two districts.

Threshing is still in progress in Coorg. Prospects unchanged.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Weather cold in Berar. Threshing of *kharif* crops almost completed. *Rabi* crop generally in good condition, and is being harvested. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost stationary. Land under preparation for ensuing *kharif* crops.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. Standing *rabi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

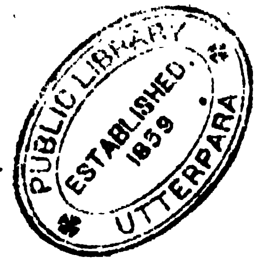
Central India.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Crops in Western Malwa, Bhopawar, Goona, and Neemuch slightly damaged by frost. Prices of food-grains falling in Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. Harvests fair. Crops slightly damaged by frost in three Agencies. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in eight Agencies; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th February.*—Weather continues fine. Prospects of winter crops generally favourable.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*





The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1891.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1891.

No. 95.

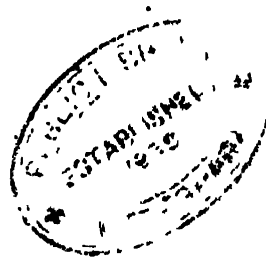
A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the departure on leave of the Honourable Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, Section 27, to appoint Colonel Robert Charles Boileau Pemberton, R.E., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Colonel Pemberton took upon himself the execution of his office this day under the usual salute.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 8.} . CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 14th February, 1891.

No. 91.—Lieutenant D. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam.

The 16th February, 1891.

No. 95.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the departure on leave of the Honourable Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, Section 27, to appoint Colonel Robert Charles Boileau Pemberton, R.E., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Colonel Pemberton took upon himself the execution of his office this day under the usual salute.

The 20th February, 1891.

No. 99.—The Honourable Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, reported his departure from Bombay by the S. S. *Peninsular* on the 14th instant on the leave granted to him under Home Department Notification No. 78, dated the 10th idem.

MEDICAL.

The 19th February, 1891.

No. 76.—Surgeon C. Adams, M.B., Officiating Medical Officer, 15th Regiment, Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Sur

geon of Coorg, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon J. C. Marsden, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th February, 1891.

No. 198.—The services of Lieutenant C. W. Field, 26th Punjab Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Multan.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th February, 1891.

No. 60.—The Reverend C. J. Palmer, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival on the afternoon of the 10th February, 1891.

Mr. Palmer's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 11th idem.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 16th February, 1891.

No. 244-G.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 1480-G., dated the 10th September, 18 o, Mr. C. Vetter, Consul for Germany at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

The 18th February, 1891.

No. 786-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as declared in force in the lands occupied by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System by the Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 1008-I., dated the 21st March, 1884, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Mr W. A. Dubois, the Assistant to the Superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, and exercising 2nd class magisterial powers within the Central India Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System, with the power to pass sentences of whipping within the limits of the said Central India Section.

The 19th February, 1891.

No. 269-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain W. H. Cornish, Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, and with effect from the 1st February, 1891 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class (on furlough), to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain H. M. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major G. Gaisford, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 1st class. Mr. Tucker will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, reverts, from Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant K D. Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant A. H McMahon, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd class. Lieutenant McMahon will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 15th February, 1891,—

Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1891.

No. 733.—Mr. J. B. Short, Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, is granted furlough, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, for eight months from the 23rd March, 1891, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Bissen Chunder Dutt, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to act as a Deputy Postmaster General of the 3rd grade, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Short, or until further orders.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 20th February, 1891.

No. 64-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council exempts from

the export duty to which it is liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, all rice exported by sea and entered outwards for either of the French ports of Pondicherry and Karikal, or passing by land into either of those settlements.

This exemption shall commence on the 21st February, 1891, and shall continue in force until the 30th day of June, 1891, inclusive.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th February, 1891.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 167.—Captain A. C. Batten, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment, *vice* Captain G. H. B. Coats, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 31st January, 1891.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 168.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Deputy Surgeon-General A. F. Bradshaw Medical Staff.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 169.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel P. Lambert, Royal Engineers, Examiner, 1st class, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, (p. a.) to 19th May, 1891, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 170.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified periods to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain G. W. S. Fryer, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, for one year. Pension service—13th year commenced 21st August, 1890.

Captain F. Oswald, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—13th year commenced 22nd January, 1891.

Captain B. W. Cracroft, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, for one year. Pension service—12th year commenced 14th January, 1891.

Lieutenant F. W. C. Turner, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 25th August, 1890.

No. 171.—The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain W. T. Fairbrother, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for six months.

Captain W. R. Morton, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade Public Works Department, Burma, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant G. H. C. Colomb, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment, (p. a.) for twenty days.

Sub-Conductor J. Benyon, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 172.—Captain E. L. Wright, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India (m. c.) for four months under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 906 of 1890.

No. 173.—Lieutenant G. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted an extension of leave to the 23rd December, 1890.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 174.—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to formally approve of the 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry being permitted, in commemoration of its distinguished conduct at the defence of the Fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzai, in Afghanistan, in the year 1842, to continue to bear on its regimental color the device of a Mural Crown superscribed with the motto "*Invicta.*"

ORGANIZATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 175.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the designations of the 42nd, 43rd and 44th Regiments of Bengal Infantry and of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Gurkha Regiments are altered, and will in future be as follow:—

The 42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
The 2nd (The Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment. (The Sirmoor Rifles.)
The 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
The 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
The 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

PENSIONS.

No. 176.—Sub-Conductor John Baldwin, Commissariat Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th November, 1890.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 177.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Major-General D. G. S. St. J. Grant, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-

Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List on the 3rd January, 1891, of Lieutenant-General F. Roome, C B., Bombay Staff Corps.

No. 178.—The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Clinton Cortlandt Anderson,—18th February, 1891.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE

No. 179.—The admission to the Colonel's allowance of Major-General Æneas Perkins, C.B., Royal Engineers, notified in G. G. O. No. 407 of 1890, has effect from the *28th* and not the *27th* March, 1890.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 180.—Deputy Assistant Commissary C. Charters, of the Bengal establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval, with effect from the 21st November, 1890.

No. 181.—*Madras*—

Sergeant E. H. B. Wilmott, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 10th December, 1890, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Sheehy, remanded to regimental duty.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 182.—*11th Bengal Lancers*—

Dafadar Hukam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jiwand Singh, promoted, with effect from the 23rd September, 1890.

No. 183.—*16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadars Jagat Singh and Udit Singh, from the 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Subadars, *vice* Alahyár Khan and Bishnáth Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date of transfer.

Jemadar Kishor Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Rámsaran Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th December, 1890.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 184.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Ralph Blake Connell to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Taylor, promoted.

No. 185.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant R. Dill, Wiltshire Regiment, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 24th November, 1890.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 10.—Captain A. Campbell, D.S.O., Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India, (p.a.) for 7 months, under para. 560, rule I, Marine regulations, India, volume I.

A. R. BADCOCK,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1891.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 14th and 20th February, 1891:—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Her Majesty's British Service.	Brigadier-General W. L. Auchinleck.	13th February, 1891.	Umballa.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 14th and 20th February 1891.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
David Morton Jack(a)	Surgeon-Major.	Indian Medical Service.	13th September, 1890.	No Will found.	R a. p. 2,802 4 10	...	19th April, 1891.

(a) Next-of-kin—
Children—Hugh Morton Jack; William Andrew Morton Jack.
Widow—Mrs. D. F. Jack, Farncombe Lodge, Godalming, Surrey, England.

A. R. BADCOCK,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1891.

No. 45.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March, 1891.

The 18th February, 1891.

No. 48.—Mr. J. M. Vacha, Apprentice Engineer, Hyderabad, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 10th December, 1890.

No. 49.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 2, dated 7th January, 1891, Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to the charge of the current duties of the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of Mr. T. H. Wright's relief on proceeding on furlough.

No. 50.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Gracey, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, State Railways, and Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is appointed Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division.

No. 51.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Coaker, R.E., Class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary.

The 19th February, 1891.

No. 52.—Mr. J. W. Wright, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is appointed Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, in the Public Works Department, with the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.

No. 53.—Mr. J. Manson, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, transferred to the Establishment under the Government of Bengal.

The 20th February, 1891.

No. 55.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 534, dated the 19th December, 1890, Mr. B. W. Blood, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, Class II, as a *Supernumerary*, with effect from the 2nd December, 1890.

No. 56.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 327, dated 28th July, 1890, for the words "Class I, grade 3" in the last line, substitute the words "Class I, grade 2."

TELEGRAPH.

The 19th February, 1891.

No. 54.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the temporary promotion of Mr. W. F. Melhuish, Superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to the grade of Director, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th February, 1891.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October, 1890.

From the 8th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February, 1891.

No. 834.—Major St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th March, 1891.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

No. 1885.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds (Rx.) at

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1890-91.	April 1889 to October 1889.	April 1890 to October 1890.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	24,562,500	9,096,000	9,162,100	66,100	...
II	Opium	8,203,300	5,197,600	4,605,000	...	592,600
III	Salt	8,233,500	4,660,700	4,911,500	250,800	...
IV	Stamps	4,034,900	2,303,500	2,389,700	86,200	...
V	Excise	4,844,500	2,809,500	2,825,400	15,900	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,349,400	1,436,100	1,512,200	76,100	...
VII	Customs	1,561,100	788,700	929,900	141,200	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,558,700	1,023,400	1,034,200	10,800	...
IX	Forest	1,414,400	646,200	665,400	19,200	...
X	Registration	345,500	211,800	223,700	11,900	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	776,200	268,600	274,400	5,800	...
XII	Interest	700,000	424 700	406,600	...	18,100
XIII	Post Office	1,386,200	778,900	821,200	42,300	...
XIV	Telegraph	769,700	388,300	398,700	10,400	...
XV	Mint	244,000	101,900	163,600	61,700	...
XVI	Law and Justice — Courts of Law	341,800	207,300	204,800	...	2,500
	Law and Justice — Jails	289,300	143,300	124,800	...	18,500
XVII	Police	358,100	209,600	192,100	...	17,500
XVIII	Marine	192,400	82,800	89,000	6,200	...
XIX	Education	204,400	111,200	107,300	...	3,900
XX	Medical	57,700	24,300	25,300	1,000	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	73,600	40,700	41,500	800	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	219,800	105,500	110,000	4,500	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	72,800	36,900	33,900	...	3,000
XXIV	Exchange	443,500	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	360,200	178,300	135,600	...	42,700
		64,597,500	31,275,800	31,387,900	112,100	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	13,777,000	7,357,100	7,135,400	...	221,700
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,342,000	1,858,600	1,972,800	114,200	...
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	32,100	26,200	19,600	...	6,600
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,173,900	583,100	690,600	107,500	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	173,000	84,600	89,300	4,700	...
XXXI	Military Works	38,000	21,800	24,700	2,900	...
XXXII	Civil Works	516,600	405,700	263,200	...	142,500
XXXIII	Army: Effective	865,200	480,100	395,500	...	84,600
	" Non-effective	60,800	29,500	27,200	...	2,300
		84,576,100	42,122,500	42,006,200	...	116,300
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	245,500	147,500	185,300	37,800	...
	Exchange added to Revenue	110,500	70,300	36,800	...	13,500
	GRAND TOTAL	84,932,100	42,340,300	42,248,300	...	92,000

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 19th February, 1891.

seven months of the year 1890-91, as compared with the corresponding period of 1889-90.

R10 to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1890-91.	April 1889 to October 1889.	April 1890 to October 1890.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	219,600	133,300	143,300	10,000	..
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,513,000	611,000	586,000		25,000
3	Land Revenue	3,712,200	1,987,400	2,005,100	17,700	..
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,303,900	1,406,000	1,952,400	546,400	.
5	Salt (do. do.)	452,900	255,400	271,200	15,800	...
6	Stamps	85,500	49,000	43,000		.
7	Excise	172,500	63,500	72,200	8,700	...
8	Provincial Rates	43,500	35,300	29,600	...	5,700
9	Customs	138,300	77,700	77,300	..	400
10	Assessed Taxes	31,200	15,600	16,700	1,100	..
11	Forest	844,100	356,500	362,900	6,400	..
12	Registration	194,800	114,100	116,300	2,200	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt *	4,196,200	2,545,700	2,586,700	41,000	...
14*	Do. on other Obligations	455,200	50,400	56,500	6,100	..
15	Post Office	1,297,100	726,500	741,500	15,000	...
16	Telegraph	586,500	317,000	328,400	11,400	..
17	Mint	98,200	55,700	62,400	6,700	...
18	General Administration	1,417,600	705,400	700,400		5,000
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,756,000	1,543,500	1,584,000	41,100	.
	Jails	887,900	494,600	503,400	8,800	...
20	Police	3,949,200	2,213,700	2,170,000		43,700
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	402,900	236,900	217,300		19,600
22	Education	1,393,300	672,800	684,200	11,400	...
23	Ecclesiastical	166,800	91,000	93,500	2,500	..
24	Medical	800,200	437,300	451,000	13,700	...
25	Political	697,300	308,200	448,200	140,000	...
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	469,400	252,100	279,400	27,300	..
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	511,100	306,800	302,000	...	4,800
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,600	1,500	1,800	300	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	799,100	443,900	473,500	29,600	...
30	Stationery and Printing	538,100	268,800	283,600	14,800	.
32	Miscellaneous	263,400	154,400	139,800	...	14,600
33	Famine Relief	10,500	56,400	3,700	..	52,700
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	34,800	43,300	8,500	...
36	Reduction of Debt	524,500			...	
		32,058,600	17,112,200	17,927,200	815,000	.
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	4,800	4,900	—17,400	...	22,300
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,096,000	3,784,500	3,646,500	...	138,000
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	4,800	4,900	100	...
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	569,000	398,400	424,900	26,500	.
	Interest	8,600	7,300	1,600	...	5,700
40	Subsidised Companies (Land, &c.)	52,000	41,900	24,700		17,200
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	111,300	54,000	63,800	9,800	...
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	728,800	402,500	425,800	23,300	..
43	" Minor Works and Navigation	922,800	450,400	441,100	..	9,300
44	Military Works	1,126,200	501,600	549,100	47,500	.
45	Civil Works	4,406,400	1,905,200	1,974,300	69,100	..
46	Army: Effective	13,911,500	7,639,000	7,735,700	96,700	..
	" Non-effective	894,500	551,500	615,300	63,800	..
47	Special Defence Works	425,800	171,500	123,700	.	47,800
		62,335,700	33,029,700	33,941,200	911,500	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,919,800	8,940,300	9,204,700	264,400	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,163,900	4,262,200	2,820,400		1,441,800
		85,419,400	46,232,200	45,966,300	..	265,900
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,960,200	805,700	980,600	84,900	.
49	Irrigation Works	545,900	182,300	174,800	...	7,500
	In England—					
48	State Railways	855,000	577,200	661,800	84,600	...
49	* Irrigation Works	2,800	400	3,200	2,800	...
50	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	4,695,000	.	..	..	.
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	386,100	275,400	203,800		71,600
		8,445,000	1,931,000	2,024,200	93,200	
	GRAND TOTAL	93,864,400	48,163,200	47,990,500	...	172,700

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Dy. Comptroller-General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February, 1891

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Transfer Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent Loans: Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879	Total	4½ per cent Loans: Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion	Total.	Transfer Loan of 1879 Seven Shillings per cent Portion	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 31st January, 1891 .	54,700	11,76,747	24,53,500	3,78,71,800	0,16,30,100	5,20,14,200	2,00,22,900	17,51,69,247	39,500	63,35,500	8,38,67,700	9,02,42,700	1,33,800	32,200	26,56,32,647
Add— Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February, 1891 .	.	...	..	...	11,000	7,500	.	18,500	...	5,000	25,000	30,000	...	...	48,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February, 1891 . .	...	...	1,000	21,600	18,500	67,200	9,700	1,18,000	..	..	70,000	70,000	...	...	1,88,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February, 1891 . .	...	...	...	1,82,500	14,400	5,57,70[illegible]	2,0[illegible]0	7,56,000	...	200	1,82,900	1,83,100	...	.	9,39,700
	54,700	11,76,747	24,54,500	3,80,75,900	6,16,74,000	5,20,40,600	2,00,34,600	17,6[illegible],62,347	39,[illegible]00	63,40,700	8,41,45,600	9,05,25,800	1,33,800	32,200	26,68,08,847
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	..	65,83,800	80,000	52,500	67,16,300	3,[illegible]00		1,00,000	1,03,500	...	...	68,19,800
Balance on 15th February, 1891	54,700	11,76,747	24,54,500	3,80,75,900	5,50,90,200	5,25,60,600	1,09,82,100	16,03,46,047	36,000	63,40,700	8,40,45,600	9,04,22,300	1,33,800	32,200	25,99,89,047

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Dec., 1890, enfaced from India 7,04[illegible] lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,837 lakhs;
" 16th Dec., 1890, " 31st " " " " 58 " " " 37 "
" 1st Jan., 1891, " 15th Jan., 1891, " " 51 " " " 15 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " 39 " " " 2 "
" 1st Feb " " 15th Feb " " " 12 " " " 68 "

7,2[illegible]1 lakhs. 5,9[illegible]9 lakhs
5,9[illegible]9 "

Balance against India . 1,2[illegible]2 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 16th February, 1891.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th February, 1891

LIABILITIES	₨	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . ₨ 90,92,839 a 8 p 7; Public Deposits at Branches . ₨ 94,41,329 a 0 p 7	1,85,34,168	9	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,03,36,816	10	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,82,643	6	3
Sundries	24,12,568	1	10
RUPEES	10,62,66,196	12	2

ASSETS	₨	a	p
Government Securities	93,00,445	0	0
Other authorized Investments	79,41,716	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	78,35,089	12	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	61,06,582	13	4
Bills discounted and purchased	2,05,08,554	1	10
Balances with other Banks	9,86,449	9	1
Bullion	10,35,463	8	11
Dead Stock	12,09,095	13	4
Stamps	12,828	4	3
Sundries	10,46,342	13	6
	5,60,82,568	4	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ₨ 3,02,37,747 a 2 p 6; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . ₨ 1,99,45,881 a 5 p 3	5,01,83,628	7	9
RUPEES	10,62,66,196	12	2

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th February, 1891

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 61 5.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 18th February, 1891.

	₨	₨
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 11th February, 1891	26,14,001	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	21,93,572	48,07,573
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	235	
Ditto ditto Government	2,91,697	2,91,932
		50,99,505
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	10,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	10,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 18th February, 1891	...	40,99,505
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	17,46,501	
Ditto ditto Government	23,53,004	40,99,505
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	1,85,600	
Ditto ditto Government	..	1,85,600

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th February, 1891.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 9th February, 1891.

No. 5.—Mr. O Hœrnle, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, permanently transferred to Baluchistan, reported his arrival at Quetta, on forenoon of 9th instant, and is posted to the Office of Superintending Engineer, Civil Works Circle, as a temporary arrangement

A. C. BIGG WITHER,
Secy. to Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 6th February, 1891.

No. 558-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 66-G., dated 14th January, 1891, it is hereby notified that Surgeon-Major T. F. Mullen, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Civil Surgeon at Bikanir from Surgeon P. D. Pank, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 22nd idem.

No. 562-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No 66-G, dated 14th January, 1891, it is hereby notified that Surgeon P. D. Pank, I.M.S. (Bengal), assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Residency Surgeon at

Jeypore from Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., on the afternoon of the 26th idem.

The 11th February, 1891.

No. 640-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 110-G., dated the 22nd January, 1891, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant A. R. Barwell, B.S.C., joined the Deoli Irregular Force, on the 2nd February, 1891.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Rajputana.*

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 16th February, 1891.

The following Rules for regulating first appointments to the Upper grades of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department have been approved by the Government of India, and are published for the information of the candidates for employment in the Department :—

Rules.

I.—A candidate for appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, on R150 per mensem in the Northern India Salt Department must forward an application to the Commissioner, and furnish such evidence as the Commissioner may require—

(1) That he will not be over 25 years of age on the date fixed for commencement of the Examination under Rule IV at which he desires to appear;

(2) that he is of sound health, good physique, and active habits; and

(3) that he is of good character.

II.—A candidate who has satisfactorily complied with the requirements specified in Rule I will ordinarily receive from the Commissioner permission in writing to present himself for examination under Rule IV. Should permission to appear at the examination be refused, no reason for such refusal will be given to the candidate.

III.—Intimation will be given by letter and by notice in the *Gazette of India* to the candidates, who have obtained permission under the preceding Rule, of the time and place fixed for holding the examination, and of the number of appointments to be competed for. The number of vacancies announced will be filled up as they become available by candidates in the order of merit in which they pass the examination, provided that they are considered by the Examiners to have shown themselves sufficiently well educated for employment in the Department.

IV.—The Examination will be held in the following subjects :—

1. English, including composition and précis-writing;
2. Arithmetic;
3. Urdu;

and will be conducted by written papers, and by such *vivâ voce* examination as may be deemed necessary.

V.—A candidate appointed to a vacancy under Rule III will be considered on probation for one year, on the expiration of which time he will, if favourably reported on by the Assistant Commissioner of the Division in which he has been employed, be called on to undergo the Departmental Examination prescribed by the Standing Orders of the Department. If the candidate passes this Examination, he will be confirmed in the post of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade; if he does not, his services may be dispensed with.

VI.—Nothing in these rules shall prevent the Commissioner from promoting at his discretion subordinates of proved merit to the rank of Assistant Superintendent, without requiring them to appear at the Competitive Examination under Rule IV, but subject to their passing the Departmental Examination referred to in Rule V.

A. D. CAREY,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th February, 1891.

No. 15-*A.*—Lieutenant E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter ii, paragraph 14, on the 5th February, 1891.

G. WILLIAMS, *Captain, R.E.*,

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 14th February, 1891.

No. 3.—Mr. Frederick Reilly, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, was, under Article 366 of the Civil Service Regulations, on extraordinary leave for ten days from 19th to 28th December, 1890, in extension of that granted to him by the Secretary of State for India.

G. F WILSON, *Major, R.E.*,

for *Manager, N.-W. Railway.*

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 13th February, 1891.

No. 2.—Mr. C. L. Sim, Executive Engineer, is granted, under Chapter XIV, Articles 371 and 373 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for eight months out of India, with effect from 16th March, 1891, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,

Offg. Manager, Oudh & Rohilkhand Ry.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th February, 1891.

Bergain & Co.
Burnett & Co.
Chandler, Miss.
Cohen, A. M.
Doras, L.
Emplige, Mrs. A.
Gregory, F. A.
Jordon, Revd. L. H.
Oakes, Mrs. A. W. D.
Filipp & Moras.
Manager, Historical Publishing Company.
Rey, H. M.
Robarts, H.
Steel, Leon C. J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aitchison, William.
Ancel, F.
Anderson, Mrs. F.
Anderson, Mrs. F. M.
Barbey, Augusti.
Barrett, Mrs. E. C.
Batti, P. H.
Bec, F. R.
Bingham, Major C. T.
Boddam, R. W.
Boyd, Miss J.
Brownlow, E. O.
Brown, Mrs.
Browne, R. T.
Burne, K. G.
Butler, G. F.
Campbell, W. K.
Clery, Leon.
Craster, Mrs.
Crove, W.
Cow, A.
Currie, John.
D'Padua, J. L.
Daniell, A. A.
Dias, J. F.
Dolman, S.
Doughty, F. E.
Edwards, Lt.-Col. Sir F. J.
Elliott, A.
Evan, J. B.
Ferry, Charles.
Flynn, Esquire.
Fox, R. S.
Fraiser, H. C.
Fraiser, William.
Frantz, Mrs.
Foreman, John.
Frost, Joseph.
Galbraith, John.
Gilmore, D. C.
Grogan, M.
Grundermann, Revd. R.
Grun, Otto.
Harris, C. S.
Harris, J.
Hall, R. W.
Hearsey, Capt. A. W.
Hewitt, F. T.
Hill, Mrs. M.
Hoare, Miss.
Hohson, J. C.
Ingram, Jack.
Ingram, John.
Ireland, W. DeCourcy.
Jacob, A. M.
James, John.
Jamie, D. M.
Keisler, Dr. S. L.
Klein, L.
Ladig, Julius.
Lamb, G.
Leslie, Mrs. B.
Lees, Geo.
Livermore, E.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. (1a.) per copy.

Ditto in Kaithi. (1a.) per copy.

☞ ***The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.***

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE GLOBE GOLD PROSPECTING AND MINING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

Minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Vansittart Row, at noon, this day, the 19th February, 1891.

Present :

H. REINHOLD.	PAUL CHARRIOL.
J. DE FACIEU.	A. LANGLOIS.
H. P. DEY.	PIERRE CHARRIOL.
A. WALKER, Jr.	A. KRIEG, by his proxy Pierre Charriol.
D. N. BHUNJO.	

Pierre Charriol in the Chair.

Proposed by H. Reinhold,

Seconded by H. P. Dey,

That the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1891, *viz.* :—

RESOLUTIONS.

1st.—That this Meeting is unanimously of opinion that the Company be wound up voluntarily ;

2nd.—That Mr. Pierre Charriol be appointed Liquidator of the Company ;

3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidator be R500, be hereby confirmed.

Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

PIERRE CHARRIOL,
Chairman.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 257559, 268463, and 268464, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R300, R500, and R500, respectively, originally standing in the names of the Accountant-General, High Court, Madras, and the Bank of Madras, respectively, and last endorsed to A. DeSouza Barrett, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon having been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, an application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

A. DESOUZA BARRETT,
Hyderabad, Deccan.



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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February, 1891 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878, were referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as revised by us annexed thereto.

Telegram from Resident, Hyderabad, dated 24th January, 1891 [Paper No. 1].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 132, dated 20th January, 1891 [Paper No. 2].
From Babu Kanye Lall Mukerji, Calcutta, dated 30th January, 1891 [Paper No. 3].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 273, dated 2nd February, 1891 [Paper No. 4].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 574, dated 29th January, 1891 [Paper No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 255C., dated 30th January, 1891 [Paper No. 6].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 657, dated 30th January, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 481—5C., dated 31st January, 1891 [Paper No. 8].
Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 6th February, 1891 [Paper No. 9].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 398J., dated 3rd February, 1891 [Paper No. 10].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 167, dated 5th February, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1035, dated 7th February, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 367—VI-343, dated 11th February, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 267, dated 10th February, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

2. We consider the Bill to be open to no objection so far as it goes. But we concur with the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in thinking that a clause in the terms of section 11 of the English Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict., c. 28) should be added to the Bill. We have proposed the addition of such a clause.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	10th January, 1891.
Fort Saint George Gazette	27th January, 1891.
Bombay Government Gazette	15th January, 1891.
Calcutta Gazette	14th January, 1891.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	17th January, 1881.
Punjab Government Gazette	22nd January, 1891.
Central Provinces Gazette	17th January, 1891.
Burma Gazette	24th January, 1891.
Assam Gazette	24th January, 1891.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd February, 1891.
Sindh Official Gazette	29th January, 1891.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Kanarese	24th January, 1891.
	Marathi	28th January, 1891.
	Gujarathi	28th January, 1891.
Bengal	Bengali	20th January, 1891.
Sindh	Sindhi	30th January, 1891.

4. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
H. W. BLISS.
J. NUGENT.
JAS. L. MACKAY.

The 20th February, 1891.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

IV of 1889. VIII of 1878.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of part of section 1, Act IV, 1889. IV of 1889.

1. In section 1, sub-section (*2*), of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, the words "subject to the provision of the last section of this Act" are hereby repealed.

Repeal of section 19, Act IV, 1889. IV of 1889.

2. Section 19 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the words "*Transitory Provision*" prefixed to the section, are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 18 (*e*) (*ii*), Act VIII, 1878. VIII of 1878. IV of 1889.

3. In clause (*e*), sub-clause (*ii*), of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by section 10, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, for the words "that place and the country in which it is situated are" the words "the country in which that place is situated is" shall be substituted.

Additions to Act IV, 1889. IV of 1889.

4. After section 18 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, as amended by this Act, the following shall be added, namely:—

Definition of piece-goods. VIII of 1878.

"19. For the purposes of section 12 of this Act, and clause (*f*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare what classes of goods are included in the expression 'piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece.'

Determination of character of goods by sampling.

"20. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules, for the purposes of this Act, to provide, with respect to any goods which purport or are alleged to be of uniform number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, for the number of samples to be selected and tested and for the selection of the samples.

"(*2*) With respect to any goods for the selection and testing of samples of which provision is not made in any rules for the time being in force under sub-section (*1*), the Court or officer of customs, as the case may be, having occasion to ascertain the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods shall, by order in writing, determine the number of samples to be selected and tested and the manner in which the samples are to be selected.

"(*3*) The average of the results of the testing in pursuance of rules under sub-section (*1*) or of an order under sub-section (*2*) shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, as the case may be, of the goods.

"(*4*) If a person having any claim to, or in relation to, any goods of which samples have been selected and tested in pursuance of rules under sub-section (*1*) or of an order under sub-section (*2*) desires that any further samples of the goods be selected and tested, they shall, on his written application and on the payment in advance by him to the Court or officer of customs, as the case may be, of such sums for defraying the cost of the further selection and testing as the Court or officer may from time to time require, be selected and tested to such extent as may be permitted by rules to be made by the Governor General in Council in this behalf or as, in the case of goods with respect to which provision is not made in such rules, the Court or officer of customs may determine in the circumstances to be reasonable, the samples being selected in manner prescribed under sub-section (*1*), or in sub-section (*2*), as the case may be.

"(*5*) The average of the results of the testing referred to in sub-section (*3*) and of the further testing under sub-section (*4*) shall be conclusive proof of the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, as the case may be, of the goods.

"(*6*) Rules under this section shall be made after previous publication.

Information as to commission of offences.

"21. An officer of the Government whose duty it is to take part in the enforcement of this Act shall not be compelled in any Court to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence against this Act.

Punishment of abetment in India of acts done out of India. XLV of 1860.

"22. If any person, being within British India, abets the commission, without British India, of any act which, if committed in British India, would under this Act, or under any section of that part of Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code which relates to trade, property and other marks, be an offence, he may be tried for such abetment in any place in British India in which he may be found, and be punished therefor with the punishment to which he would be liable if he had himself committed in that place the act which he abetted."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 13th February, 1891.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahádur Muhammad Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.

EVIDENCE ACT, 1872, AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill has met with a good deal of adverse criticism by those who say with the framers of the Act of 1872—'We permit evidence to be given of previous

conviction against a prisoner for the purpose of prejudicing him; we do not see why he should not be prejudiced by such evidence if it is true.'

"It seems to me that those who use this argument lose sight of the fact that the object of a criminal trial, according to English law, is not to procure the conviction of the person who happens to be accused of the offence, but to obtain such an investigation of the facts relating to the commission of the offence as shall secure the conviction of the person who is guilty of it. For this reason a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty, and defect of facts is not allowed to be supplied by presumptions, unless those presumptions are such as follow irresistibly from the facts proved. It is alleged that hereby the chances of a criminal escaping punishment are increased; but the contrary course presents greater evils—laxity of the police in tracing out crime, and a disposition on the part of juries and assessors, and even Magistrates and Judges, to jump at a conclusion unfavourable to the prisoner, because, as one of the opponents of the Bill puts it, 'the man is a blackguard, and is therefore likely to act as one.'

"That the Act in its present form is too wide appears to be very generally admitted, and it is said that in practice full effect is not given to its provisions. The Select Committee, in dealing with the Bill, has restored previous convictions to their proper position in the category of relevant facts, and allows them to be given in evidence when they are facts in issue or relevant under the ordinary provisions of the Act. For the mere purpose of prejudice they are excluded.

"The minor provisions of the Bill have occasioned no criticism, and require no further explanation."

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS said:—"I entirely agree with Sir Andrew Scoble as to the general principle which he has enunciated, but there are two points upon which I wish to offer some observations, as they seem to have been lost sight of by many of the authorities who have not received this Bill with approval.

"The first is that the present law regarding the proof of previous convictions is inconsistent. One part of the law says in the most general way and without any exception that in criminal proceedings the fact that the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence is relevant. That is the rule laid down in 1872 by section 54 of the Evidence Act. Subsequently it was found that unskilled tribunals were apt to jump at conclusions adverse to old offenders, and accordingly section 310 was introduced into the Code of Criminal Procedure. This says that in a trial by jury or with assessors, where the accused is charged with an offence committed after a previous conviction, the part of the charge stating the previous conviction shall not be read out in Court, nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted, unless and until he has been convicted of the subsequent offence. In other words, while scrupulously forbidding the jury or assessors to be made acquainted with the fact that a previous conviction is *alleged*, the law nevertheless allows such conviction to be *proved;* and it makes no attempt to keep back the fact of the previous conviction except in those cases where it has to be formally charged under section 75 in view to the infliction of enhanced punishment. The Bill now on the table modifies both these provisions and will bring them into reasonable consistency.

"The other fact which the opposers of the Bill appear to me to have overlooked is that tendency on the part of jurors and assessors to convict old offenders on insufficient evidence to which I have already alluded. Speaking from many years' experience with juries, I am convinced that this tendency is one of the greatest dangers which beset the jury system in this country. The critics of the Bill say that the fact that the accused is an old offender is always brought out in the police proceedings which the Judge or Magistrate invariably peruses. What then is the use of attempting to conceal it from him? The answer to this is that the risk exists chiefly with regard to what I have ventured to call unskilled tribunals. If Judges and Magistrates alone were concerned I should not greatly object to leave the law as it stands at present; but the law of evidence must be framed on sound and uniform principles. We cannot have one set of rules for skilled officers and another for those who have not had the advantage of

any sort of judicial training. Moreover, even with skilled officers it is just as well that the extent to which the former conviction is really a relevant fact, a fact to which they ought to give any weight at all, should be brought prominently before them by a correct rule showing when and for what purpose the former conviction is admissible in evidence."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be taken into consideration. He said :—

"As originally drafted, this Bill proposed, in accordance with a suggestion made by the Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, to authorise a Magistrate, in any case in which a person accused before him of any offence triable summarily under Chapter XXII of the Criminal Procedure Code was discharged or acquitted, to direct the payment by the accuser to the accused of compensation not exceeding fifty rupees, if the Magistrate was satisfied that the accusation was frivolous or vexatious.

"The object of the Bill has been generally approved by the authorities consulted, but it has been pointed out that it would be much more effectual to check the evil against which it is directed, if its scope were extended so as to legalize the grant of compensation by a Magistrate in every case which he is empowered to try, as distinguished from cases triable only by a Court of Session or a High Court. This suggestion has been so generally made, and is supported by such forcible reasons, that it has been adopted by the Select Committee and the Bill amended accordingly.

"Upon another point also the original draft of the Bill has been modified. In order to prevent hasty and inconsiderate awards of compensation, it was provided that a complainant or informant should be called upon to show cause why compensation should not be directed to be paid. But the objection has been raised that this provision is likely to be construed as directing a separate enquiry, involving adjournments of the case, the calling of witnesses, and consequent delay and expense, entirely out of proportion to the merits. The Select Committee considered that sufficient guarantees against any abuse of the power which the Bill is intended to confer upon Magistrates will be provided by requiring the Magistrate to record and consider any objection which the accuser may urge against compensation being awarded, and to state his reasons in writing when he considers there is sufficient ground for awarding compensation. The provisions of the Bill as to appeals remain unaltered."

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS said :—"This Bill is not unlikely to have a considerable effect on the administration of justice and the statistics of crime. I wish therefore to make a few remarks in support of my hon'ble friend's motion and in further explanation of the extension of the scope of the measure which the Select Committee has recommended.

"I think there is no room for any difference of opinion regarding the main propositions on which the Bill is based. Frivolous and vexatious complaints are of daily occurrence, and have been justly described as one of the curses of the country. It is futile to expect the injured persons to undertake an elaborate prosecution in a totally fresh proceeding: they have generally had enough of the Law Courts by the time they have secured their own acquittal: hence convictions under section 211 of the Penal Code are so rare that they have little effect in stopping false accusations. Some prompter remedy and more effectual check is urgently demanded, and the law has already indicated the direction it should take. For in what are called summons-cases it provides that, if after trial the Magistrate finds that the charge was frivolous or vexatious, he may then and there make an award of compensation. Everyone, I think, agrees as to the

expediency of extending this power, and the only question is how far the extension should go. The Bill as originally drafted restricted it to cases in which the offence charged was summarily triable under section 260: as now amended it excludes only those grave offences which are triable solely by a Court of Session.

"My hon'ble and learned friend has told us that the opinions on the Bill received from the various Local Governments and Administrations exhibit a remarkable consensus that the Bill as framed did not go far enough, and after full consideration and discussion the Select Committee has come to the same conclusion. It seems to us that whenever a Magistrate has tried a case, and the result of his enquiry is to fully satisfy him that the charge was vexatiously brought, he ought to be competent to require the accuser to make some amends to the person wrongfully accused, and that nothing short of this is at all likely to prove an effectual check on the pernicious and very prevalent practice of resorting to the Criminal Courts in order to harass an adversary.

"The power is a summary one in one sense, because it is exercised then and there, and upon a person who is not formally put on his trial or sentenced; but the award is to be subject to appeal whenever there would have been an appeal if he had been tried and sentenced to pay the money as a fine. He and his witnesses will have been fully heard, and there will be nothing summary in the way the evidence is recorded, unless indeed the false complainant has himself chosen to make the trial a summary one by alleging an offence which falls under section 260. There is therefore no real reason for restricting the power to complaints of offences mentioned in section 260, and to do this would merely afford a loophole to the ingenuity of those false complainants whom we wish to check.

"My meaning will, perhaps, be made clearer if I give a practical illustration. Theft is an offence summarily triable, but robbery, which is theft coupled with violence, is not. Now, one of the commonest of all false charges is robbery. There is perhaps an altercation and a slight scuffle, and one man rushes off to the station-house or the Magistrate, and swears that his antagonist assaulted him, knocked off his turban, which had a few annas knotted in the corner, and made off with it. Had he simply alleged a theft of the turban he might have been required to pay compensation under the Bill as originally framed, but by formulating his complaint as one of robbery he would have practically secured himself against punishment. We should not put it in the power of false complainants to evade their liability to prompt retribution by à judicious selection of a particular section of the Penal Code.

"It is true that this argument, if pressed to its full extent, would prevent the exclusion even of offences which can be tried only by a Court of Session; but there are several grounds upon which these can be distinguished. The Magistrate in these cases does not *try* the offence charged: he simply holds a preliminary enquiry which is in no way conclusive: but where the offence is triable by a Magistrate, if it comes before a first class Magistrate he will fully try it, while if it comes on for hearing before a Magistrate of a lower grade there will be an appeal against any award which he may make. Again, complaints of offences falling within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Sessions Court are comparatively rare. And yet, again, such offences are of so heinous a character that persons falsely accused of them ought perhaps to be compelled to prosecute their accusers formally: at all events we should not promote any measure which may in any way tend to prevent such accusers from being prosecuted to condign punishment.

"Before I conclude I may refer briefly to two objections which have been raised to the Bill as originally framed and which of course apply still more strongly to the extended measure. It is said, in the first place, that there is a danger that the power may be used by a careless or hasty-tempered Magistrate so as to injure innocent accusers. The same possibility exists under the Code as it stands at present, but I have not heard that any bad consequences have resulted: on the contrary, the general complaint is that the power of awarding amends is not exercised at all, not that it has been in any way abused. We have eliminated some of the existing risks by providing an appeal in the case of Magistrates not of the first class. We can, I think, trust our first class Magistrates. They well know that there is a very wide difference between refusing to act on

evidence because it is not above suspicion and finding affirmatively that the charge which it supports was frivolous or vexatious. If by any chance a Magistrate should go wrong on this point the High Court can require him to submit an affirmative finding. I may remind the Council that a power co-extensive with that now proposed to be given was vested in Presidency Magistrates by section 242 of the Presidency Magistrates Act of 1877.

"The other objection rests on the second section of the Penal Code, which says that every person shall be liable to punishment under that Code, and not otherwise, for every act contrary to the provisions thereof. As to this it is only necessary to say that an award of amends is not the same thing as punishment, and does not in any way prevent the person who has paid the compensation being brought to justice under the Penal Code. If the argument were a sound one the existing provision in the Procedure Code which this Bill is to supersede would itself be inconsistent with the Penal Code, and the section in the Presidency Magistrates' Act to which I have just alluded would have been equally inconsistent."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill, as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill to amend the constitution of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and to alter the Law with respect to Second Appeals and other matters in that Province, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins and the Mover, with instructions to report within one month.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BANKERS' BOOKS EVIDENCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Bliss, Nugent and Mackay and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th February, 1891.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 18th February, 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 20th February, 1891.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.

ACT X OF 1841 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved that the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act X of 1841 (*Registration of Ships*) be instructed to submit their Report at the next meeting of the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EASEMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE moved that the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the extension of the Indian Easements Act, 1882, to certain areas in which that Act is not in force be instructed to submit their Report at the next meeting of the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889, AND SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

PORTS ACT, 1889, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills, namely:—

Bill to amend Acts I of 1859 (*Merchant Seamen*), VII of 1880 and V of 1883 (*Indian Merchant Shipping*);

Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880;

Bill to amend Act X of 1841 (*Registration of Ships*).

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 27th February, 1891.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 20th February, 1891.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REGISTRATION REPORTS FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING WITH THE YEAR 1889-90.

No. $\frac{6 \text{ Pub.}}{259\text{-}271}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),— under date Calcutta, the 17th February 1891.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{11}{300\text{-}312}$, dated the 14th February 1888.

Read also—

The Registration Reports of the several Local Governments and Administrations for the three years ending with the year 1889-90.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—THE last full reports on the Administration of the Registration Department were submitted for the year 1886-87. The first triennial reports for the period ending with the year 1889-90 have now been prepared in accordance with the orders in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{28}{1579\text{-}95}$, dated the 15th July 1887, which directed the submission of these reports in full every third year and of statistical returns and brief commentaries for intermediate years. Some of the reports are defective, as they do not contain a comparison of the results of the period of three years just expired with those of the preceding period. In the tabular statement attached to this Resolution the statistics for the past five years are exhibited for each Province.

2. In the Madras Presidency the steady advance in the operations of the Department which has been noticeable for years has been maintained.

The number of documents registered was 608,942 in 1886-87, and by 1889-90 had risen to 727,395. The ratio of advance during the triennial period of compulsory and optional registrations is nearly the same, *viz.* 20 and 21 per cent. respectively. Of the documents registered in 1889-90, 678,546 related to immoveable property, and of these 456,712 were compulsory and 221,834 optional registrations. The aggregate value of the property affected by the transactions registered, which was R1,203½ lakhs in 1886-87, was R1,474 lakhs in 1889-90, of which R1,307 lakhs represent immoveable and R167 lakhs moveable property. The average value of each document relating to immoveable property has fallen from R260 in the triennial period ending 1883-84 to R195 in that under review. This fact suggests that mortgages and sales of lands have been becoming more frequent among the poorer cultivators; but even if this inference is justified, it does not, the Local Government thinks, indicate that growing poverty is the cause of relinquishment. The fact that the bulk of registrations takes place in the richest districts appears to the Madras Government to afford evidence of a connection between advancing general prosperity and the increase of transactions in land. The data are insufficient for any definite conclusion on the point: but the subject is one which, as the Madras Government recognise, should receive the careful and continued attention of the Inspector General of Registration. It should be noted that the Transfer of Property Act of 1882, which virtually abolished optional registration of documents relating to immoveable property, is in force throughout the Madras Presidency.

The receipts of the Department have nearly doubled since the year 1880-81, and amounted to R10,24,106 in 1889-90; the average for the triennial period under review was R9,58,638. The expenditure during the year 1889-90 amounted to R7,26,979, and was 3·1 per cent. less than the expenditure of the preceding year. The surplus of receipts over charges was thus nearly three lakhs of rupees, the highest ever realized.

3. In the Bombay Presidency there was a considerable rise in the number of documents registered in 1887-88: the rate of increase has not been maintained in the two subsequent years, but there has been a steady advance, with the result that the number of documents registered, which in 1886-87 was 112,412, had reached 154,326 in 1889-90. The annual average for the triennial period was 145,139. The increase is specially noticeable in the case of instruments relating to immoveable property. Compulsory and optional registrations of this class numbered in 1886-87 84,474 and 21,531, respectively: the annual average for the triennial period was 115,170 and 24,341; and in 1889-90 they were 122,477 and 26,029, respectively. The increase in the number of compulsory registrations in 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89 is chiefly due to the rise in the number of mortgages of R100 in value and upwards. The increase is especially noticeable in the Deccan Districts, where the registrations under this head have risen from 12,364 in 1886-87 to 23,187 in 1889-90; in these Districts the immoveable property of agriculturists cannot be attached in execution unless it has been specifically pledged. The increase under optional registrations was almost wholly confined to instruments of sale of less value than R100. The aggregate value of property affected by registered instruments amounted to R781⅓ lakhs in 1889-90, against R763⅓ lakhs in the preceding year. The aggregate value of the immoveable property affected has risen from R740¾ lakhs to R761¾ lakhs, while that of the moveable property declined from R22⅔ lakhs to R19⅔ lakhs.

The Transfer of Property Act is not in force in Bombay, where registration is still (except in the four Deccan Districts) optional in the case of documents affecting immoveable property of less value than R100. The most noticeable feature of registration in this Presidency is the very small number (only 4,591 in 1889-90) of instruments affecting moveable property which were registered. That this is not due to the paucity of instruments executed is shown by the registrations under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879, which makes registration compulsory where an agriculturist is a party to the instrument. In 1889-90, 40,406 documents affecting moveables were registered under this Act in the four districts to which it applies. It would seem that the advantages of registration as affecting bonds and other like instruments are very imperfectly understood in the Bombay Presidency.

There has been a steady increase of revenue. In 1886-87 it amounted to R3,23,326, and in 1889-90 to R4,41,809, while the average for the three years under review was R4,22,956. The expenditure during 1889-90, R2,47,344, was slightly in excess of that in the previous year—R2,41,744, but was somewhat lower than in the year 1886-87, when it amounted to R2,49,146. The surplus was R1,94,463, a higher figure than had been reached in any previous year.

The increase in the number of documents registered under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act has also been marked. The number registered in 1889-90 was 118,410, against 101,620 in 1888-89 and 83,264 in 1887-88. The most noticeable increase occurred under the heads of Mortgages, Leases for periods not exceeding one year, and Bonds for moveable property. The financial results of registration under this Act show a deficit. The question whether the Act, with or without modifications, shall be maintained or not is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

4. The statistics for Bengal show a large and sustained advance in the operations of the Department.. The number of documents registered increased from 698,539 in 1886-87 to 893,608 in 1889-90, and the annual average number during the triennial periods ending with these two years was 703,607 and 798,354, respectively. The character of the documents registered underwent a great change during the period under review. In 1886-87 the deeds affecting immoveable property which were compelled to be registered were 376,898 in number: they steadily rose during the three years, till in 1889-90 they numbered 594,933. The number of deeds registered of which registration was optional was 194,518 in 1886-87; in 1887-88, owing to the extension to new districts of the registration provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, which required registration in a large number of cases where it had previously been optional, the number of optional registrations fell to 95,164. In 1889-90 the number had risen to 147,191. The aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents rose from R1,345 lakhs in 1886 87 to R1,903 lakhs in 1888-89, but fell to R1,490 lakhs in 1889-90. The fall occurred entirely in transactions relating to immoveable property, *viz.* from R1,699 lakhs to R1,276 lakhs. The fall has not been explained, but the matter is under investigation, and the Government of India will be glad to learn what causes were at work to produce such a sudden change.

The operations under the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act, I (B. C.) of 1876, increased from 7,252 in 1886-87 to 8,215 in 1889-90. The Inspector General of Registration has observed that in the majority of districts the Muhammadan Marriage Registrars are steadily gaining ground and that the Act is not unpopular, though in certain places it is neglected and in others its effects are destroyed by the opposition of a few hostile zamindars. The Act is in operation in fourteen districts, and is to be extended to the Town of Calcutta and the Districts of the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Murshidabad.

The receipts and expenditure of the Department increased, respectively, from R10,31,485 in 1886-87 to R11,98,801 in 1889-90, and from R5,64,374 to R6,27,434. The average annual surplus during the triennial period was R5 lakhs, or about the same as in the preceding three years.

5. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been a steady advance in the number of documents registered, though the rate of increase has been smaller than in the Provinces already mentioned. The number of documents registered in 1886-87 was 179,854, and in 1889-90, 197,768. The increase in the triennial period under report over the previous similar period was 39,434. The percentage of optional to compulsory registrations has, during the triennial period, declined from 62 to 57 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, and from 96 to 89 per cent. in Oudh. The greater popularity of optional registration in Oudh is a circumstance which has not been explained and requires to be further investigated. The number of instruments registered which affected immoveable property increased from 137,988 in 1886-87 to 155,320 in 1889-90, and that of documents affecting moveable property from 40,830 in 1886-87 to 41,168 in 1889-90. The value of property affected by the deeds registered rose from R741 lakhs in 1886-87 to R842 lakhs in 1889-90. The aggregate value of immoveable and moveable property was in the year 1889-90 R739 and R103 lakhs, respectively. The average value of each deed, whether

affecting moveable or immoveable property, was higher in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces.

The receipts of the Department rose from R3,43,479 in 1886-87 to R3,90,334 in 1889-90, and were R1,05,175 more than in the preceding triennial period. The increase in the expenditure, which has risen from R1,87,365 in 1886-87 to R1,98,401 in 1889-90, is due to the fees paid to departmental Sub-Registrars. These officials receive a percentage on receipts, while the Tahsildars whom they have replaced were paid by fixed additions to their salaries.

6. In the Punjab there has been an increase during the triennial period in the number of documents registered, but the increase has not been progressive, and the number of registrations in 1889-90 (78,383), while considerably in excess of the number in 1886-87 (69,691), is yet smaller than that of 1887-88 (79,334) or 1888-89 (81,206). Of the documents registered in 1889-90, 58,809 belonged to the compulsory and 19,574 to the optional class; 68,278 related to immoveable property, 660 were wills, 3 authorities to adopt, and 9,442 were miscellaneous non-testamentary documents not relating to immoveable property. There has been a steady annual decline in the number of optional registrations, which form about one-third of the total number of registrations in the year 1889-90. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in transactions of the optional class relating to immoveable property and in bonds. The reason for non-registration of the former is said to be that the mutations now effected in the annual land-revenue records of the Province are considered sufficient evidence of title, and as the Transfer of Property Act does not extend to the Punjab, the law presents no obstacle to the development of this practice, by which the parties concerned escape both stamp duty and registration fees. The whole subject of the relation between the mutation records and the operations of the Registration Department is now before the Lieutenant-Governor, and one of the questions which is being considered with regard to the agricultural indebtedness of the Province is that of the desirability or otherwise of extending the system of registration and making the formal execution of all deeds relating to transfer of land compulsory by law. The decline in the number of bonds is explained to be due to a growing tendency on the part of money-lenders to secure their loans by taking land on mortgage instead of by simple money-bonds. The annual statistics of civil litigation show a steady decrease in the proportion of suits for money or moveables founded on registered documents. This proportion was, in 1887, 3·1 per cent.; in 1888, 2·8 per cent.; and in 1889, 2·4 per cent. The value of immoveable property transferred by registered deeds fell from R353⅗ lakhs in 1888-89 to R342⅖ lakhs in 1889-90, and that of moveable property from R26⅘ lakhs to R23⅗ lakhs.

The income of the year 1889-90 was R2,21,989 compared with R2,27,984 in the previous year and R2,19,732 in 1887-88. There was a considerable decline in the expenditure in 1889-90, when it was R87,721, compared with R1,14,834 in 1888-89. Of the decrease of R27,113, R24,036 represent the savings which have resulted from the withdrawal during the year of registration allowances from Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars. The surplus of income over expenditure was R1,34,268, the largest yet attained in any year.

7. The number of documents registered in the Central Provinces rose gradually from 25,695 in the year 1886-87 to 28,676 in the year 1889-90, the total increase in the triennial period being 2,981. The advance was mainly in registrations of the compulsory class, which form about three-fourths of the total registrations. The increase is almost entirely confined to instruments affecting immoveable property. In 1888-89 instruments of mortgage amounted to about 40 per cent. of the total registrations, sales and exchanges of immoveable property coming next with 23 per cent. The value of the property affected by registered documents rose from R98½ lakhs in 1888-89 to R102 lakhs in 1889-90.

The receipts of the Department have risen from R78,166 in the year 1886-87 to R1,00,697 in the year 1889-90. The rise is chiefly due to the operation of the revised schedule of fees introduced in April 1888, but also in some measure to the increase in the business of the Department. The expenditure of the Department (R40,298) during the year 1889-90 was about the same

(R40,791) as in the year 1886-87, and somewhat lower than in the two preceding years.

8. The operations of the Registration Department in Lower Burma have steadily progressed during the last three years. The total number of registrations in 1889-90 was 10,822 against 7,630 in 1886-87, showing an increase of about 42 per cent. The increase was mainly in documents relating to immoveable property of the compulsory class, and was confined to the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions. The Transfer of Property Act is not in force in this Province. The total number of registrations affecting immoveable property rose from 8,227 in 1888-89 to 9,576 in 1889-90, and of those relating to moveable property from 1,165 to 1,203. The aggregate value of immoveable property transferred during 1889-90 was R123 lakhs compared with R108⅔ lakhs in the preceding year. The value of moveable property transferred during these years was R32⅓ lakhs and R28⅘ lakhs respectively.

The total receipts of the year 1889-90 were R36,054 compared with R32,811 in the year 1888-89; and the expenditure R16,948 against R15,721. The receipts and expenditure of the Department have gradually risen from R25,502 and R14,004 in the year 1886-87 to the figures above mentioned.

Particulars of the working of the Registration Department in Upper Burma since the passing of the Upper Burma Registration Regulation (I of 1887) are given for the first time. There were 16 Registration Offices in Upper Burma in which 1,534 documents were registered during the year 1889-90. The total value of the property affected by these deeds was R33⅔ lakhs and the amount of fees realized was R4,015.

9. In Assam the number of documents registered has risen from 24,169 in 1886-87 to 31,242 in 1889-90. The increase is almost entirely in compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property. The Transfer of Property Act is in force in the Plains Districts of this Province. Of the documents of all classes regstered in 1889-90, 27,818 or 89·04 per cent. were registered in the two Surma Valley Districts; 3,365 or 10·77 per cent. in the six Assam Valley Districts, and 59 or 0·19 per cent. in the Hill Districts. The percentage of registrations in the Surma Valley and Assam Valley Districts respectively was 84·73 and 15·01 in 1888-89, and 83·95 and 15·67 in 1887-88. The operations in the Surma Valley are steadily developing, while in the Assam Valley Districts they have been nearly stationary during the past three years. This has always been a feature of the Assam Registration returns, and is explained by the fact that while Sylhet is permanently settled and densely populated, the Assam Valley is thinly peopled and occupied by a population which has hardly yet become familiar with transferable property in land. Until 1885 the great bulk of the land in this Valley was held on annual leases, and transfers were effected by relinquishment and entry of the name of the new occupier in the revenue records. The value of property affected by registered transactions rose from about R40⅘ lakhs in 1886-87 to R52⅗ in 1889-90. Comparing the results of the last two years, the value of immoveable property increased from about R30⅓ lakhs to R42 lakhs, and that of moveable property from about R7⅗ lakhs to R10⅔.

The receipts of the Department rose to R42,417 in the year 1889-90 and exceeded those of the preceding year by R10,298. The expenditure was R23,193 in the year 1889-90, and the Chief Commissioner has very properly drawn attention to the desirability of utilizing the surplus to a greater extent than has hitherto been done in affording greater facilities to the public for registering documents. There are fewer registration offices to area and population in Assam than in any other province in India.

10. In Coorg the business connected with registration has steadily increased. The number of documents registered in 1889-90 was 1,539 against 695 in 1886-87. The withdrawal of the restriction hitherto imposed upon the registration of documents relative to the alienation of jamma and other lands held under similar tenures is in a great degree responsible for the increase. With the increase in the number of transactions there was also a rise in the aggregate value of the property transferred, which was about R13 lakhs in 1886-87 and R17 lakhs in 1889-90.

The financial results show a slight decrease both in the receipts and the expenditure during 1889-90 compared with the preceding year. The receipts

amounted to R5,701 compared with R6,084 in 1888-89, and the expenditure to R1,807 against R1,813.

11. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the falling off which occurred in 1886-87 in the number of documents registered was recovered in 1887-88, and the number of registrations continued to rise up to 31,766 in 1889-90. The increase was confined to documents relating to immoveable property of which registration was compulsory, optional registrations relating both to immoveable and moveable property having remained almost stationary during the triennial period under review. Of the deeds registered in 1889-90, 23,234 were compulsorily and 8,431 optionally registrable. The aggregate value of property transferred, which was R62¾ lakhs in 1887-88, and R66 lakhs in 1888-89, amounted to R77 lakhs in 1889-90. The receipts rose from R55,953 in 1886-87 to R70,865 in 1889-90, the average for the triennial period under review being R63,967. The expenditure of the Department amounted to R37,222, R38,628, and R39,823, respectively, in the three years.

In Secunderabad the documents registered during the three years numbered 756, 729 and 804 respectively. The receipts amounted to R2,343, R2,281 and R2,589, and the expenditure to R1,071, R1,065 and R1,192.

12. The results of the operations of the Department in British India during the past three years may be thus summarised. In 1887-88 the number of documents registered (which in 1886-87 numbered 1,753,405) rose to 1,843,593: in 1888-89 the rise was continued to 1,983,540, and in 1889-90 to 2,156,329. The receipts from fees show a progressive rise from R29,48,694 in 1886-87 to R31,10,573 in 1887-88, R33,09,337 in 1888-89 and R35,35,363 in 1889-90; while the percentage of expenditure to receipts which in 1886-87 was 65·2 fell in 1887-88 to 62·1, in 1888-89 to 61·1 and in 1889-90 to 56·8.

The record of the working of the Act during the past three years is, the Government of India consider, on the whole satisfactory. The number of deeds registered has shown a considerable progressive rise, but the proportion of deeds optionally registered has declined, and at the end of the triennial period the percentage of such deeds to the total number of deeds registered stands at 33·4 as compared with 45·9 at the end of the previous triennial period. The Governor General in Council trusts that no efforts will be spared to endeavour to make the registration of optionally registrable deeds more general than it is. It is incumbent on the Government to give all reasonable facilities for registration by establishing offices in sufficient numbers and appointing special officers for all places where there is no other public servant available with leisure to attend to the work, and where the receipts are likely to be sufficient to cover the cost. The profits of the working of the Act, which in 1886-87 amounted to R10,25,929, had by 1889-90 increased to R15,24,222, so that there is ample scope for increasing the number of offices in places where they do not at present meet the requirements of the people. The department has not been established for the purpose of realising a profit to Government, but in order to secure a better record of title in land and better evidence of monetary transactions among the people; and the Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will not lose sight of the need for devoting the surplus in their hands (after meeting pensions and other indirect charges) to providing facilities for registration when experience shows that they are required. Among the larger Provinces Madras stands out pre-eminent in this respect, and devotes a larger proportion of its revenue than any other to the service of the registering public.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Foreign and Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information; and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the official year 1890-91, and of the nineteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	8,81	61,03	20,58	90,42	5,40	39,86	3,69	48,95	1,01	1,11	1,72	3,84	3,14	10,43	11,51	25,05	1,32	3,56	13,64	18,52	19,68	1,15,96	1,35,64	51,14	1,86,78	1871-72
1872-73	9,95	57,90	22,76	90,61	4,65	37,28	2,98	44,91	89	1,74	1,73	3,66	3,23	10,13	9,25	22,61	2,51	4,21	23,24	29,96	21,23	1,10,56	1,31,79	59,96	1,91,75	1872-73
1873-74	8,86	56,58	18,46	83,90	5,39	39,74	3,13	48,26	1,11	85	1,02	2,98	3,20	11,79	11,47	26,46	2,70	4,05	18,25	25,00	21,26	1,13,01	1,34,27	52,33	1,86,60	1873-74
1874-75	9,76	65,37	15,03	90,16	5,63	40,48	3,68	49,79	95	76	1,25	2,96	3,10	11,38	11,09	25,57	3,12	5,74	11,68	20,54	22,56	1,23,73	1,46,29	42,73	1,89,02	1874-75
1875-76	10,49	62,56	15,89	88,94	5,92	36,48	4,01	46,41	1,13	90	1,08	3,11	3,65	11,58	9,40	24,63	3,12	4,21	20,07	27,40	24,31	1,15,73	1,40,04	50,45	1,90,49	1875-76
1876-77	10,84	54,88	15,17	80,89	6,93	35,18	94	43,05	1,23	65	25	2,13	4,49	10,10	5,88	20,47	3,47	4,43	15,25	23,15	26,96	1,05,24	1,32,20	37,49	1,69,69	1876-77
1877-78	12,12	68,56	16,89	97,57	7,19	41,50	99	49,68	1,61	79	40	2,80	4,75	7,87	1,85	14,47	4,10	5,22	12,01	21,33	29,77	1,23,94	1,53,71	32,14	1,85,85	1877-78
1878-79	10,99	55,12	16,48	82,59	7,20	38,47	1,88	47,55	1,60	52	23	2,35	4,62	7,98	3,80	16,40	5,51	5,78	16,09	27,38	29,92	1,07,87	1,37,79	38,48	1,76,27	1878-79
1879-80	10,33	50,89	11,32	72,54	7,98	33,47	1,90	43,35	2,64	62	25	3,51	4,28	7,71	6,43	18,42	5,71	5,73	18,99	30,43	30,94	98,42	1,29,36	38,89	1,68,25	1879-80
1880-81	10,89	50,57	12,41	73,87	7,24	46,61	2,07	55,92	4,10	1,06	21	5,37	4,39	8,86	6,38	19,63	3,98	6,81	22,70	33,49	30,60	1,13,91	1,44,51	43,77	1,88,28	1880-81
1881-82	10,88	45,03	14,51	70,42	8,41	40,14	1,53	50,08	3,17	1,09	32	4,53	4,18	8,20	3,95	16,33	5,89	6,73	26,24	38,86	32,53	1,01,19	1,33,72	46,55	1,80,27	1881-82
1882-83	11,82	14	15,42	27,38	8,49	−1,01*	1,53	9,01	2,87	4	49	3,40	4,46	4	3,14	7,64	6,54	7	31,09	37,70	34,18	−72*	33,46	51,67	85,13	1882-83
1883-84	12,03	24	15,79	28,06	8,96	48	1,30	10,74	3,08	4	46	3,58	4,19	7	4,63	8,89	6,43	12	23,96	30,51	34,09	95	35,64	46,14	81,78	1883-84
1884-85	10,48	29	11,48	22,25	9,03	39	1,66	11,08	3,28	5	50	3,83	4,02	6	4,12	8,20	6,39	5	16,71	23,15	33,20	84	34,04	34,47	68,51	1884-85
1885-86	11,17	26	13,28	24,71	9,89	48	1,08	11,45	3,57	6	76	4,39	4,20	10	3,06	7,36	5,26	6	26,33	31,65	34,09	96	35,05	44,51	79,56	1885-86
1886-87	11,52	39	10,89	22,80	10,23	46	1,36	12,05	4,44	9	80	5,33	5,41	17	4,31	9,89	8,13	13	23,30	31,62	39,73	1,24	40,97	40,72	81,69	1886-87
1887-88	10,72	43	14,31	25,46	11,96	47	1,74	14,17	4,02	6	68	4,76	8,37	9	3,75	12,21	7,53	2	24,11	31,66	42,60	1,07	43,67	44,59	88,26	1887-88
1888-89	12,40	5,37	13,32	31,09	12,42	3,28	1,35	17,05	4,62	65	42	5,72	8,83	87	4,28	13,98	7,35	78	16,38	24,51	45,62	10,98	56,60	35,75	92,35	1888-89
1889-90	11,98	7,77	11,10	30,85	13,17	2,90	1,73	17,80	4,72	57	55	5,84	8,58	73	5,44	14,75	6,98	1,87	27,36	36,21	45,43	13,84	59,27	46,18	1,05,45	1889-90
1890-91	13,71	7,81	15,34	36,86	14,65	3,79	1,43	19,87	5,25	1,00	67	6,92	9,41	94	3,82	14,17	7,29	40	39,33	47,02	50,31	13,94	64,25	60,59	1,24,84	1890-91

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 16th February 1891.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLII of 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 25th January, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts Total.	Receipts Per mile open.	Week ending 24th January, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts Total.	Receipts Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 25th January, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 24th January, 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
31st Jan., 1891	East Indian (a)	1,526	9,39,905	616	1,526	9,29,743	600	3,60,90,794	550	3,40,57,245	519	...	20,33,549
31st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,937	157	57	10,552	185	4,16,112	169	4,27,947	174	11,835	...
24th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	141	13,414	95	141	8,610	61	3,62,872	63	3,42,738	59	.	20,134
31st ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	419	55,863	133	585	78,402	134	15,49,032	115	25,65,352	104	10,16,320	...
24th ditto	Indian Midland (c)	752	82,818	110	752	85,294	113	26,90,543	90	27,46,890	86	56,347	...
31st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	4,39,968	263	1,672	4,33,000	259	1,58,70,759	222	1,37,49,039	193	...	21,21,720
31st ditto	Southern Marátha	978	91,713	94	1,044	83,867	80	33,54,484	86	36,99,608	84	3,45,124	...
24th ditto	Ditto, Mysore Section	296	16,659	56	296	23,499	79	8,16,455	72	10,22,611	80	2,06,156	...
ditto	Bengal and North-Western*	640	98,627	152	699	97,610	140	35,03,932	126	35,79,062	123	75,130	...
	Total	6,490	17,47,904	269	6,772	17,50,577	259	6,46,54,983	243	6,21,90,492	210	...	24,64,491
	State Lines worked by the State.												
31st Jan., 1891	North Western	2,369	(d)5,07,203	214	2,395	(e)4,80,551	201	(d)2,36,33,774	233	(e)2,18,98,143	214	...	17,35,631
31st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	2,05,293	297	692	1,56,556	226	63,67,572	214	57,27,220	192	...	6,40,352
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,38,457	319	777	2,37,130	305	96,40,289	310	94,61,753	289	...	1,78,536
24th ditto	Bengal Central†	125	12,578	101	125	16,030	128	6,03,575	112	5,51,118	103	...	52,457
[illegible]th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,772	66	27	1,620	60	83,565	71	76,785	66	...	6,780
[illegible]th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	289	41	8	521	65	9,007	30	15,280	44	5,613	...
[illegible]th ditto	Jorhát	...	..	...	...	(f) ..	...	(g) 49,437	41	(h)50,875	47	1,438	...
24th ditto	Burma (i)	553	1,26,303	228	556	1,34,821	242	37,83,524	160	42,11,569	178	4,28,045	.
	Total	4,520	10,91,895	242	4,580	10,27,229	224	4,41,71,403	228	4,19,92,743	214	...	21,78,660
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
24th Jan., 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (j)	1,492	9,40,321	630	1,492	9,68,396	649	2,95,62,883	462	3,04,61,380	478	8,98,497	.
31st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,58,463	561	461	2,69,000	584	1,04,01,324	526	,02,15,756	519	..	1,85,568
31st ditto	Madras	840	1,54,320	184	840	1,78,119	212	75,70,865	210	79,33,194	221	3,62,329	...
24th ditto	South Indian (k)	737	1,04,469	142	779	1,31,302	168	49,67,077	157	53,75,408	162	4,08,331	...
	Total	3,530	14,57,573	413	3,572	15,46,717	433	5,25,02,149	347	5,39,85,738	354	14,83,589	...
Grand Total (Guaranteed and State)		14,540	42,97,372	296	14,924	43,24,523	290	16,13,28,535	264	15,81,68,973	249	...	31,59,562
Gross Estimated Expenses		..	.	..	...	...	...	8,40,33,817	137	8,18,39,830	129	...	21,93,987
	Net Receipts	...	...		...	...	...	7,72,94,718	127	7,63,29,143	120	...	9,65,575
	Assisted Companies.												
31st Jan., 1891	Tárakeshwar	22	5,883	267	22	5,749	261	2,22,795	233	2,21,781	232	...	1,014
24th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,623	69	67	4,095	61	2,86,620	104	2,82,253	103	...	4,367
17th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...		...	(f)...	...	(g)3,77,349	115	(h)4,07,498	124	30,149	...
	Total	89	10,506	118	89	9,844	111	8,86,764	124	9,11,532	128	24,768	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
24th Jan., 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	56,214	159	354	53,859	152	19,24,566	127	20,29,909	134	1,05,343	...
31st ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,510	43	72	3,330	46	1,12,106	44	1,61,892	55	49,786	...
31st ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	928	34	27	1,100	41	42,512	37	41,152	36	...	1,360
31st ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	..	...	...	13	910	70	...	...	(l)35,200	72	35,200	...
	Total	440	59,652	136	466	59,199	127	20,79,184	110	22,68,153	115	1,88,969	..
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
[illegible] Jan., 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	6,758	63	108	9,351	87	(m)1,15,185	71	4,17 344	00	3,02,159	...
	Native States Lines.												
31st Jan., 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,033	57	124	6,500	52	2,85,582	54	3,00,919	57	15,337	...
31st ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	26,949	81	334	27,726	83	10,57,172	86	12,39,143	87	1,81,971	...
31st ditto	Morvi	94	4,033	49	94	5,273	56	1,53,318	51	2,51,980	62	98,662	..
	Total	550	38,615	70	552	39,499	72	14,96,072	73	17,92,042	76	2,95,970	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(c) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.
(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(f) Return not received.
(g) Total receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 18th January, 1890.
(h) Total receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 17th January, 1891.
(i) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(j) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(k) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(l) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(m) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889.
* Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
† Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

Calcutta,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui		.	..	.	12 9	11 8	14 14	14 2	..	..	...	.	...	...	..		..	...	..	...	..	...	428 0	428 0	11 11	11 11
Tavoy			..	...	14 9	13 12	15 12	15 12	.	.	...	.	...	..	...		.		.	..	.	.	399 3	399 3	17 14⅛	17 14⅛
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	.	..	11 3	11 3	13 4	13 4	..	...	...	.	.	..	...	.	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...		220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu		.	..	..	8 14	9 7	10 14	12 14		..	..	. .	...	..		.	11 2	11 2	27 5	27 5	.		157 0	157 0	16 0	16 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	..	11 2	10 3	12 1	12 1	...	...	..		...	..	.	.	12 10	12 10	...	.		...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	.	..	..	...	10 12	10 12	12 5	12 3	..	...	.		...	...	...	...		.	.	...	..	.	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein		...	..	...	13 9	12 10	20 5	19 11	..	.	...	.		.	.	...	9 13	10 7	...	...	..	.	208 14	208 14	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin		.	...	...	9 1	9 13	10 6	10 6	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	.	...	..	...	...		..	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 10	15 6	15 4	..	...	..	.	.	...		.	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	.	...	...		12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9 8	9 8	...	..	..		183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 4	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 5	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo			...	...	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	..	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 11	11 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	15 1	16 0	...	..	..	..	392 0	392 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 0	12 0	...	..	12 0	11 7	13 5	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	8 15	22 13	22 13	8 0	8 4	65 0	65 0	16 14	16 14
Arakan—																										
Sandoway		...	...	...	24 0	24 0	33 3	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...		...	..	469 11	469 11	12 15	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 13	19 6	19 5	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	6 0	6 0	‡	‡	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	18 0
Akyab	..	...	...		15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	..	...	...	.	...	..	..	.	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	170 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	12 4	12 4	...	...	12 4	12 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	12 10	12 10	...	..	..	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	9 8	8 6½	...	...	13 0	10 10⅓	16 0	13 5⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12⅔	...	..	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 11
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	13 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 0
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	21 6½	10 6½	13 5¼	13 5¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	380 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	12 5*	12 5*	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 9	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	10 7	10 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	17 11	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 11	10 0
Dacca	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Mymensingh	10 8	11 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 8	9 8
Deltaic—																										
*Khoolna	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	12 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 14	12 14	18 1	17 7	10 0	9 3	14 9	14 12	16 9	15 3	13 9	12 5	...	...	9 6	9 6	17 10	17 3	18 14	18 5	14 11	15 5	90 0	90 0	10 11	11 0
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 4	15 4	...	...	14 8	13 9½	16 1	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5¼	21 5¼	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	12 8	12 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 12	...	...	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	110 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	15 8	15 0	280 0	280 0	10 8	10 8
Burdwan	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 2	16 8	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11
Beerbhoom	16 8	16 0	...	...	15 0	13 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 4	...	...	12 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 6	18 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	17 4	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	15 0	12 0	16 2	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	...		17 12	17 4	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	15 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 10	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	15 8	19 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	...	...	14 10	15 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0
Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	13 2	13 2	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	...	...	17 1	17 12	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	14 7	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhoom	16 0	15 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	200 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 2½	9 14
Lohardugga	8 0 to 11 12	7 12 to 13 8	†	20 0	13 8	13 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 18 0	13 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	40 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	24 0	†	17 0 to 23 0	17 0 to 22 8	140 0	150 0	9 0	9 8
Hazáribagh	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

(a) Not stated. * Khesari, husked. † Not sold. ‡ Rupee 1 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1891—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni. Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	15 3	15 12	...	...	13 2	12 9	17 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 3	21 0	21 0	21 4	21 0	15 12	15 12	168 0	168 0	10 8	10 3
Gya	15 0	15 4	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 8 to 17 4	16 4 to 17 4	23 8	22 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	19 6	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 6	21 0	23 0	...	18 0	130 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	14 8	14 8	25 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 12	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	16 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	16 6	20 3	20 3	12 10 to 15 2	12 10 to 16 6	16 6 to 18 15	16 6 to 18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	20 3	20 3	21 7	15 2	16 6	164 0	151 8	10 6	10 1
Durbhunga	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	...	18 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	14 0	17 8	19 12	18 8	19 12	17 8	17 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	25 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Sarun	14 8	15 0	20 8	20 0	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	18 8	16 8	16 4	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	...	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 8	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4½	13 4½	15 7	16 0	9 12	9 12	15 11½	15 11½	16 13	17 1	15 11	15 7	...	11 6	15 3	14 8	16 4	16 8	17 14	17 14	17 14	17 14	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 6½
Ghazipur	14 13	14 13	17 6	17 6	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 5	16 12	18 0	25 12	25 12	12 14	15 7	18 0	17 6	19 5	18 0	17 6	15 7	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 0
Jaunpur	12 12	13 0	14 12	14 12	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 8	14 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	170 0	170 0	11 8	11 8
Allahabad	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	7 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	16 4	16 8	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	12 12	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 4	14 8	14 4	18 0	19 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 8	...	...	13 4	13 0	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Fatehpur	13 4	14 0	15 4	15 8	12 12	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	18 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	13 7	13 4	13 12	13 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	17 13	16 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	18 6	...	140 0	140 0	10 15	11 4
Jalaun	13 4	13 4	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	14 12	14 12	17 0	16 8	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	17 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	11 12
Etáwah	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 12	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	15 12	17 0	15 4	16 12	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	15 4	15 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 8	12 0	15 8	16 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	16 4	16 0	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 8	16 8	17 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 4	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 12	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0
Etah	13 12	14 4	15 12	15 4	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 4	14 4	15 4	18 4	18 4	10 4	10 4	18 4	18 4	16 4	16 4	13 4	13 4	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 8	14 10	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 8	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	14 12	22 0	22 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 10
Jhánsi	15 8	15 8	17 12	17 12	7 12	7 12	13 0	12 4	20 4½	21 4	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 2	...	...	...	19 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	13 4	14 0	17 8	17 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 12	17 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 0	14 0	17 8	18 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 4	12 4	17 8	18 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	17 8	18 8	16 8	17 0	...	...	16 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	17 8	17 8	18 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 4
Bulandshahr	15 2	15 12	17 8	18 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 8	16 8	17 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 4	17 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	15 0	15 8	19 0	16 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 8	17 12	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 0	16 4	...	...	10 4	10 6	15 7	16 4	18 0	18 12	18 0	...	...	21 0	13 0	...	18 0	18 12	18 0	17 12	18 0	18 12	155 0	155 0	10 10	10 12
Azamgarh	13 4	12 14	14 12	14 12	8 14	8 14	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	16 4	16 4	12 8	12 8	177 8	177 8	9 3	9 3
Gorakhpur	13 8	13 8	15 4	14 6	9 7	9 0	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	18 0	14 6	12 8	12 8	14 6	14 6	15 4	15 4	16 3	16 10	140 0	140 0	9 10	10 0
Basti	13 12	15 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	28 0	28 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	8 8	8 8	13 4	14 8	17 8	16 12	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	16 8	16 8	18 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	10 8
Budaun	13 12	12 12	16 4	15 8	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	16 4	15 0	15 0	14 4	...	...	15 8	17 8	16 4	16 0	17 8	17 4	16 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
[illegible]	13 2	13 11	20 0	18 12	11 4	12 8	13 12	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	16 8	17 8	19 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 14

Bareilly	13 2	13 7	15 0	15 0	8 2	8 2	13 2	13 2	16 14	16 14	15 0	15 10	...	18 12	13 12	14 6	15 10	15 15	17 8	17 8	16 14	16 14	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	15 12	16 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	17 12	17 12	16 8	16 4	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 0	18 0	18 12	18 12	17 8	17 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Tarái	16 0	14 6	18 12	18 12	7 8	7 8	13 0	12 8	17 8	18 12	16 4	15 10	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 8	16 14	18 12	17 8	18 12	18 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	14 1	14 10	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 2	12 6	16 14	16 0	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 14	18 0	18 0	13 8	13 8	135 0	135 0	11 2	11 2
Muzaffarnagar	15 4	16 8	15 14	16 8	6 9	6 9	13 5	13 5	19 12	19 12	19 12	17 10	12 2	12 2	8 13	8 13	17 13	18 3	19 12	19 12	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	15 10	15 9	20 7	16 2	7 8	8 0	11 13	12 4	19 5	19 5	18 4	19 5	21 8	22 8	21 8	22 4	18 4	17 8	...	22 4	14 0	16 2	129 0	129 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	14 8	14 0	14 0	15 0	7 8	10 0	11 8	12 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Kumaun	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwál	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 8	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 4	14 4	17 0	18 0	9 5	12 0	14 13	15 0	17 0	16 0	16 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 4	...	...	13 13	12 0†	160 0	180 0	10 0	9 12
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	16 8	17 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	13 8	17 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	14 8	14 8	17 0	16 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	16 8	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 6	13 8	15 0	15 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Lucknow	13 10	13 10	16 3½	16 0	6 0	6 0	12 14	12 8	16 0	16 2	15 12	16 1	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 11	14 8	16 1	17 0	16 14	16 12	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 8
Hardoi	15 0	14 0	16 8	16 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	17 8	16 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 7	14 0	16 12	16 0	11 10	10 12	14 0	13 4	16 12	16 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 14	17 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 8	13 4	16 0	15 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	15 4	15 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 12	14 8	15 12	15 0	17 0	17 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	15 4	15 4	17 0	16 2	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 4	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 14	24 0	24 0	16 0	17 11	17 0	17 8	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	15 0	15 4	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	21 0	21 8	15 8	18 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	20 8	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 12
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 15	15 15	25 0	23 2	8 9	8 2	11 4	10 10	23 2	23 2	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 6	23 2	25 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	16 5	16 5
Bánswára	21 4	22 8	...	25 0	8 2	8 12	15 0	16 4	...	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	13 4½	17 15½	18 12	10 2½	9 12¼	10 15	10 8¾	19 14¾	21 14	14 13½	15 10	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	14 1	13 4¾	14 13½	19 8½	21 1½	10 8¾	11 5¼	160 0	160 0	9 9	9 12¾
Sirohee	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	16 0	16 0	21 12	21 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	13 8	14 0	18 8	19 8	4 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	20 8	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	19 0	20 8	...	...	80 0	90 0	12 0	13 0
Abu	13 0	13 2	19 0	18 0	6 4	6 4	8 0	7 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 12	20 0	20 0	10 0	9 12	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	14 0	14 8	18 12	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	19 4	19 4	14 12	15 0	‡	‡	...	‡	17 12	17 8	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	23 0	23 0	27 0	32 0	10 0	9 8	11 8	10 0	34 0	35 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	31 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Kotah	18 8	18 8	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	30 0	30 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	15 15	15 9	23 14	23 14	7 15½	7 13½	12 1¼	11 12½	27 12	26 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	26 9	24 14½	20 10½	20 14	30 15	29 0	11 12	11 12½*	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 0
Tonk	16 5	17 12	21 5	22 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	23 12	24 8	31 13	20 4	...	...	...	...	20 3	21 8	19 10	18 12	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 4
Jeypore	14 4	15 0	20 4	20 12	4 12	4 12	8 0	8 4	21 0	21 8	18 8	18 8	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	17-0 to 19 0	17-8 to 19 0	21 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 0	16 5	20 0	21 14	11 4	13 4	12 8	18 12	18 12	23 2	10 1	20 0	...	...	16 4	18 8	17 12	20 0	...	...	21 14	21 4	200 0	200 0	11 4	13 4
Dholpur	14 1	14 3	18 11	18 11	8 10	8 7	10 9	10 2	18 10	18 12	18 4	19 8	...	...	15 12	14 10	17 3	17 3	...	...	21 15	22 9	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	15 8	15 10	19 8	19 8	6 12	6 12	6 14	9 12	19 0	19 0	17 12	17 12	...	...	12 4	12 4	18 4	18 4	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	220 0	200 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	15 5	16 3	20 0	21 1	8 0	8 0	10 2	10 2	20 11	22 2	18 8	19 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 11	19 13	21 13	22 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 4	17 4	23 0	23 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	20 15	19 8	19 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 12¾	15 1¼	19 8	19 5¼	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 1	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 11¼	20 10	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	§	§	11 8	11 8
Balmer	13 12	13 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 8	14 8
Anádra	14 8	15 10	21 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	12 2	12 0
Shahpoora	18 0	15 0	22 12	22 0	7 12	7 8	10 8	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	24 4	24 0	...	...	160 0	150 0	11 0	11 4
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 6	11 8	15 0	15 0	6 4	5 0	7 8	6 0	15 0	14 8	16 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 7	10 12
Jeysulmere	11 10	11 6	...	...	8 0	7 12	10 6	10 6	19 6	16 4	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	13 0	13 4	...	...	2 14	2 14	6 6	7 0	...	...	17 12	17 13¾	...	...	...	...	17 4	15 12	...	...	8 7¼	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 8	14 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 4	16 4	30 0	30 0	22 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	14 12	15 7	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	24 5	25 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	16 1½	17 10	25 4	27 2	28 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Bagheikhand (Sutna)	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	19 8	21 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	...	...	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	15 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 5½	14 5½	17 0	16 5	7 8	7 7	10 1½	10 1½	19 15	21 0	17 0	18 1½	...	...	14 14	15 15	12 8	12 12	23 6	24 3	12 14	13 9	149 0	149 0	11 15	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1891—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet *Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 12
Ferozepore	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Montgomery	15 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	9 0	8 0	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	18 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Lahore	17 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	26 0	17 0	20 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	13 0
Jullundur	18 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	80 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	19 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	90 0	13 2	13 0
Gurdáspur	19 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	6 0	18 0	12 0	21 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	10 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	21 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	9 4	9 6
Kángra	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	17 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	‡	24 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	18 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	†	†	25 0	25 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	75 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	22 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	†	†	140 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	19 0	18 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	*	†	*	*	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	75 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	21 0	21 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	†	†	15 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	17 0	17 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	22 0	†	†	24 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	98 0	93 0	40 0	41 0
Kohát	16 0	14 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	30 0	32 0	21 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	14 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Bannu	21 0	22 0	43 0	41 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	40 0	43 0	28 0	29 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	24 0	38 0	38 0	15 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	19 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	36 0	37 0	29 0	28 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	‡	‡	111 0	100 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 0	20 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	16 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 8	12 12	20 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 13	12 13	15 8	18 4	7 12	7 12	9 3	8 10	21 10	22 8	29 8	26 3	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 4	...	...	9 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	13 0	17 0	15 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	16 0	8 8	9 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 14	12 8	13 8	13 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	54 0	64 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 8	...	21 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	2 0	..	...	11 8	12 0	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 0
Ratnágiri	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 11	9 15	13 7	12 11	18 5	15 9	15 15	15 5	18 12	18 12	...	...	14 0	12 9	...	...	12 15	12 15	120 0	120 0	12 5	11 10
Colába (Alibág)	8 2	8 0	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	..	...	12 5	12 5	.	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	83 0	11 3	12 0
Bombay	10 8	10 4	15 11	15 15	7 2	7 2	13 0	12 1	17 12	18 6	15 1	14 8	16 0	15 4	13 5	13 9	14 0	13 12	16 15	17 0	9 9	9 6	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	10 5½	10 5½	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 3	8 3	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 13½	16 13½	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 5½	10 5½	80 0	80 0	11 7	11 7
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	18 2	18 2	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 10	11 10	21 12	21 12	17 12	17 12	24 2	24 2	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	20 10	20 10	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 9
Belgaum	17 8	17 8	33 0	33 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	16 8	15 8	...	...	13 8	13 0	80 0	76 0	14 0	14 0
Satara	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	16 10	16 10	16 3	16 3	16 6	16 6	18 3	18 3	14 5	14 5	17 13	17 13	12 6	11 11	108 0	108 0	10 13	10 13
Sholapur	19 11	18 12	...	...	10 11	10 0	11 4	10 9	28 11	27 12	25 5	24 6	...	..	...	...	18 11	18 4	...	...	16 14	16 14	71 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	16 14	16 14	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 5	11 5	25 5	25 5	24 8	24 8	...	..	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 12	11 2	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 10	12 8	13 4	13 4	9 13	9 3	10 7	9 13	17 6	17 6	16 2	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	16 2	14 15	..	...	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	21 5	21 5	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	17 4	17 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	21 9	20 2	26 2	26 2	...	...	20 2	16 8	...	...	15 13	15 11	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 7	14 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	24 14	25 9	19 1	19 15	...	...	...	...	14 4	12 13	...	...	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	.	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	..	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	11 12	11 12	24 0	24 3	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 0	21 0	21 6	19 3	19 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	15 5	15 5	25 3	25 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 11½	9 11½	10 4½	10 4½	6 4½	6 4½	10 4½	10 4½	18 4½	17 11½	17 2	17 2	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	12 9	12 9	.	..	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 8	12 8	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	..	...	16 0	17 0	..	...	12 8	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 7	8 7	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 6	14 6	23 5	23 5	10 5	10 5	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 0	145 0	13 0	13 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	15 0	14 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 8	19 0	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	14 4	14 4	.	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	11 7	24 13	24 13	...	..	...	...	.	..	13 7	13 7	...		13 8	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 12	10 8	24 7	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	.	..	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 [illegible]
Hoshangabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	21 14	21 15	.	...	...	...	...	.	19 0	19 0	..	..	13 12	13 12	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betul	16 0	16 10	...	...			10 13	10 13	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	. .	. .	18 12	18 12	...	. .	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	16 4	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	28 13	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 3	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	8 0
Nágpur	17 13	18 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	22 8	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	..	17 8	17 8	100 0	120 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 5	16 0	...	..	24 0	24 0	124 0	124 0	10 3	10 3
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	15 3	15 3	...	...	9 3	0 3	12 10	12 10	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	...	...	13 10	22 4	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 6	14 5	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 3	11 3	18 13	18 13	...	...	..	...	...	...	14 5	14 12	...	...	16 4	16 4	170 0	180 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 0	14 2	12 5	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	.	...	...	..	...	18 7	18 7	..	.	*	12 13	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 4	16 12	...	...	13 0	13 4	15 4	14 12	22 12	21 12	...	...	...	.	...	...	19 8	20 0	.	..	13 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 4
Mandla	19 0	21 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 0	..	..	16 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	16 9	14 15	..	.	.	...	...	...	. .	..	10 9	16 9	...	.	16 9	15 7	100 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	21 0	21 0	..	...	13 2	13 2	17 14	17 14	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	22 13	22 13	..	..	20 0	20 0	130 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	. .	15 0	13 4	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	.	17 8	17 8	200 0	175 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	11 13	10 11	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	17 13	17 13	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	23 11	23 11	...	..	14 10	14 10	26 2	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	...	...	26 9	26 9	*	100 0	8 8	8 8
Raipur	21 4	21 4	...	...	13 11	13 11	22 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	25 8	25 8	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	20 4	19 10	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 0	20 2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	17 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0
Básim	16 2	16 12	...	...	8 1	8 2	11 0	10 8	24 5	23 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	16 3	16 3	88 0	90 0	9 8	9 13
Ákola	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 8	28 0	29 0	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	..	...	24 0	23 0	96 0	...	10 0	9 8
Amráoti	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	27 12	27 13	16 4	18 0	..	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	17 12	16 3	70 0	93 5	9 0	9 0
Wun	16 0	16 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 3	12 15	...	...	7 2	7 8	11 1	10 8	18 13	18 13	20 1	20 1	21 7	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	20 11	21 7	130 0	130 0	9 2	9 2
Bolárum	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 9	7 9	9 10	9 10	18 15	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	12 8	12 4	...	...	8 14	9 4	12 0	12 4	20 0	19 4	19 14	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	—	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS	WHEAT. Present fortnight.	WHEAT. Past fortnight.	BARLEY. Present fortnight.	BARLEY. Past fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Past fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Present fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Past fortnight.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Present fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Past fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	ARHAR, OR THÚR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	ARHAR, OR THÚR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Present fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Past fortnight.	SALT. Present fortnight.	SALT. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	..	..	11 5	10 14	11 13	11 13	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	..	.		...	.	.	.	.	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 10	9 10	..	..	11 14	11 2	13 13	12 13	*	*	*	*	19 5	21 13	..	...	.	.			..	.	128 13	128 13	13 5	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 5	10 5	.	..	10 13	11 5	11 5	11 13	18 11	19 10	20 11	22 5	21 5	24 10	.	...	.	..	.	.	..	.	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	9 14	.	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	20 0	19 5	15 6	16 13	18 11	20 3	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	274 3	274 3	10 2	11 0
Salem	10 3	11 2	..	...	10 5	10 13	13 3	13 3	21 6	22 5	23 13	26 3	26 8	29 2	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	186 10	180 10	13 2	13 2
Central—																										
Bellary	15 6	15 6	.	..	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	29 6	28 13	25 6	24 6	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 13	12 6	13 0	27 5	27 5	21 10	22 10	30 2	28 2	..	...	..	...	...	..	.	.	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	13 10	13 10	...	...	9 13	9 14	11 3	11 10	24 8	24 8	21 0	23 3	25 8	25 8	...	...		..	...	...	..	.	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 10	14 10	...		11 6	11 6	12 3	12 3	29 8	29 8	25 3	24 0	*	*	.	...	..	.	...	..	.	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	12 8	12 8	..	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	*	*	30 0	30 0	...	.	...	..	..		..	.	114 3	114 3	10 11	10 11
Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	..	..	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	29 3	29 3	34 11	34 11	28 5	28 5	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	11 11	11 11	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	.	.	..	...	.	.	..	.	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	18 6	18 6	*	*	26 13	26 13	...	..	.	.	...	...	..	..	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	13 6	11 8	..	...	10 2	11 2	10 10	11 11	19 2	19 13	17 14	18 2	20 10	20 10	..	..	.	.	...	..	..	..	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 2	11 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 13	10 14	18 11	18 11	17 3	17 3	22 6	22 10	...	...	..	..	...	..	.	..	108 14	105 5	13 0	13 2
Chingleput	*	*	..	...	9 13	9 13	11 11	11 11	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	.	...	.	...	..	...	..	.	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	23 11	23 11	20 10	20 10	23 14	25 11	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	..	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	*	*	23 2	23 14	22 5	23 2	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	..	...	12 0	12 0	13 13	13 13	*	*	24 11	27 10	25 11	25 11	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	10 14	10 10	...	...	10 5	9 11	10 11	10 3	*	*	19 2	20 5	21 0	22 5	...	..	...		...	...	...	..	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 6	10 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	58 5	58 5	15 3	15 3
Madura	9 13	9 13	...	...	10 14	10 8	11 6	11 0	*	*	14 11	17 10	20 3	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	0 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	20 0	19 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 4
Bangalore	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	22 0	19 0	...	...	26 12	26 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	11 0	11 8	10 12	10 12	9 8	9 8	9 12	9 12	...	..	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	10 12	...	...	15 0	15 8	132 0	132 0	8 12	8 12
Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	..	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	..	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 8
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	..	...	...	26 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 0
Shimoga	13 10	13 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 10	11 9	25 3	29 6	...	..	28 6	30 7	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	..	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7
Chitaldroog	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	54 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 8	...	...	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 7th, 1891.

The anti-cyclonic conditions and quiet weather, which prevailed during the previous week, broke up in the early part of the week under review, when two depressions appeared in the North-West. The first, a shallow disturbance, appeared over Sind and caused the barometer to fall rapidly in that region and gave some rain to Jacobabad, Multan, and Dera Ismail Khan, but had little or no general influence on the weather. The second was a very deep depression and appeared in the extreme north-west of the Punjab. Near the centre the barometer both on the hills and plains was fully half an inch below the normal of the day, and a strong cyclonic circulation was produced in the winds all over North-Western and Central India. Much rain and snow accompanied the disturbance. Murree on the 2nd reported 11 inches of snow, and several stations on the plains had over 1 inch of rain. The depression filled up quickly between the morning of the 2nd and that of the 3rd, and also travelled rapidly south-eastward along the line of the hills. At 8 a.m., on the 3rd, the centre lay near Benares, but the abnormal depression of the barometer at this station was only 0·188" as compared with 0·533" at Peshawar on the previous day. As the disturbance passed south-eastward, it had been accompanied with rain along the foot of the hills, and with snow on the hills as far west as Bareilly. Murree received nearly 3 feet of snow, and the other hill stations nearly 1 foot, while Sialkote and Rawalpindi had ¾ of an inch of rain. As the depression travelled eastward, the barometer rose with great rapidity in its rear. On the 4th the centre lay near Dhubri, and by the 5th it had altogether disappeared. It was succeeded by the re-establishment of a very strongly marked anti-cyclonic system, the highest pressures within which lay over Rajputana and Sind. The winds during this period had the normal directions, blowing from the westward down the Gangetic plain from north over the Bay area, and from north to north-east over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and Sind. The force was strong on the west coast. During the storm of the 2nd and 3rd the force of the wind was very high in the North-West. Cyclonic gales were felt all over the plains of Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind, and on the hills the gale was exceptionally severe. At Murree the average velocity of the wind between 8 a.m. of the 1st and 8 a.m. of the 2nd was 33 miles per hour, and at Simla the velocity was equally high.

Temperature—Has undergone large changes during the week. On the 1st and 2nd, that is immediately preceding the appearance of the storm, the mean temperature of the whole of India was considerably above the normal average. This excess was most marked in Sind, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Central India. On the 3rd, there was still an excess over Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Central Provinces; on the 4th and 5th, the excess was confined to Bengal and Burma; and on the 6th and 7th, to Burma and Madras. In all the other Provinces there was a large deficiency. The figures at the foot of the following table refer to the mean temperature of the whole Indian region, and show that temperature was high and rising on the 1st and 2nd, was normal on the 3rd; and that after the 3rd a cold period set in which lasted and intensified till the close of the week. The wave of cold which passed across the country appeared first in the north-west of the Punjab on the 2nd. In front of it there was a high wave of excessive temperature, so that the returns of that day showed an excess over the normal of 13° at Ajmere and a defect of 6°·7 at Dera Ismail Khan. The chart of the 3rd showed an easterly advance of the areas of high and of low temperatures. The former had reached Chota Nagpur; the latter the central parts of the Punjab and Rajputana. On the 4th the area of excessive temperature was over Bengal, that of deficient temperature over Rajputana and Central India; on the 5th the high temperatures had reached Assam and Burma,

the low temperatures the west of the North-Western Provinces; on the 6th the high temperatures lay over Lower Burma, the low temperatures over the Central and North-Western Provinces, and on the 7th the high temperature area had disappeared, and the low temperatures had reached West Bengal. The following table gives the variation of the mean temperature of each day of the week from the normal in the chief provinces of India:—

PROVINCE.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Means.
Burma	+0·4	−0·9	+0·8	+2·4	+2·9	+1·8	+0·2	+1·1
Bengal and Assam . . .	−1·3	+0·3	+2·7	+5·0	+0·5	−4·6	−8·5	−0·8
North-Western Provinces .	+1·5	+4·8	+3·9	−2·4	−6·0	−9·3	−9·2	−2·4
Punjab	+3·0	+0·3	−3·5	−5·7	−7·3	−6·8	−7·0	−3·9
Bombay	+1·9	+2·6	−0·5	−3·6	−3·6	−3·1	−2·6	−1·3
Central Provinces . . .	+1·1	+3·7	+3·1	−1·7	−5·1	−7·8	−7·9	−2·1
Guzerat and Central India .	+4·9	+8·1	−0·3	−5·8	−6·7	−9·2	−9·5	−2·6
Sind and Rajputana . .	+4·9	+5·7	−4·7	−5·9	−6·8	−6·8	−5·5	−2·7
Madras	−1·0	−0·3	−1·2	−1·0	+0·5	+1·8	+2·2	+0·1
Means for India .	+1·7	+2·7	0	−2·1	−3·5	−4·9	−5·3	−1·8

After the passage of the storm of the 2—3rd February, the following low minimum temperatures were recorded:—

	February 2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Quetta . . .	14·8	18·3	19·8	23·3	23·8	21·8
Murree . . .	27·2	18·7	21·7	22.7	21·7	21·2
Simla . . .	...	26·5	23·3	25·2	29·4	25·2
Mussoorie . .	...	28·0	29·0	25·0	32·0	32·0
Peshawar . .	...	38·9	35 9	33·9	35·9	34·4
Rawalpindi . .	...	...	37·9	34·4	32·4	31·9
Lahore . . .	...	...	...	...	36·2	36·2

On the day the storm was most felt at Murree, *viz.*, 2nd, the maximum temperature recorded was only 28°·6, and at Simla, on the 3rd, the maximum was only 36°·5, and on the 7th 33° 8.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week has been almost wholly connected with the important storm described above, and confined almost entirely to North-Western India and Assam. There has, however, been an average fall of nearly ½ an inch of rain in Tenasserim due to other causes. Rain has thus fallen over the whole of the Punjab, Sind, Kattiawar, the Submontane and the Western divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the two divisions of Assam and Tenasserim. The concluding table shows that in 13 divisions rain has fallen, and that in 38 there has been no rain whatever. Of the 13 divisions noticed above, five had more than the usual amount, the largest excess being in the north-west of the Punjab. In seven of the 13 divisions the average rainfall of the week was less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch.

The concluding column of the table shows that since the beginning of the year the seasonal rainfall has been heavier than usual over the greater part of the north-west of India, over the west of Bengal, Tenasserim, and a few divisions in the south of the Peninsula.

In the returns of maximum falls during the week several stations in the North-West record falls exceeding two inches. These are—

	Inches.
Kumaun—Champawat	2¼
Jhelum—Jhelum	2¼
Rawalpindi—Kahuta	4
Peshawar—Lahore	2½
Hazara—Hazara	4
Shahpur—Mithalwana	2½

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending February 7th, 1891.			Rainfall data from January 4th to February 7th, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 4th to February 7th, 1891.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·42	0·16	+0·26	0·56	0·31	+ 81
	Lower Burma	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·24	—100
	Central do.	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·11	—100
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·10	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·25	—0·25	0·01	0·83	— 99
	Assam (Surma)	0·01	0·16	—0·15	0.01	0·54	— 98
	Do. (Bramaputra)	0·03	0·24	—0·21	0·46	0·97	— 53
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·38	—0·38	0·01	0·89	— 99
	Central do.	0	0·20	—0·20	0·61	0·68	— 10
	North do.	0	0·04	—0·04	0·42	0·58	— 28
	Orissa	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·59	—100
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·26	—0·26	0·81	0·98	— 17
	Behar (South)	0	0·14	—0·14	1·18	0·78	+ 51
	Do. (North)	0	0·08	—0·08	1·06	0·72	+ 47
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·93	0·80	+ 16
	Oudh (South)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·68	0·77	— 12
	Do. (North)	0	0·13	—0·13	1·00	0·91	+ 10
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·48	0·66	— 27
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·05	0·06	—0·01	0·60	0·71	— 15
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0·21	0·17	+0·04	1·78	1·42	+ 25
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·06	0·05	+0·01	1·76	0·79	+123
	Do. (Central)	0·04	0·18	—0·14	1·72	1·00	+ 72
	Do. (Sub-montane)	0·23	0·29	—0·06	4·35	1·83	+138
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·05	0·68	+0·37	5·27	4·47	+ 18
	Do. (North-West)	1·31	0·53	+0·78	5·48	2·28	+140
	Do. (West)	0·65	0·19	+0·46	1·84	0·76	+142
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·01	—0·01	0·14	0·35	— 60
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·62	0·22	+182
	Coorg	0	0	0	0·13	0·04	+225
	Mysore	0	0	0	0·04	0·29	— 86
	Konkan	0	0·01	—0·01	0·01	0·31	— 97
	Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·06	0·08	— 25
	Hyderabad (North)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Khandeish	0	0	0	0·01	0·11	— 91
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·01	—0·01	0·24	0·30	— 20
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·40	0·42	— 5
	Do. (Central)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·28	0·64	— 56
	Do. (East)	0	0	0	0·48	0·29	+ 66
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·05	—100
	Kattiawar	0·05	0·04	+0·01	0·05	0·09	— 44
	Sindh	0·05	0·07	—0·02	0·62	0·47	+ 32
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·46	0·42	+ 10
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·32	0·24	+ 33
	Rajputana (West)	0	0	0	0·39	0·28	+ 39
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·02	0·19	— 89
	Do. (North) A	0	?	0	?	0	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·19	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0·03	0·09	— 67
	East Coast (Central)	0	0	0	0·70	0·35	+100
	Do. (South)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·80	0·76	+ 5
	Madras (South)	0	0·23	—0·23	0·20	0·99	— 80

W. L. DALLAS,

Simla, 12th February 1891. *Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Rainfall good and generally averaging over one and a half inches in South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madras, Tinnevelly, and Nilgiris; fair in parts of Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore; slight in Ganjam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Malabar. Some of the standing dry crops and such of the wet crops as have not already withered will be benefited. Prospects much improved in Nellore and Tinnevelly. Prices falling in Ganjam, Godavari, Nellore, Cuddapah, Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore; rising in Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tanjore, Salem, and South Canara and nearly stationary elsewhere. Labouring classes in affected districts find ample employment on harvest operations. Number employed on public works in parts of Chingleput and North Arcot on last day of the week was 1,061 and about 200, respectively.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind, Deccan, and Karnatic. Standing crops, especially wheat and cotton, damaged by blight or excessive cold in parts of eleven districts. Wheat and oilseeds in parts of Hyderabad injured by locusts, and *jowari* in parts of Dharwar withering. Crops otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th February.*—A slight rain has fallen during the week in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, Burdwun, Lohardagga, Singbhoom and Manbhoom. Rain is urgently wanted at Pubna. Prospects of *rabi* crops are generally very good. Prospects of *boro* or spring rice are favourable. Sugarcane harvest is progressing, and a fair outturn may be expected. Poppy is doing well; the collection of opium has begun. Tobacco is a promising crop. Mustard is being reaped in several districts. Price of common rice has remained almost stationary during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Seasonable weather. *Rabi* prospects good, the injury from frost, though general, being slight. Poppy where uninjured is thriving. Supplies are ample, but prices have risen slightly in many districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th February.*—No rain. Prices rising in six, and stationary in seven districts. Ploughings for *kharif* crops in progress. Crops generally are said to be in good condition and flourishing; but are reported to have been damaged in some districts by insects, and in others by frost or excessive rain. Fodder scarce in Delhi. Poppy crops are reported in good condition in Amritsar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Weather cloudy with slight rain in most districts. Rain has been beneficial to winter crops in the Rehli tahsil of the Saugor district, and generally to late sowings. Prospects continue favourable, although slight damage has been caused by rain and frost to wheat and linseed.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Threshing of paddy is completed or approaching completion in most districts, and reaping is almost finished in three districts. Transplanting of dry-weather paddy is going on in four districts. The price of paddy has risen in six, and fallen in three, districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for early rice progressing, gathering of mustard and pressing of sugarcane continue.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting operations nearly completed. Outturn favourable. No material change in prices.

Rainfall slight in Coorg during the week. Threshing of rice continues. Coffee-picking completed. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Average rainfall fair in Berar during the week. Weather cold. Threshing of *kharif* almost completed; reaping of *rabi* in progress. Rain and hail have damaged wheat and other *rabi* crops to some extent. Slight rise in prices in Amroati and Wun. Fodder sufficient except in Ellichpur taluk.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues; harvesting of *rabi* commenced in some places and finished in others. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Slight rain during the week in the Baghelkhund Agency. Crops reported to be damaged by recent frost in the Bhopal Agency; crops in Western Malwa Agency also damaged.

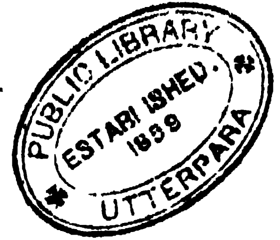
Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory; harvest fair. Crops damaged by frost in five Agencies and Ajmere. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six Agencies and Ajmere. Prices rising in some places; steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th February.*—Weather foggy and partially cloudy, mornings and evenings severely cold. Prospects of winter crops continue favourable.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

...lished *for* the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 9.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 23rd February, 1891.

No. 6.—Mr. Arthur Strachey, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, has been granted leave of absence for seven months, with effect from the 1st April, 1891, or until further orders.

No. 7.—Mr. W. K. Porter, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Mr. A. Strachey, or until further orders.

The 26th February, 1891.

No. 8.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble J. Woodburn, of the Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 9.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict, Cap 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate Rája Udai Partab Singh, of Bhinga, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1891.

No. 79.—The services of Surgeon-Major W. A. Gilligan, Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd February, 1891.

No. 246.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. W. Stogdon, Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. H. Benton, Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 26th February, 1891.

No. 107.—The services of Lieutenant E. H. Bernard, Madras Staff Corps, 6th Punjab Infantry, Assistant Commandant in the Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 25th February, 1891.

No. 418—7—5-S.—The services of Colonel A. Pullan, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 31st March, 1891.

FORESTS.

The 26th February, 1891.

No. 266-F.—The undermentioned Officers, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators of the 3rd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the Provinces noted below :—

Mr. F. C. Henvey,—Bengal,—29th December, 1890.

Mr. E. M. Coventry,—Berar,—29th December, 1890.

Mr. V. S. Menzies,—Central Provinces,—29th December, 1890.

Mr. J. Messer,—Burma,—1st January, 1891.

Mr. A. M. Burn-Murdoch,—Burma,—1st January, 1891.

Mr. H. H. Forteath,—Burma,—1st January, 1891.

The 27th February, 1891.

No. 293-F.—Mr. H. C. Hill, Officiating Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted furlough for 22 months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 14th March, 1891, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 23rd February, 1891.

No. 278-G.—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Political Agent of the 2nd class, and Political Agent in Bhopal, is granted furlough, for seven months and twenty-three days, under article 340(*b*), chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 29th March, 1891, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 26th February, 1891.

No. 288-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Haji Muhammad Abdul Shukur Padsha Sahib as Acting Consul for Turkey at Madras, during the absence of Haji Muhammad Abdulla Badshah Khan Bahadur.

No. 299-G.—Captain M. J. Meade, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as an additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and as Political Agent in Baghelkhand and Superintendent of the Rewah State, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Major D. Robertson, or until further orders.

No. 301-G.—Captain H. L. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar.

No. 303-G.—Colonel G. R. Peart, Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed, temporarily, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bhopal, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1891.

No. 787.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1891. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In January.		To end of January.		Whole year.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Budget, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1889-90.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,28	4,27	16,48	16,65	24,56	24,67
Opium	60	67	6,64	7,36	8,20	8,58
Salt	77	74	7,03	6,82	8,23	8,19
Stamps	37	37	3,39	3,35	4,04	4,09
Excise	44	45	4,05	4,02	4,85	4,89
Provincial Rates	62	60	2,74	2,66	3,35	3,41
Customs	16	13	1,30	1,10	1,56	1,51
Assessed Taxes	11	11	1,30	1,29	1,44	1,48
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	4	35	33	50	47
Registration	3	3	30	29	35	35
Tributes from Native States	19	18	51	51	78	78
Other Civil Revenue	25	27	2,67	2,63	3,48	3,58
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	7,86	7,86	46,76	47,01	61,34	62,00
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 28	— 17	— 3,66	—3,44	— 4,20	— 4,13
Opium	— 10	— 10	— 2,09	—1,54	— 2,30	— 1,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,81	— 1,87	— 17,74	—17,56	— 24,08	— 23,48
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,19	— 2,14	— 23,49	—22,54	— 30,58	— 29,21
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+ 3	+ 5	+ 35	+ 3	+ 47	+ 21
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 1	+ 4	+ 17	+ 28	+ 14	+ 27
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 48	+ 51	+ 3,18	+3,35	+ 4,16	+ 4,01
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	...	...	— 47	— 44	— 54	— 45
Military Receipts	+ 2	+ 6	+ 40	+ 51	+ 85	+ 69
Military Issues	— 1,27	— 1,26	— 11,68	—11,64	— 14,29	— 14,37
Telegraph Receipts	+ 6	+ 6	+ 51	+ 51	...	+ 63
Do. Issues	— 6	— 6	— 54	— 53		— 66
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 98	+ 90	+ 7,62	+ 7,46	+ 83	+ 9,10
" " Issues	— 60	— 77	— 6,32	—6,57		— 7,82
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 36	+ 35	+ 3,12	+3,24	+ 2,84	+ 3,92
" " " Issues	— 8	— 9	— 1,03	—1,22		— 1,46
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 26	+ 34	+ 1,72	+1,65	— 5,52	+ 2,13
" " Issues	— 60	— 61	— 5,68	—5,57		— 7,30
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 41	— 48	— 8,65	—8,94	— 11,06	— 11,10
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	— 1	— 1	+ 1,88	— 4	+ 1,88
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 33	+ 28	+ 19	— 3	— 20	+ 6
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 47	— 57	— 3,49	— 5,37	— 6,16	— 6,62
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	— 1,13	— 2,52	— 10,68	— 12,94	— 14,89	— 15,67
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	+ 13	+ 2	— 23	— 8	+ 9	+ 11
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,14	— 2,80	— 14,22	— 16,54	— 21,20	— 20,24
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 4,12	+ 2,44	+ 40	— 1,01	— 1,50	+ 1,45
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,03	9,85	14,75	13,30	14,60	13,30
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,15	12,29	15,15	12,29	13,10	14,75

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th February, 1891.

No. 796.—Mr. J. Taylor, Assistant Comptroller-General, is granted furlough, without medical certificate, for two years, under Article 340(*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date in March, 1891, as he may avail himself of it.

The 26th February, 1891.

No. 834.—Mr. R. J. Whitten, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, with effect from the 7th March, 1891.

No. 846.—Lala Chuni Lal is appointed a Probationer in class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, and is posted to the Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, with effect from the 2nd January, 1891.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

The 25th February, 1891.

No. 823.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, and in modification of the Notifications by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, Nos. 2469, dated the 3rd August, 1883, and 343, dated the 10th January, 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule:—

On and after the 1st day of March, 1891, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in Aden shall be one rupee per 140 lb. avoirdupois.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th February, 1891.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 186.—Major T. F. Hobday, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as a Commissary General, with effect from the 11th February, 1891.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 187.—Captain W. E. Kerrich, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 19th February, 1891, *vice* Lieutenant C. F. Almon, Royal Artillery, resigned.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 188.—Second-Lieutenant G. F. R. Forbes, Royal Irish Regiment, appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

HAZARA.

No. 189.—Captain A. H. Mason, R.E., is appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for Intelligence with the Hazara Field Force.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 190.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Lieutenant C. C. D. Morice, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, (m.c.) for nine months under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 191.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel A. J. T. Welchman, General List, Infantry, Garrison Quarter Master, Fort William, for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 16th August, 1890.

Colonel F. H. Thomas, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, for one year. Pension service—32nd year commenced 14th February, 1891.

Colonel T. Shepherd, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-command, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 10th September, 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Swete, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—26th year commenced 18th January, 1891.

Major T. E. Spencer, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for seven months. Pension service—23rd year commenced 22nd July, 1890.

Captain G. B. Unwin, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for eight months. Pension service—13th year commenced 25th May, 1890.

Lieutenant J. O. S. Fayrer, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force for one year. Pension service—11th year commenced 22nd January, 1891.

No. 192.—With reference to G. G. O. No 986 of 1890, Lieutenant R. G. Bagley, West Riding Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India (m. c.) for six months under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 6th November, 1890. Pension service—3rd year commenced 9th May, 1890.

No. 193.—The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., General List, Infantry, Political Agent, 1st class, (m. c.) for six months.

Brigade-Surgeon R.G. Mathew, Civil Surgeon, Mozufferpore, (m. c.) for six months.

Conductor R. Straughan, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, Punjab, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 194.—Surgeon-Major J. Reid, M.B., Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government at the Presidency, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for six months under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 195.—Colonel A. Vallings, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India.

No. 196.—Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India, with effect from the 19th May, 1891, the date on which he vacates command of his regiment.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 197.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette," dated the 3rd February, 1891, page 618.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
3rd February, 1891.

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary, Maurice Hanley, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 8th October, 1890.

The undermentioned Deputy-Assistant Commissaries, Bombay Establishment, have been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 8th October, 1890:—

Richard Creswell Webb.

Abel Heapy.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-General George Forbes Hogg, C.B., Bombay, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 14th January, 1891.

Major-General William Munnings Lees, Bengal, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 14th January, 1891.

Colonel George Edward Fryer, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th January, 1891.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General Charles Annesley Benson, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 14th January, 1891.

* * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 198.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 25th February, 1891.

Donatus James Thomond O'Brien.

Henry Wood Priestley.

COMMISSARIAT—TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 199.—*Bengal*—

Sergeant C. J. Voyle, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 28th November, 1890, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Baldwin, transferred to the pension establishment.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 200.—First grade Assistant Apothecary William Arnold Fullam to be second grade Apothecary, *vice* second grade Apothecary J. Duffy, retired;

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Reginald Alexander Boermel to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Fullam, promoted,—

with effect from the 29th December, 1890.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 201.—*36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Rám Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Sewa Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mitt Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November, 1890.

No. 202.—*37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Nidhu, to be Subadar, and Havildar Mahtába, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dayála, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1890.

Havildar Diwána, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sohanu Singh, transferred to the 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 29th January, 1891.

No. 203.—*42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Chámu Kunwar, to be Subadar, and Havildar Dalbahádur Thápa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dayal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th September, 1890.

Jemadar Jaikaran Ráe, to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Judhbír Gurúng, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhairo Thápa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1890.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 204.—*6th Punjab Infantry*—

Havildar Kázam Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahádur Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th January, 1891.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 205.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Patrick Regan, Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the service.

REWARDS.

No. 206.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion to the rank of Apothecary, 2nd grade, of 1st grade Assistant Apothecary Reuben Clarence D'Sena, Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, under the provisions of clause 48 of India Army Circulars, 1884, in recognition of his good services at Suakin and in the Chin Hills.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 207.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following admissions to the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:—

MADRAS.

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur"

Subadar Veeragoo, 25th Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Moonesawmy, *Bahadur*, deceased,—6th November, 1890.

Subadar Mconesawmi, 15th Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Bram Khan, *Bahadur*, deceased,—11th November, 1890.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 208.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, together with a Royal Warrant relating to the amalgamation of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Staff Corps, for general information:—

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 5th February, 1891.

MILITARY,
No. 21.

To His Excellency The Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

I have received and considered in Council your Military Despatch No. 111, of the 9th June 1890.

2. Concurring in the opinion of your Government as to the desirability of amalgamating into one the Staff Corps of the three Presidencies, I submitted your proposal for Her Majesty's approval.

3. Her Majesty was pleased to approve of the amalgamation, and I forward herewith copies of a Royal Warrant, dated 28th January 1891, carrying it into effect.

4. You will observe that I do not propose for the present, to discontinue the use of the title "Staff Corps." It appears to me that, so long as there remain any officers of the Local Service or of the General List, the change of name would be inconvenient. The Secretary of State for War and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief concur in this view.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) CROSS.

VICTORIA R. I.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient that the Staff Corps in the Presidencies of Our Indian Dominions shall be amalgamated:

OUR WILL AND PLEASURE is that, with effect from the date of this Our Warrant, the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Staff Corps shall be formed into one Corps, to be denominated Our Indian Staff Corps.

The names of the officers who entered the Staff Corps after the 12th September, 1866, and before the 1st July, 1881, shall continue to be borne on three separate lists for the purpose of regulating their succession to Colonels' allowances.

Given at Our Court at Osborne, this Twenty-eight day of January, 1891, in the Fifty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) CROSS.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 209.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. James Maxwell Carter, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 210.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Arthur Trethowan Goodfellow, to be Captain, *vice* Moore, transferred to the supernumerary list.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 211.—*4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers*—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., is granted the honorary rank of Colonel under para. 122A., Army Regulations, India, vol. IX.

No. 212.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant William Thomas Clifford Beckett, to be Captain, *vice* Davies, resigned.

Lieutenant Andrew Rhind, to be Captain, *vice* Large, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Carpenter, to be Captain, *vice* Denne, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant George Moyle, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Eaton, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 213.—*Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Honorary Colonel, resigns his appointment, with effect from the 17th December, 1890.

A. R. BADCOCK,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1891.

No. 57.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 29, dated the 29th January, 1891, which relates to Lieutenant W. C. Smyth, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is hereby cancelled.

No. 58.—Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways,

is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, *vice* Mr. L. G. Prickett, proceeding on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 59.—Mr. S. S. Grant, District Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, is promoted from class II, grade 3, to class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st January, 1891.

The 24th February, 1891.

No. 60.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer Officers are permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Chatham, under Clause 176 of India Army Circular, dated the 31st October, 1887, with effect from such date as they may be relieved of their duties:—

Major J. W. Thurburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab.
Captain J. Burn-Murdoch, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways.
Captain H. E. S Abbott, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab.
Captain C. A. R. Browne, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade.

No. 61.—Mr. E. Verrieres, Apprentice Engineer, State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 13th December, 1890.

No. 62.—The services of Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment by the Gwalior Durbar.

The 25th February, 1891.

No. 63.—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, *vice* Colonel P. Lambert, R.E., proceeding on furlough.

No. 64.—The services of Lieutenant H. C. I. Birdwood, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service.

No. 65.—The leave on private affairs for six months granted to Mr. A. J. Chew, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, in Manager, North Western Railway's Notification No. 10, dated 18th October, 1890, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India into leave on medical certificate for nine months.

The 26th February, 1891.

No. 66.—Colonel J. Grierson, Bombay Staff Corps, Examiner, 2nd class, is promoted to Examiner, 1st class, permanent, with effect from the 24th February, 1891.

The 27th February, 1891.

No. 67.—Mr. C. Von Ahn, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Rajputana and Central India, temporarily employed in the Railway Branch, is permanently transferred to State Railways.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October, 1890.

From the 8th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publishes, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.		
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Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 19th February, 1891.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. H. M. McConnel has been appointed to act as Agent at Lucknow, *vice* Mr. M. Logan who has obtained six months' leave to Europe.

Mr. W. Westland, Deputy Secretary, has retired from the Bank's service.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th February, 1891.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	72,36,551 9 5	1,64,03,833 3 2
Public Deposits at Branches	91,67,281 9 9	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		5,88,42,511 11 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,61,966 14 5
Sundries		24,23,071 4 1
RUPEES		10,26,31,383 1 7

ASSETS.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Government Securities		89,04,349 0 0
Other authorized Investments		78,84,427 2 0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		82,47,738 5 3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		61,29,112 11 1
Bills discounted and purchased		2,16,08,292 2 4
Balances with other Banks		9,40,087 13 7
Bullion		10,44,364 8 11
Dead Stock		12,09,819 5 10
Stamps		12,475 7 0
Sundries		10,05,120 1 1
		5,69,85,786 8 10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,65,17,374 13 6	4,56,45,596 8 9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,91,28,221 11 3	
RUPEES		10,26,31,383 1 7

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 26th February, 1891.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 58·5.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 25th February, 1891.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 18th February, 1891	17,46,501	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	23,53,004	40,99,505
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,89,630	
Ditto ditto Government	4,54,531	6,44,161
		47,43,666
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	15,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	15,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 25th February, 1891	...	32,43,666
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	11,07,154	
Ditto ditto Government	21,36,512	32,43,666
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th February, 1891.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th February, 1891.

No. 4.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Nogendro Nath Bhuttacharjee, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, is dismissed the service.

G. BOMFORD, *M.D.*,
for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1891.

No. 1-*Camp*.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Gurucharan Das Gupta, Junior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 26th instant.

W. R. RICE, *M.D.*,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 19th February, 1891.

No. 842.—Lieutenant W. D. Daunt, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 20th April, 1891, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
W. STEWART, *Captain,*
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 18th February, 1891.

No. 763-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant Husein Ali returned on the forenoon of the 15th January, 1891, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 4791-G., dated 3rd November, 1890. and resumed charge of his duties from 3rd class Hospital Assistant Abdus Samad who reverted to the Native States Reserve List.

No. 764-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Kudrutullah Khan returned on the forenoon of the 28th January, 1891, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 449-G., dated 31st January, 1891.

No. 765-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Runchhodlall Viswanath, attached to the Baran Dispensary in the Kotah State, was granted two months and eighteen days' privilege leave from the afternoon of the 20th January, 1891, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Abdus Samad was appointed to act for him.

No. 766-G.—The following transfers have been made in the Establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer.
Third	Mahomed Azeemuddeen	Native States Reserve List.	Sujangurh Dispensary in Bikanir.	10th January, 1891.
Second	Hur Sahoy	Sujangurh Dispensary in Bikanir.	Pertabgarh Dispensary	23rd January, 1891.
First	Hafeezullah	Pertabgarh Dispensary	Agra Jail Hospital in N.-W. Provinces.	Ditto.
Third	Parmanand	Native States Reserve List.	Mandalgarh Raj Dispensary in Meywar.	1st February, 1891.

No. 767-G.—Hospital Assistant Gunpatram Nurbheram Pathak is appointed a 3rd class Hospital Assistant for Government service in Rajputana, and placed on the Native States Reserve List, from 10th February, 1891.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Rajputana.*

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (*Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.*)

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.			Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R	a.	p.		
	Found in the Shahpur District.						
133	Coins belonging to the reign of Ghiyasuddin Balbon Pathan, Sultan of Delhi.	Amalgam of copper & silver.	0	2	0	73	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 2nd May, 1891.
	Found in the Jalandhar District.						
141	Islam Shah	Copper.	0	1	0	63	Do. do. 31st Oct., 1891.
142	Sher Shah	Do.	0	1	0	250	Do. do. 31st Oct., 1891.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 26th February, 1891.

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,

Master of the Mint.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1891.

No. 835.—Colonel W. Barron, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th February, 1891, *vide* Military Department Notification No. 135, dated 6th February, 1891, the following promotions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Colonel W. H. Wilkins, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Colonel J. R. Wilmer, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain R. A. Wahab, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain J. M. Fleming, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (on furlough), to be Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Lieutenant R. T. Crichton, S.C., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 17th February, 1891.

No. 178-*A*.—Under Section 37, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Mr. Govind Rao Khandekar, Magistrate of the 1st class, is invested with power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the said Code, to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

The 21st February, 1891.

No. 195.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28(*b*) of the Cantonments Act, XIII of 1889, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to direct that the rules framed under Section 26, Clause (21), and Section 27, Sub-Sections (2) and (4), of the said Act and published at page 489 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 5th July, 1890, for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders, shall extend to a distance of four miles from any part of the boundary of the Cantonment of Nusseerabad.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

RAJPUTANA AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Kankroli, the 19th February, 1891.

No. 234-*S*.—DECLARATIONS.—The waste lands below described, being required for the purposes of a State Forest, are hereby, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, taken up for such purposes, and the present declarations are made and published under Ajmere Forests Regulation, 1874, Section 3:—

Jalia Plot.

A plot of land comprising an area of 36 acres 3 roods and 2 poles belonging to Government.

This plot is bounded on the east by the parapet wall of the weir of Phool Sagar tank, on the west by a waste hillock No. 69 within the limits of Soonian, on the north by the fields Nos. 38, 37, 35, 36, 12, &c., belonging to Shamlat, and on the south by the bund of Phool Sagar tank.

Balad Plot.

A plot of land comprising an area of 12 acres 3 roods and 8 poles and belonging to the Government.

This plot is bounded on the east by the bund of the Balad new tank, on the west by patti No. 788, leading from Balad to Kusalpura nala of the rear of the Balad new tank No. 800 and waste hillock No. 830, on the north by path No. 788 leading from Balad village to the bund of the tank, and on the south by waste hillock No. 830.

Camp Jhilwara, the 22nd February, 1891.

No. 275-*S*.—Rules XIII and XXIX of the rules framed by Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara under Section 22(1) of the Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, 1886, are hereby amended as follows:—

Rule XIII.—Omit the second sentence commencing from "The election of persons to fill the places" to the end.

Rule XXIX.—Cancel present rule and substitute the following:—

Rule XXIX(*a*).—The Tazimi Istimrardars are permanent members of the District Board and of the Ajmere Local Board, and can be removed or replaced only by order of the Chief Commissioner. Minor Tazimi Istimrardar shall be represented on the Board by the Manager of the Court of Wards.

(*b*)—Elected and nominated members of Local and District Boards shall retire at the end of every third year.

(*c*)—The election of persons to fill the places of the elected members, thus retiring, shall be held on such day in the month of November of every third year as the Magistrate of the district may determine.

(*d*)—The District Magistrate shall submit to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner proposals for filling up the vacancies caused by the retirement of nominated members.

By Order,

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. D.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th February, 1891.

No. 5.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 452, dated the 21st October, 1890, the Head-Quarters of the Kashmir Railway Survey are hereby fixed at Murree.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 29th January, 1891, certain treasure, consisting of gold and silver ornaments mentioned below, to wit:—

	Value. R	a.	p.
Gold Ornaments.			
A pair of wristlets (कांकण जोड), weighing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ tolas	48	0	0
A pair of earrings (पगडे जोड), weighing about 7 masas	7	8	0
Two idols, hollow, weighing $9\frac{1}{4}$ masas	12	0	0
An armlet (पटा दंडातील), hollow, and with silver bar inside, weighing in all $4\frac{1}{2}$ tolas	36	0	0
An earring (कानातील पगडा), hollow, weighing 4 masas	4	0	0
A wristlet (कडे), hollow, with silver strings inside, weighing in all $26\frac{3}{4}$ tolas	180	0	0
Silver Ornaments.			
A pair of wristlets (गोट), hollow, weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ tolas	3	8	0
Armlets, 5 in number (वाकी), weighing $12\frac{3}{4}$ tolas	10	0	0
Twelve wristlets (हातातील वाळे), of different sizes, weighing in all $6\frac{1}{2}$ tolas	3	0	0
A pair of rings, weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ tolas	1	0	0
Five pieces of necklace (हांसळी), weighing 2 tolas	1	8	0
Three earrings (कानातीलपेरे), weighing 8 masas	0	8	0
A necklace (हांसळी), weighing 9 masas	0	8	0

was found in the Government land Gurcharan, Survey No. 137, in the village of Khalapur, taluka Karjat, of the Thana district.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent at Karjat, before the Mamlatdar of Karjat, on Monday, the 20th July, 1891, at 11 A.M. (Madras time), when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Collector of Thana.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1891.		R	
W200	R 20—20041	100	Shaik Ali Hassan, retired Police Inspector, Gorakhpore.

H. KEENE,
Asst. Comptroller Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th February, 1891.

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The following Chart has received important additions and corrections at the Admiralty, and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry, London:—

No.	Scale.	Title.
842	M=0·15	Bay of Bengal, East Coast, Malay Peninsula:—From Sayer Islands and adjacent coast to Langkawi Island, Malacca Strait Entrance, including Salang or Junkseylon Island. December, 1890.

A. GWYN,
Director of the Indian Marine.

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
The 17th February, 1891.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1891.

No. 12969.—Pundit Shiva Pal acted as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, from the 25th to the 31st January, 1891.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 24th February, 1891.

Bergain & Co.	Emptige, Mrs. A.	Levey, J. E.
Bird, O.	Filipp & Moras.	Pirsill, Alex.
Burnett & Co.	Gregory, F. A.	Street, Leon C. J.
Chamberlin, R.	Jordon, Revd. L. H.	Trimble, S. J.
		Warionk, Mrs. G. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Aitchison, William.	Frost, Joseph	Meyer, Arthur.
Anderson, Mrs F	Galbraith, John.	Mitchell, Mrs H. C.
Barbey, Augusti	Gilmore, D C.	Mitchell, Mrs H.
Barrett, Capt L M	Good, Mrs	Morgan, Miss E
Batti, P H.	Grogan, M.	Morrison, Rev W. J P.
Bec, I R	Grun, Otto	Nolan, Mrs.
Bingham, Major C. I	Hailstone, W	Partridge, W. L.
Boyd Miss J	Hall, R W	Pattman, H A.
Brown, Mrs	Harris, C S	Proude, Mrs
Browne, R T	Harris, J	Rean, Richard
Burne, K G	Harris Mrs C	Reichman, Maria.
Butler, G F	Harris, I L M	Ringrose, Mr.
Campbell W K	Hewitt, F I	Robarts, P
Caryl, Mrs	Hobson, J C	Rosenberg, A
Clery, Leon	Ireland, W. DeCourcy	Rosenstein, E
Cow, A	Irma, Auguste	Rupesingha, A. P.
Craster, Mrs	Jacob, A M	Ruthenborg, Carl.
Creve, W.	James, D M	Saffro, Maria
Currie, John	Jones Mrs	Scott Sidney
D Padua J L	Keisler, Dr S L	Shepherd, E P
Dias, J I	Klein, I	Sherman, J
Dolman, S	Klein, W	Shipley, Mrs A.
Doughty, C F.	Ladig, Julius	Sieberg Otto.
Doughty, I F	Lamt, G	Smith G
Edwards, Lt Col Sir I J	Leslie, Mrs B	Smith, James.
Evan, J B	Livermore, L	South I
Farrell, F P	Longuis A	Stanton, B P
Ferry, Charles.	Mackenzie, A	Steele, William
Flynn, Esquire	Maclean J G	Stevenson, Mrs
Foreman, John	Markham, Capt	Strangmen, L G
Fox, R S	Marsden, C W	Stratford, E. W.
Fraser, H C	Martin, James	Tate Mrs
Fraser, William	Mosetti Nina	Taylor, C F
Francis, Jas	Masters W A Smith	Thomson, L A
Frantz, Mrs	McDermott, M	Warder, K W
	Melde, C	Williams, A.

Registered Letters

Taremba F. de	Livermore, L	Quiros, M L
Guthrie, J		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 23rd February, 1891

Broadway, M	Smith, H	Walker, H.
Rydquist, C F.	Smythey G	Wright D S
Seivwright, D	Tutton, S B	Yates, L I H.

E HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 28th February, 1891

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1891	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	4th Mar	Per P & O Str from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	3rd ,,	Ditto
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan.	9th ,,	Ditto
Australia New Zealand, and Tasmania	9th ,,	Ditto
Madras and Colombo . .	11th ,,	Per P & O Str *Khedive*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	9th ,,	Per Steamer *Japan*
Rangoon and Moulmein	3rd ,,	Per Steamer *Chanda*
Ditto ditto . . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Palitana*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	4th ,,	Per Steamer *Coconada*
Port Blair	12th ,,	Per Steamer *Maharani*
Colombo and Mauritius .	1st ,,	Per Steamer *Nowshera*

N B—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P M

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P M and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7 30 P. M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4*, per pound tin, *R14* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14*, per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4*, per pound tin, *R17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا عمدہ بدل هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹندنت صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد كرنے والا هو وہ نقد خريد كرنے كي شرط پر نيچے كے لكهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتا هى يعنے — چار اونس كے ٹين كے تين روپى چودہ آنے ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے سات روپى چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كے چودہ روپى ' . اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے كے لكهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے — چار اونس ٹين كے چار روپى چودہ آنے , آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے نو روپى چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كے سترا روپى آٹهه آنے '

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسوائے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين كے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے آٹهه آنے ; ور ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كے بارہ آنے '

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870 :—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . R22

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series . . .	6 0 0	7 0 0
„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India* . . .	...	2 0 0
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Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4a.)

Schedule of contract rates for work of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1888. R5 (6a.)

Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways, 1890. 9a. (1a.)

MARINE.

The River Hooghly: Calcutta to Saugor Island, with Charts and Diagrams. By S. R. ELSON. R2-8 (2a.)

Sailing Directions, by Commander L. S. Dawson, R.N. 8a. (1a.)

Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull Equipments, and Machinery of seagoing Steam-ships carrying passengers, and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January 1891. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

Butwarra Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a.)

Land Registration Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a.)

Wards' Manual, 1888. R2 (4a.)

Cess Manual, 1888. R1-8 (4a.)

Records' Manual, 1888. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Mis Vol. of Board's Rules, 1888. R2 (4a.)

Revenue Officers' Manual, 1888. R1 (3a.)

Certificate Procedure Manual, 1888. 8a. (1a. 6p.)

Waste Lands Manual, 1888. 12a. (2a.)

Settlement Manual, 1888. 8a. (2a.)

Stamp Manual, 1890. R1 8 (4a.)

Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in English. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for 1889-90. 8a. (2a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Fishes.	Volume I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto.	Volume II.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Birds.	Volume I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Reptilia and Batrachia.		R13 (6a.)

The Fauna will be complete in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. (1a.) per copy.

Ditto **in Kaithi.** (1a.) per copy.

☞ ***The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.***

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 134612, for R200, 134613, for R300, 134614, for R500, and 134615, for R2,800, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st February, 1843, originally standing in the name of Cowkur, Kamalaboyamanah, and last endorsed to Cowkur, Srinivasa Row, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned Securities.

COWKUR, SRINIVASA ROW,

Student, care of C. Ramachandra Row, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Triplicane, Madras.

Triplicane, Madras, the 11th January, 1891.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 257559, 268463, and 268464, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R300, R500, and R500, respectively, originally standing in the names of the Accountant-General, High Court, Madras, and the Bank of Madras, respectively, and last endorsed to A. DeSouza Barrett, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon having been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, an application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

A. DESOUZA BARRETT,

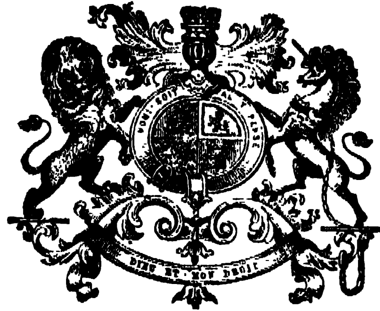
Hyderabad, Deccan.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 104999, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Koylash Chunder Bannerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

KOYLASH CHUNDER BANNERJEE,

Government Pensioner, Benares.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th February, 1891, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1891.

An Act to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act, 1889; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Substitution of new clause for section 6 (1) (a), Act X of 1889.

1. For clause (*a*) of section 6, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the following shall be substituted; namely:—

"(*a*) for regulating the time and hours at and during which, the speed at which, and the manner and conditions in and on which, vessels generally, or vessels of any class defined in the rules, may enter, leave or be moved in any port subject to this Act;".

Saving of past rules respecting the moving of vessels in ports.

2. Any direction which, having been issued by a Local Government and published in an official Gazette, expressly purports, or may be reasonably held to have been intended, to be a rule under section 7, clause 8, of Act XXII of 1855, or under section 7, clause (*h*), of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or under section 6, sub-section (*1*), clause (*h*), of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, or under any other law for the time being in force, with respect to the moving of vessels in any port which is at the commencement of this Act subject to the Indian Ports Act, 1889, shall, if the direction has not been cancelled by the Local Government by a notification in an official Gazette and could, after the commencement of this Act, be issued as a rule made under clause (*a*) of section 6, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, as amended by the foregoing section of this Act, be deemed to have been issued as a rule made under that clause.

XII of 1875. X of 1889.

Definitions.

3. The expressions "port" and "vessel" in this Act have respectively the same meanings as in the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

X of 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act, 1889, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February, 1891 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act, 1889, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 289 Marine, dated 30th January, 1891 [Paper No. 1].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 274, dated 2nd February, 1891 [Paper No. 2].
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1036, dated 7th February, 1891 [Paper No. 3].
From Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 123—5 P. D., dated 5th February, 1891 [Paper No. 4].
From Government, Madras, No. 56, dated 10th February, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

2. We are of opinion that the Bill should be passed in the form in which it was introduced.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	10th January, 1891.
Fort Saint George Gazette	27th January, 1891.
Bombay Government Gazette	15th January, 1891.
Calcutta Gazette	14th January, 1891.
Burma Gazette	24th January, 1891.
Sindh Official Gazette	29th January, 1891.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	3rd February, 1891.
Bombay	Marathi	22nd January, 1891.
	Gujarathi	22nd January, 1891.
	Kanarese	22nd January, 1891.
Bengal	Bengali	20th January, 1891.
	Uriya	29th January, 1891.
	Hindi	3rd February, 1891.
Sindh	Sindhi	30th January, 1891.

D. BARBOUR.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
F. M. HALLIDAY.
J. NUGENT.
JAS. L. MACKAY.

The 20th February, 1891.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Acts I of 1859, VII of 1880 and V of 1883 was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th February, 1891 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend Acts I of 1859, VII of 1880 and V of 1883 was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as revised by us annexed thereto.

Office Memorandum from Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 732, dated 11th February, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
From Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 676 Marine, dated 8th March, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 621, dated 14th March, 1890 [Paper No. 3].
Telegram from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 157, dated 19th March, 1890 [Paper No. 4].
From Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 750, dated 14th March, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
Resolution by Government, Bombay, Marine Department, No. 76, dated 14th March, 1890 [Paper No. 6].
From Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 790 Marine, dated 19th March, 1890, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, Public Works Department, No. 828 Marine, dated 24th March, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 532, dated 21st March, 1890, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
Resolution by Government, Bombay, Marine Department, No. 88, dated 25th March, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Managing Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, No. S.-283, dated 25th November, 1890 [Paper No. 11].

2. *Section 3 of Bill as revised.*—We have proposed to add to section 32 of Act I of 1859 a clause generally following the Statute 35 & 36 Vict., c. 73, s. 16, with respect to time-agreements with seamen of home-trade ships.

3. *Section 5 of Bill as revised.*—By the definitions of "home-trade ship" and "foreign-going ship" in section 118 of Act I of 1859, we have proposed to place the Straits Settlements in the position which they occupied before the passing of the Statute 29 & 30 Vict., c. 115 (*an Act to provide for the government of the Straits Settlements*).

4. *Section 6 of Bill as revised.*—We have added to section 72 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, a clause saving the arrangements to which India has acceded respecting the disposal of the proceeds of wrecks belonging to subjects of the Government of the French Republic.

5. *Section 9 of Bill as revised.*—We consider it desirable that the Magistrate or other officer whose duty it is to report casualties to the Local Government should have the powers of an Inspector under section 15 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

6. We have considered the provisions of English law regarding the award of costs by Courts making investigations with respect to casualties. We are of opinion that in this matter the existing law in India should remain undisturbed.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	15th February, 1890.
Fort Saint George Gazette	1st April, 1890.
Bombay Government Gazette	20th February, 1890.
Calcutta Gazette	19th February, 1890.
Burma Gazette	1st March, 1890.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	18th March, 1890.
	Gujarathi	18th March, 1890.
Burma	Burmese	8th March, 1890.

8. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

H. W. BLISS.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
D. BARBOUR.
F. M. HALLIDAY.
J. NUGENT.
JAS. L. MACKAY.

The 27th February, 1891.

No. II.

A Bill to amend certain Acts respecting Indian Merchant Shipping.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend certain Acts respecting Indian Merchant Shipping; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Act I of 1859.

Amendment of section 12, Act I, 1859.

1. (*1*) In clause 1 of section 12 of Act I of 1859, for the words "or any higher rank in the service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company" the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"or any corresponding or higher rank in the service of Her Majesty or the rank of commander or first grade officer in the Indian Marine Service,".

(*2*) In clause 2 of the same section, after the words "any such ship as aforesaid," the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"or who has attained or shall attain the rank of second grade officer in the Indian Marine Service,".

Addition of section after section 24, Act I, 1859.

2. After section 24 of the same Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Renewal of running agreements in certain cases.

"24A. (*1*) When a running agreement with the crew of a foreign-going ship has been made under section 23 and the ship arrives after the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December at a port of destination in India which is not the port at which the crew have agreed to be discharged, the master may, with the previous sanction of the shipping-master, renew the agreement with the crew, or may be required by the shipping-master so to renew the agreement, for the voyage from such port of destination to the port in India at which the crew have agreed to be discharged.

"(*2*) If the master of the ship is required by the shipping-master to renew the agreement as aforesaid and refuses so to renew it, any expenses which may be incurred by the Government for the subsistence of the crew and their conveyance to the port at which they have agreed to be discharged shall be a charge upon the ship, and shall be recoverable as if they were expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen under the provisions of Chapter III of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880."

Addition to section 32, Act I, 1859.

3. To section 32 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this section or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the owner of home-trade ships or his agent may enter into time-agreements, in forms to be sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, with individual seamen to serve in any one or more ships belonging to him, which agreements need not expire on either the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December."

Amendment of section 115, Act I, 1859.

4. To section 115 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"and for the repayment to the Secretary of State for India in Council of all expenses which may be incurred by the Government in respect of any such lascar or other native seaman who may be discharged or left behind at any port out of India and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 211, and the enactments amending the same."

Modification of section 118, Act I, 1859.

5. Section 118 of the same Act shall be modified as follows, namely:—

(*1*) in the definition of "home-trade ship" the words "or in the Straits Settlements" shall be inserted between the words "on the Continent of India" and the words "or in the Island of Ceylon," and

(*2*) in the definition of "foreign-going ship" the words "nor in the Straits Settlements" shall be inserted between the words "nor on the Continent of India" and the words "nor in the Island of Ceylon."

The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.

Substitution of new section for section 72, Act VII, 1880.

6. For section 72 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Savings.

"72. But nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to—

(*a*) affect the declaration of the twenty-third day of October, 1889, in the schedule to this Act, between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of the French Republic, with reference to the disposal of the proceeds of wrecks on their respective coasts that declaration having been made applicable to India, or

(*b*) affect section 29 of the Indian Ports Act 1889, or entitle any person to salvage in respect of any property recovered

by creeping or sweeping in contravention of that section."

Amendment of section 74, Act VII, 1880.

7. In section 74 of the same Act, after the words "so appointed" the words "or bringing within such limits any wreck which has been found and taken possession of elsewhere" shall be inserted.

Addition of schedule to Act VII, 1880.

8. To the same Act the schedule in the schedule to this Act shall be added.

The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

Amendment of section 6, Act V, 1883.

9. To section 6 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, the following shall be added, namely:—

"(*4*) The Magistrate or other officer whose duty it is under sub-section (*1*) to report to the Local Government such information as is referred to in that sub-section shall be deemed to be a public servant, and shall have all the powers which an inspector appointed under section 14 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, has under clauses (*1*) to (*5*) of section 15 of that Act, that is to say:—

(*1*) he may go on board any ship, and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats, equipments or articles on board thereof, to which the provisions of this Act apply, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on any voyage:

(*2*) he may enter and inspect any premises the entry or inspection of which appears to him to be requisite for the purpose of the report which he is directed to make:

(*3*) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him and examine for such purpose, and may require answers or returns to any inquiries he thinks fit to make:

(*4*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important for such purpose:

(*5*) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of requiring or administering an oath, require any person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination:

"(*5*) The word 'coasts' in this section includes the coasts of creeks and tidal rivers."

New sub-section substituted for sub-section (*1*) of section 7, Act V, 1883.

10. For sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the same Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of Investigation.

"(*1*) If the Local Government to which the report prescribed by the last foregoing section has been made or within whose territories any competent witnesses of any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty as is described in clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) of the same section have arrived or are to be found or any evidence of such supposed loss as is described in clause (*e*) of the same sub-section can be obtained, is of opinion that a formal investigation into the facts mentioned in any of the said clauses is requisite or expedient, such Local Government may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct that Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same."

Amendment of section 8, Act V, 1883.

11. In section 8 of the same Act, after the words "Local Government" the words "or by such officer as the Local Government has empowered in this behalf" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 20, Act V, 1883.

12. In section 20 of the same Act, clause (*a*) and the proviso shall be repealed.

Addition of section after section 24, Act V, 1883.

13. After section 24 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Power to Court to suspend or cancel certificates granted by Local Government.

"24A. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, a certificate (whether of competency or service) which has been granted by any Local Government to a master, mate or engineer, but has not been granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act, may, if a Court conducting an investigation under this Act finds that the loss, stranding or abandonment of or damage to any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by the wrongful act or default of the master, mate or engineer, or that he is incompetent or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct, be cancelled or suspended by the Court:

32 Vict., c. 11.

"Provided that the Court shall not cancel or suspend a certificate unless the holder of the certificate was furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section 9 or section 10, as the case may be.

"(*2*) At the conclusion of the investigation, or as soon afterwards as possible, the Court shall state in open sitting the decision to which it may have come with respect to the cancelment or suspension of any certificate.

"(*3*) A master, mate or engineer whose certificate has been cancelled or suspended by the Court shall deliver the certificate to the Court, and the Court shall forward it to the Local Government together with the report which it is required by section 17, sub-section (*1*), to transmit to that Government.

"(*4*) A master, mate or engineer failing to deliver a certificate as required by sub-section (*3*) shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

"(5) The duties imposed and powers conferred by sections 22, 23 and 24 on the Local Government which cancels or suspends a certificate shall, when a Court has under this section cancelled or suspended a certificate, be performed and exercised by the Local Government to which the Court has forwarded the certificate under sub-section (3), as if such Local Government had itself cancelled or suspended the certificate under section 20."

Supplemental.

General provision with respect to surrender of certificates.

14. (1) When the certificate of a master, mate, engineer or engine-driver is cancelled or suspended under any law for the time being in force, he shall deliver to the Court or person entitled to receive delivery from him of such cancelled or suspended certificate every other certificate, if any, held by him which has been granted to him under any of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1889 or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or which has been granted to him by any Local Government in British India.

17 & 18 Vict., c. 104, &c.

32 Vict., c. 11.

(2) If any master, mate, engineer or engine-driver fails to comply with the requirement of sub-section (1), he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 8.*)

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 72.*)

Declaration between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of the French Republic, with reference to the disposal of the Proceeds of Wrecks on their respective Coasts.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and the Government of the French Republic, desiring to regulate by a new Agreement questions relative to the disposal of the proceeds of wrecks on the coasts of the two States, have agreed to replace the Declaration signed at London on the 16th June, 1879, by the following arrangements :—

ARTICLE I.

When any ship belonging to the subjects of one of the two Contracting States is wrecked or stranded on the coast of the other, the competent local authorities shall, with as little delay as possible, bring the fact to the knowledge of the Consul General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent nearest to the spot where the wreck or stranding has taken place.

ARTICLE II.

All operations relative to the salvage of British ships which may be wrecked or stranded on the coasts of France shall be directed by the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents of Great Britain, and reciprocally the French Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall direct all operations relative to the salvage of ships of their nation wrecked or stranded on the coasts of Great Britain.

ARTICLE III.

If the owners of the ship and cargo, or their duly authorised representatives, shall be present and shall claim it, the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall hand over to them the conduct of the salvage operations after requiring the deposit of the ship's papers, as well as the reimbursement of the expenses already defrayed, and a sufficient guarantee for those incurred before the operations were handed over, and which may not have been already settled.

ARTICLE IV.

The intervention of the local authorities shall only take place in the two countries for the purpose of assisting the Consular authority, of maintaining order, of securing the interests of the salvors if they are strangers to the ship-wrecked crews, and of assuring the due execution of the arrangements to be carried out for the entry and departure of the merchandise saved.

In the absence, and until the arrival, of the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents, the local authorities shall, moreover, take all necessary measures for the protection of the persons and for the preservation of the articles which shall have been saved from the wreck.

This intervention shall not give rise to any charges, with the exception of those which the salvage operations and the protection of the articles saved shall have rendered necessary, and those to which national ships would, under similar circumstances, be liable. These charges shall be paid according to the circumstances of the case, either by the Agents of the Consular service, or by their owners or their proxies.

In case absence, sickness or any other cause should prevent the Agents of the Consular service from seeing to the operations and the management of the salvage, the local authorities who may be charged with the operations and management in question shall be bound to remit to the aforesaid Agents the ship's papers and the net proceeds of the ship and the cargo.

ARTICLE V.

The merchandise and articles saved shall not be liable to any customs-duties, unless they are

intended for home consumption, in which case they shall pay the same duties as they would have had to pay if they had been imported in national vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

The stipulations of the present Declaration shall be applicable to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to—

India.
The Dominion of Canada.
Newfoundland.
The Cape.
Natal.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
South Australia.
Western Australia.
New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Declaration shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative to the French Republic within one year from the date of the signature of the present Declaration.

The stipulations of the present Declaration shall be applicable to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of France.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Declaration shall come into operation three months after the date of its signature, and shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either Party may give notice of its intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, His Excellency the Earl of Lytton, Ambassador of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Excellency M. Eugène Spuller, Minister for Foreign Affairs, have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, this twenty-third day of October, 1889.

(L.S.) LYTTON.
(L.S.) E. SPULLER.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act X of 1841 was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th February, 1891 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend Act X of 1841 was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as revised by us annexed thereto.

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 221, dated 28th January, 1891 [Paper No. 1].
From Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 588—15 M. S., dated 21st January, 1891 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 191, dated 29th January, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 290, dated 30th January, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

2. *Section 3 of Bill as revised.*—We have so altered the terms of the sections to be substituted for sections 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Act X of 1841 as to make orders of the Board of Trade, as well as rules in statutes, applicable to the measurement of British Indian ships.

We have also saved the provisions of section 70 of Act I of 1859 as amended by the Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, 1876.

3. *Sections 8 and 9 of Bill as revised.*—We have by these sections made it clear that the expression "Local Government," as used in the Act, includes the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	20th December, 1890.
Fort Saint George Gazette	13th January, 1891.
Bombay Government Gazette	25th December, 1890.
Calcutta Gazette	24th December, 1890.
Burma Gazette	3rd January, 1891.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bengal	Bengali	13th January, 1891.
	Uriya	29th January, 1891.

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

H. W. BLISS.
ANDREW. R. SCOBLE.
D. BARBOUR.
F. M. HALLIDAY.
J. NUGENT.
JAS. L. MACKAY.

The 27th February, 1891.

No. II.

A Bill to amend Act X of 1841.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Act of the Governor General in Council, No. X of 1841 (*an Act for prescribing the rules to be observed in order that ships or vessels belonging to ports within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, or belonging to Native Princes or States, or their subjects, may become entitled to the privileges of British ships under a proclamation of the Governor General of India in Council made in pursuance of the Statute 3rd & 4th Vict., c. 56*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of a word in section 2, Act X of 1841.

1. In section 2 of the said Act, the word "Singapore" is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 3, Act X of 1841.

2. For that portion of section 3 of the said Act, beginning with the words "the persons now authorised" and ending with the words "such other or different persons," the words "such persons" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new sections for sections 8 to 12, Act X of 1841.

3. For sections 8 to 12, both inclusive, of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Certificate of surveying officer.

"8. The certificate of the surveying officer shall be in the form in the schedule to this Act or in such other form as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe; and such certificate shall be delivered to the registering officer before registry.

Measurement of tonnage for purpose of registry.

"9. Subject to the provisions of section 70 of Act I of 1859 (*an Act for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*) as amended by section 9 of the Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, 1876, the tonnage of a ship or vessel required by law to be registered shall, previous to her being registered, be measured and ascertained according to such of the rules and orders for the time being in force in and under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, as amended by subsequent Acts (including the Merchant Shipping (Tonnage) Act, 1889) as apply to measurement of tonnage for the purpose of registry.

Measurement of tonnage for purpose other than registry.

"10. Subject to the provisions referred to in the last foregoing section, the tonnage of a ship or vessel requiring to be measured for any purpose other than registry shall be measured and ascertained according to such of the rules and orders for the time being in force in and under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, amended as aforesaid, as apply to measurement of tonnage for a purpose other than registry.

Substitution of Governor General in Council for Board of Trade.

"11. The rules and orders referred to in section 9 and section 10 of this Act shall, in their application to measurement of tonnage for the purposes of this Act, or of any enactment, rule or order referring to this Act, be read and construed as if the Governor General in Council were therein named instead of the Board of Trade or the authority for which the Board of Trade has been substituted by section 3 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1872.

35 & 36 Vict., c. 73

Marking of register tonnage on ship or vessel.

"12. The true amount of the register tonnage of every ship or vessel to be measured and ascertained according to the rules and orders referred to in section 9 of this Act shall be deeply carved or cut in figures of at least three inches in length on the main beam of every such ship or vessel prior to her being registered."

Amendment of section 14, Act X of 1841.

4. In section 14 of the said Act, to the word "tonnage", wherever it occurs, the word "register" shall be prefixed, and for the words "rules herein prescribed" the words "said rules and orders" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 15, Act X of 1841.

5. In section 15 of the said Act, the words "or the East India Company" are hereby repealed, and for the words and figures "Act No. II of 1839" the words "the law for the time being in force for the recovery of fines imposed by Criminal Courts" shall be substituted.

Repeal of words in section 17, Act X of 1841.

6. (1) In section 17 of the said Act the word "that", where it occurs before the words "the owner or owners" and before the words "if such owner or owners", is hereby repealed.

(2) To the same section the words "recoverable as aforesaid" shall be added.

Amendment of section 23, Act X of 1841.

7. In section 23 of the said Act, after the words "ten thousand rupees" the words "recoverable as aforesaid" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 24, Act X of 1841.

8. In section 24 of the said Act, the words "issued under the Company's seal and" are hereby repealed, and for the words "for the Governor of Fort William in Bengal or for the Governor in Council of any presidency", and for the words "for the Governor of Fort William in Bengal or the Governor in Council of any presidency" the words "for a Local Government" shall be substituted.

Addition to Act X of 1841.

9. After section 26 of the said Act, and before the Proclamation, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Definition of "Local Government."

"27. The expressions 'Local Government', 'Local Governments of India' and 'Government of the Presidency', as used in this Act, shall be deemed to include, and to have always included, every person who is a 'Local Government' as defined in section 2, clause (10), of the General Clauses Act, 1868.

I of 1868.

"THE SCHEDULE.

" (*See section 8.*)

ACT X. 1841.

Certificate of Survey.

Name of Ship.	Port of intended Registry.	Official Number, if there has been any former Registry.

Whether a Sailing or Steam Ship; and, if a Steam Ship, how propelled.	Where Built.	When Built.	Name and Address of Builders.

		Feet.	Tenths.
Number of Decks .	Length from fore part of stem, under the bowsprit, to the aft side of the head of the stern post		
Number of Masts .			
Rigged . . .	Main breadth to outside of plank		
Stern . . .			
Build . . .	Depth in hold from tonnage deck to ceiling at midships .		
Galleries . . .	Depth in hold from upper deck to ceiling at midships, in the case of three decks and upwards		
Head . . .			
Framework . .	Length of engine room, if any		

PARTICULARS OF ENGINES (IF ANY).

No. of Engines.	Description.	Whether British or Foreign made.	When made.	Name and Address of Makers.	Diameter of Cylinders.	Length of Stroke.	No. of Horses' Power (combined).
			Engines.				
			Boilers.				

PARTICULARS OF TONNAGE.

GROSS TONNAGE.	No. of Tons.	DEDUCTION ALLOWED.		No. of Tons.
Under Tonnage Deck . .		On account of space required for propelling power		
Closed-in spaces above the Tonnage Deck, if any:		On account of spaces occupied by Seamen or Apprentices and appropriated to their use and kept free from goods or stores of every kind not being the personal property of the Crew		
Space or spaces between Decks .		These spaces are the following, namely:—		
Poop				
Forecastle				
Round-House				
Other closed-in spaces, if any, as follows:				
Gross Tonnage . .		Cubic metres.		
Deduction, as *per contra* . .				
Registered Tonnage . .			TOTAL .	

I, the undersigned____________________

having surveyed the above-named Ship, hereby certify that the above particulars are true.

Dated at____________

this____________day of____________

__________18____.

Surveyor.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

V B



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 14th, 1891.

The anticyclonic conditions, consisting of a high pressure area in the north-west and low pressure areas over the south-west and south-east of the Peninsula and the south of the Bay, which were established at the close of last week, have prevailed uninterruptedly during the week under review. The intensity of these conditions has varied from day to day according to the variations in the height of the barometer in the northern and southern districts of India. Thus the barometric difference between Peshawar and Colombo on the 11th exceeded 0·55 inch, and on the 14th was only 0·3 inch; but though these variations occurred in the relative distribution, the general distribution remained undisturbed, readings being steadily highest in the north and lowest in the south. Accompanying this distribution there was during the early part of the week an abnormal northing in the wind directions throughout India. This northing was most marked on the 11th, when, as mentioned above, the barometric difference between the north and south was greatest. On this date, of the 113 plain stations the reports from which appear in the daily weather chart, no less than 60 had the wind from directions between north-west through north to north-east. Not only was the wind so very generally northerly, but the force was high, and hence the effects of the low temperatures which prevailed over Northern India, and more particularly over the hills on the northern frontier of India, were felt over a large part of the country. On the 12th much of this northing disappeared from the wind directions, and the aërial circulation settled down into that which is ordinarily associated with the distribution of pressure described above. This circulation

consists of a westerly and north-westerly current down the Gangetic plain, a northerly current over Bengal and the head of the Bay, and a north-easterly to easterly current over the central parts of the country, the Peninsula, Guzrat, and Sind.

Though throughout the week there occurred no change in the anticyclonic distribution of pressure and the charts showed no travelling vortices either in Northern or Southern India, the weather became suddenly disturbed on the 11th both over the Central Provinces and the south of Madras. On this date rain fell at Jubbulpore, Seoni, Nagpur, Pachmarhi, and Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces, and at Colombo, Negapatam, Salem, Cuddalore, Madras, Nellore, and Wellington in Southern India. On the next day, the 12th, the rainfall area over the Central Provinces contracted, while that over Southern India expanded and included the whole of the south of the Peninsula. On the 13th there was no change, but on the 14th the rainfall was less in both regions. On this day a few slight showers were also recorded in Lower Bengal. Throughout the week the weather in the north of the Punjab and in Beluchistan has been somewhat cloudy, and slight scattered showers have at times fallen.

Temperature has been low throughout the week over the greater part of the Indian region. There have been no well-marked waves of heat and cold passing across the country, as was the case last week, but the charts of mean temperature have exhibited a comparatively stationary and steady area of relative cold overlying the whole of the Indian region lying to the north of a line joining False Point and Bombay, and to the west of a line joining False Point and Gorakhpur. To the north and west of these lines the mean temperature was below the normal average and to the south and east above. The area of greatest depression of temperature was during the middle of the week over the Central Provinces, but both at the commencement and close of the week lay more to the westward over Central India and Rajputana.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal average of each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

TABLE A.

Temperature variations for week ending the 14th February 1891.

PROVINCE.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	Means.
Burma	+0·2	+2·9	+4·6	+4·0	+4·1	+3·8	+3·8	+3·3
Bengal	−7·4	−4·3	−2·4	−0·9	−0·2	+0·6	+1·9	−1·8
North-Western Provinces .	−8·6	−7·6	−7·7	−6·5	−3·8	−2·8	−3·4	−5·8
Punjab	−7·8	−9·1	−9·3	−7·6	−8·0	−4·7	−3·6	−7·2
Bombay	−3·8	−4·5	−2·3	+1·1	+3·1	+4·1	+2·5	0
Central Provinces . . .	−7·7	−8·8	−9·1	−3·8	−5·3	−0·2	−1·7	−5·2
Guzerat and Central India .	−9·3	−9·5	−8·8	−6·2	−3·5	−3·9	−2·3	−6·2
Sind and Rajputana . .	−7·7	−8·8	−7·6	−7·5	−6·5	−7·0	−3·7	−7·0
Madras	+2·2	+2·5	+1·4	+3·9	+0·9	−0·8	−0·3	+1·4
Means for India .	−5·5	−5·2	−4·6	−2·6	−2·1	−1·2	−0·8	−3·2

These figures show that Burma had an excessive temperature throughout the week; Madras an excess of temperature from the 8th to the 12th; Bengal an excess on the 13th and 14th; and Bombay an excess from the 11th to the 14th. In all the other Provinces the mean temperature was in defect throughout. The greatest deficiency was in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana where the average defect amounted to 7° for the week. The figures at the foot of the table show that for the whole of India the coldest day was the 8th when the mean deficiency equalled 5½°; as the week advanced this deficiency steadily diminished, and at the close amounted to only 0°·8.

On the hills frost was experienced at night throughout almost the whole week, and during the first few days continued during the day also at some stations. The following is the record for the earlier days at:—

		8th.	9th.	10th.
		°	°	°
QUETTA	Min.	19·8	21·8	18·8
	8 A.M.	22·8	24·3	21·3
	Max.	38·5	38·5	41·5
MURREE	Min.	22·2	20·2	21·7
	8 A.M.	23·7	23·2	25·2
	Max.	35·1	35·6	32·6
SIMLA	Min.	22·2	21·8	25·4
	8 A.M.	24·3	24·4	27·0
	Max.	30·5	35·2	39·7

The weather on the plains of North-Western India was during these days relatively to the normal as cold as that on the hills, and frost was reported from many stations.

Rain.—The principal rainfall of the week occurred over the south of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, but scattered showers occurred in many districts of India. Hence the table at the close of the Summary shows a fairly general fall of rain. Twenty-six of the rainfall divisions report no rain, and twenty-five report rain in greater or less amount. The regions where absolutely no rain fell include Arrakan, East, Central, and North Bengal, Cachar, Behar, the North-Western Provinces, the south, central, submontane and western divisions of the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, Kattiawar, the Konkan, Coorg, Hyderabad, and the Circars. The rainfall region includes the greater part of Burma, the Assam Valley, the divisions around the head of the Bay, the hill and north-western divisions of the Punjab, the south-west and south of the Peninsula, and the Central Provinces with Khandeish. Of the twenty-five divisions which recorded rainfall, 16 had over the average amount, the greatest excess being in South Madras, where it exceeded one inch.

The seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the rainfall since the beginning of January, is generally equal to or in excess of the average, except in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, Western India, and the North Circars.

The record of maximum falls shows some large amounts both in Central and Southern India. The following are the principal falls:—

Division.	Station.	Inches.
Salem	Harur	1·70
Nilgiris	Cunoor	3·80
Nellore	Kavaly	2·40
North Arcot	Palur	1·90
South Arcot	Tendivunken	2·05
Tanjore	Narrilam	3·25
Trichinopoly	Ariyalur	3·00
Madura	Dindigul	3·09
Tinnevelly	Ambasamudram	3·15
Akola	Zalgaon	2·53
Buldana	Malkupur	2·10
Ellichpur	Sudder	3·09
Seoni	Laknudon	1·74
Mandla	Sudder	1·95

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending February 14th, 1891.			Rainfall data from January 4th to February 14th, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 4th to February 14th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·10	0	+0·10	0·65	0·31	+ 20
	Lower Burma	0·08	0	+0·08	0·08	0·24	− 67
	Central do.	0·11	0	+0·11	0·11	0·11	0
	Upper do.	0·02	?	?	0·02	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·10	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·39	−0·39	0·02	1·22	− 98
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·44	−0·44	0·01	0·99	− 99
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·01	0·39	−0·38	0·47	1·36	− 65
	Deltaic Bengal	0·04	0·28	−0·24	0·05	1·16	− 96
	Central do.	0	0·24	−0·24	0·61	0·91	− 33
	North do.	0	0·18	−0·18	0·42	0·76	− 45
	Orissa	0·01	0·33	−0·32	0·01	0·91	− 90
	Chota Nagpur	0·17	0·22	−0·05	0·98	1·20	− 18
	Behar (South)	0	0·12	−0·12	1·18	0·90	+ 31
	Do. (North)	0	0·21	−0·21	1·06	0·92	+ 15
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·16	−0·16	0·93	0·97	− 4
	Oudh (South)	0	0·06	−0·06	0·68	0·84	− 19
	Do. (North)	0	0·13	−0·13	1·00	1·07	− 7
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·48	0·74	− 35
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·12	−0·12	0·60	0·83	− 28
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·39	−0·39	1·78	1·81	− 2
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·09	−0·09	1·76	0·89	+ 98
	Do (Central)	0	0·17	−0·17	1·72	1·16	+ 48
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·41	−0·41	4·35	2·24	+ 94
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·09	0·94	−0·85	5·35	5·40	− 1
	Do. (North-West)	0·20	0·40	−0·20	5·68	2·68	+112
	Do. (West)	0	0·08	−0·08	1·84	0·83	+122
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·21	0·07	+0·14	0·35	0·42	− 17
	Madras (South Central)	0·86	0·03	+0·83	1·48	0·26	+469
	Coorg	0	0·01	−0·01	0·13	0·05	+160
	Mysore	0·02	0	+0·02	0·06	0·30	− 80
	Konkan	0	0	0	0·01	0·31	− 97
	Bombay—Deccan	0·08	0·04	+0·04	0·14	0·12	+ 17
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·07	0·02	+0·05	0·08	0·13	− 38
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·80	0·03	+0·77	1·04	0·33	+215
	Central Provinces (West)	0·44	0·07	+0·37	0·84	0·49	+ 71
	Do. do. (Central)	0·59	0·12	+0·47	0·88	0·76	+ 16
	Do. do. (East)	0·35	0·27	+0·08	0·83	0·56	+ 48
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·07	−100
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	−0·02	0·05	0·10	− 50
	Sind	0·02	0·02	0	0·64	0·49	+ 31
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·05	−0·04	0·47	0·47	0
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·32	0·25	+ 28
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·39	0·29	+ 34
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·15	−0·15	0·02	0·34	− 94
	Do. do. (A)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·21	−100
	Madras (Central)	0·09	0	+0·09	0·12	0·09	+ 33
	East Coast (Central)	0·53	0·04	+0·49	1·23	0·39	+215
	Do. (South)	1·33	0·07	+1·26	2·13	0·82	+160
	Madras (South)	1·25	0·11	+1·14	1·45	1·10	+ 32

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *19th February, 1891.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st February.*—Rainfall fair in the Nilgiris, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, portions of Ganjam, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore and Malabar, no rain in Kistna, Nellore, the Ceded districts, Kurnool and Madras; slight elsewhere. Prospects somewhat improved. Exceptional demand for employment is confined to the northern portions of the Chingleput district and adjacent villages of the Kalahasti zemindari. About 1,031 people are employed on works in the Ponneri taluk of the Chingleput district. Prices rising in Ganjam, Gadavari, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Malabar; falling in Bellary, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly; elsewhere generally stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Rain in parts of Sind, Deccan, and Karnatak slightly damaging crops in four districts. Standing crops especially cotton and wheat damaged by blight, frost or insects in parts of eight districts; otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th February.*—The weather was unsettled and rain fell generally during the latter part of the week. In some districts the rain was accompanied by hail and did some injury to the *rabi* and poppy crops; otherwise the prospects of these crops are good. The *rabi* crops are maturing, and some of them are being gathered. Extraction of opium is in progress. Sugar manufacture is proceeding with fair results. Tobacco is a promising crop. *Boro* or spring rice is still being transplanted, and the young plants are doing well. Lands are being prepared in some districts for the cultivation of early rice and other autumn crops. Price of rice remains almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Unsettled weather at close of week, with showers and hail in a few districts. Extent of damage by hail not yet known, the crops are otherwise doing well and approaching maturity. In Banda harvesting has begun. Poppy extracting too has commenced. Supplies are ample, but prices are rising nearly everywhere. Export of grain is reported from Meerut.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Lahore and Shahpur. Prices stationary in Hissar; falling in Peshawar, and rising elsewhere. Ploughing for *kharif* crops in progress in some districts. Standing crops generally in good condition and thriving. Crops are reported to have been slightly damaged by insects in Delhi, parts of Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan, by hail in Umballa and by frost in Lahore. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Delhi and parts of Mooltan where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Weather occasionally cloudy with slight showers. Some damage has been done in places to wheat and linseed by recent rain and cloudy weather; but winter crops are on the whole in good condition, and are being harvested. Prices stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st February.*—Threshing nearly completed. Transplanting of dry weather paddy in Upper Burma in progress. Price of paddy has risen slightly in several districts, and considerably in Yew, but is stationary elsewhere.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall slight but general. Ploughing for summer paddy and crushing of sugarcane progressing. Harvesting of mustard continues.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Crops and prospects good, except in parts of the Tumkur district where the water-supply in tanks is diminishing. Paddy sown in parts. Outturn of crops harvested is generally favourable. Prices slightly risen in the Kolar district.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Thrashing of rice not completed. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Average rainfall moderate in Berar. Threshing of *jowari* nearly completed. Land for next *kharif* crops under preparation. Reaping and threshing of *rabi* continued. Gram and wheat have suffered from rain and hail in two taluks of the Basim district. Prices almost stationary. Fodder sufficient except in Ellichpur taluk.

Rainfall in Hyderabad during the week injured the standing crops. Weeding of *tabi* crops commenced, yield of *tabi* crops estimated at 12 annas in the rupee. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Standing crops in parts of Gwalior reported to be damaged by frost and hail. Prices of food-grains high in Bhopal, and rising in Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Standing crops satisfactory generally, but damaged by frost in six Agencies. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four Agencies and Ajmere. Prices steady in some places, but rising and fluctuating in others.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th February.*—Weather cloudy, with slight showers. Potatoes are being sown. Prospects of crops good, but food-grains are becoming dear in the Katmandu bazaar.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

No. 31-I, dated Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1891.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the year 1889-90, forwarded with letter No. 2963 S., dated 25th October 1890, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS.—The year 1889-90 was again not a favourable one for the crops in Rajputana owing to insufficient supply of water in the tanks. The average rainfall in the Ajmere District was 21·44 inches, or more than that of the previous year by 2·26 inches, and in the Merwara District it was 16·83 inches, or less than in 1888-89 by 3·40 inches.

2. The Capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 310 on Suspense Account. The total Capital expenditure on the three groups of tanks to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 16,46,681.

3. The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review as given in the Revenue Accounts:—

Tanks in	Total Capital outlay to end of year, including indirect charges.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital at end of year.
		Irrigation revenue.	Mis-cellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	8,78,869	51,759	1,833	53,592	38,877	1,841	40,718	12,874	1·46
Beawar " "	6,31,668	47,549	1,578	49,127	10,985	478	11,463	37,664	5·96
Todgarh " "	1,36,144	24,708	124	24,832	5,688	238	5,926	18,906	13·88
Total	16,46,681	1,24,016	3,535	1,27,551	55,550	2,557	58,107	69,444	4·22
Figures for 1888-89	16,46,371	1,26,142	3,875	1,30,017	63,240	2,718	65,958	64,059	3·89

The irrigation revenue collected was made up as follows:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates directly paid	12,879	13,093
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,11,137	1,13,049
TOTAL	1,24,016	1,26,142

The share of enhanced land revenue is made up of water-rates, share of well assessments, and the difference between dry and wet rates which are collected with the land revenue.

The decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 2,466, in the actual collections of the year, as compared with those of the preceding year, has not been explained.

4. The revenue assessed for the year is compared in the following table with the area irrigated. The decrease in the assessment of irrigation revenue from the crop rate tanks was due to a smaller area having been assessed owing to insufficient supply of water in the tanks, and the increase in the assessment on variable tanks was due to enhanced rates being levied for both crops during the year :—

Sub-Collectorate.	Irrigation revenue assessed.	AREA.			Assessment per acre.
		Irrigated.	Protected.	Total.	
	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Ajmere	57,224	11,779	5,442	17,221	3·32
Beawar	43,498	8,515	5,535	14,080	3·09
Todgarh	23,813	2,867	1,602	4,469	5·33
Total for 1889-90 .	1,24,535	23,191	12,579	35,770	3·48
Total for 1888-89 .	1,25,201	27,631	8,369	36,000	3·48

It is not clear whether the irrigation revenue assessed relates to the area actually irrigated only, or includes the area protected as given in Statement I. E. This should be explained in submitting the report for the current year. Of the irrigated area, 11,635 acres were cultivated under the kharif and 11,556 acres under the rabi crop. There was less irrigation both in the kharif and rabi crops of 1890 than in those of the preceding year owing to deficiency of water. No remissions were, however, granted.

5. The following table shows the distribution of the working expenses :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs	36,654	30,821	5,833
Establishment	26,202	24,832	1,370
Tools and Plant	384	—103	487
Leave and Pension allowances	2,718	2,557	161
Total .	65,958	58,107	7,851

It is satisfactory to notice that there has been a decrease in the working expenses of Rs. 7,851, as compared with the figures of the previous year. The cost of working expenses per acre irrigated was Rs. 1·62 as compared with Rs. 1·83 per acre in the preceding year.

The establishment charges were divided as follows :—

	Rs.
Direction	3,082
Executive	13,916
Civil Officers	7,834
	24,832

The outlay on new works and repairs was Rs. 2,837 and Rs. 27,984, respectively. The greater number of the larger tanks had been repaired during the preceding year.

6. Some information as regards the experimental cutting of crops is furnished in the Report. The highest produce per acre for wheat crop was 22 maunds of grain and 40½ maunds of straw. The value of these were, respectively, Rs. 55 and 10, and the expenditure is put down at Rs. 18 per acre, leaving a profit to the cultivator of Rs. 47. The difference between these figures and those furnished in the previous year's report is considerable.

7. The report has been correctly prepared, but no notice appears to have been taken of the remark made in para. 7 of last year's Review regarding a sketch map. The attention of the Agent to the Governor General and the Chief Commissioner is again invited to this.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information and guidance.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Also that the Review be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

Ordered further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, for information.

C. VINCENT.

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works—Irrigation.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1890.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals for the half-years ending 30th September 1890 and 1889.

	Demand.		Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tollage.						
Private boats	757	4,967	4,650	1,073	3,947	3,510
Government boats	...	521	521	...	535	535
Rafts	...	804	804	...	855	855
Carrying operations.						
Boating (Government)	...	132	132	...	1,525	1,525
Fines and sundries	...	5	5	...	7	7
Ground-rent	...	1,242	1,242	...	1,284	1,284
Total	757	7,671	7,354	1,073	8,153	7,716

Nature of cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.		
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Grains	25,149	75,202	1,00,351	7,261	1,14,380	1,21,641
Cotton	...	3,317	3,317	...	8,427	8,427
Oil-seeds	607	12,952	13,559	1,929	12,899	14,828
Salt	982	1,831	2,813	1,360	14,008	15,368
Metals	5,219	1,687	6,906	9,121	5,322	14,443
Building materials	9,58,865	91,561	10,50,426	3,02,484	3,51,095	6,53,579
Miscellaneous goods	22,776	47,351	70,127	16,311	59,484	75,795
Firewood	11,516	1,67,942	1,79,458	24,265	1,28,628	1,52,893
Bamboos	275	1,96,551	1,96,826	310	1,39,218	1,39,528
Timber	4,881	1,30,633	1,35,514	374	1,70,074	1,70,448
Miscellaneous timber	250	3,351	3,601	1,498	6,405	7,913
Logs	170	268	438	...	560	...
Total	10,30,690	4,88,143	15,18,833	3,64,913	10,09,950	13,74,863

Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
64,774	50,506	2,869,235	2,767,656	9,13,183	11,43,456	125	132

ALLAHABAD:
The 16th January 1891.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Agra Canal for the half-years ending 30th September 1890 and 1889.

	Demands. Balance from previous half-year.	Demands. For current half-year.	Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year. Demands.	Same period of previous year. Collections.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tollage.						
Private boats	...	886	886	...	1,493	1,493
Government boats	...	78	78	...	181	181
Rafts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrying operations.						
Boating (Government)	...	832	832	...	1,872	1,872
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ground-rent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,796	1,796	...	3,546	3,546

Nature of crops.	Current half-year. Up.	Current half-year. Down.	Current half-year. Total.	Corresponding period of previous year. Up.	Corresponding period of previous year. Down.	Corresponding period of previous year. Total.	Tonnage. 1890.	Tonnage. 1889.	Ton mileage. 1890.	Ton mileage. 1889.	Value of goods. 1890.	Value of goods. 1889.	Number of passengers. 1890.	Number of passengers. 1889.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Grains	...	30,150	30,150	1,200	45,900	47,100								
Cotton	...	...	...	...	250	250								
Oil-seeds	...	.	...	100	3,180	3,280								
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Metals	...	600	600	...	950	950								
Building materials	30,555	5,300	35,855	2,24,065	1,050	2,25,115	4,478	13,838	193,716	532,597	74,754	2,28,105	72	187
Miscellaneous goods	3,225	1,690	4,915	760	41,210	41,970								
Firewood	11,850	34,675	46,525	44,650	12,200	56,850								
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Poles and Timber	...	3,050	3,050	...	1,200	1,200								
Miscellaneous Timber	...	800	800	...	...	...								
Total	45,630	76,265	1,21,895	2,70,775	1,05,940	3,76,715	4,478	13,838	193,716	532,597	74,754	2,28,105	72	187

ALLAHABAD,
The 16th January 1891.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1891.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Jamaica.				Demerara.				Natal.				Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	26	23	49	46·18 women per every 100 men	11	8	19	59·50 women per every 100 men	13	11	24	41·13 women per every 100 men.	50	42	92
From 2 to 10 years	80	51	131		50	31	81		40	26	72		170	111	281
" 10 to 20 "	90	35	125		44	28	72		31	11	42		165	74	239
" 20 to 30 "	494	183	677		209	125	334		237	104	341		940	412	1,352
" 30 to 40 "	60	41	101		24	12	36		29	7	36		113	60	173
" 40 to 50 "	3	1	4		...	...	...		2	1	3		5	2	7
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		..	...	..		...	...	...
Grand Total	753	334	1,087	...	338	207	545	...	358	160	518	...	1,449	701	2,150

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Jamaica Male	Female	Total	Proportion	Demerara Male	Female	Total	Proportion	Natal Male	Female	Total	Proportion	Total Male	Female	Grand Total
Orissa	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Western Bengal	2	...	2	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Central "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Cachar	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar	107	57	164	...	24	23	47	...	13	10	23	...	144	90	234
North-Western Provinces	445	220	665	...	225	101	326	...	206	108	314	...	876	489	1,365
Oudh	163	53	216	...	85	20	105	..	131	42	173	...	379	115	494
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	10	...	10	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	13	...	13
Nepaul and Native States	23	4	27	...	1	3	4	...	6	...	6	...	30	7	37
Mixed Bombay and Madras	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Grand Total	753	334	1,087	...	338	207	545	...	358	160	518	...	1,449	701	2,150

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Jamaica Male	Female	Total	Proportion	Demerara Male	Female	Total	Proportion	Natal Male	Female	Total	Proportion	Total Male	Female	Grand Total
Brahmins and high castes	93	30	123	...	5	4	9	...	44	15	59	...	142	49	191
Agriculturists	281	115	396	...	128	69	197	...	170	63	233	..	579	247	826
Artisans	44	14	58	...	30	10	40	...	18	11	29	...	92	35	127
Low castes	202	121	323	...	133	105	238	...	123	59	182	...	458	285	743
Musulmans	133	54	187	...	42	19	61	...	3	12	15	...	178	85	263
Christians	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	753	334	1,087	...	338	207	545	...	358	160	518	...	1,449	701	2,150

Memorandum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	1,271	616	1,887
2. Musulmans	178	85	263
3. Christians	...	..	...
Total	1,449	701	2,150

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of December, 1890.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sindh.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton, raw—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,626	92,483	2,231	...	...	135	3,177	...	...	1,00,652
Bombay Town	394	3,13,082	...	...	1,75,331	5,279	26,404	1,88,983	...	80,099	2,219	...	7,91,791
Karachi	...	...	15,414	...	...	6,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,402
TOTAL	394	3,13,082	15,414	2,626	2,67,814	14,498	26,404	1,88,983	135	83,276	2,219	...	9,14,845
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	81,533	36,170	32,732	308	...	...	288	...	...	1,51,031
Bombay Town	...	1,84,184	...	...	11,578	36,761	7,49,785	36,152	...	82,568	165	...	11,01,193
Karachi	...	...	3,18,283	...	...	5,87,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,05,498
TOTAL	...	1,84,184	3,18,283	81,533	47,748	6,56,708	7,50,093	36,152	...	82,856	165	...	21,57,722
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	3,66,574	67,314	...	4,493	...	225	750	...	...	4,39,356
Bombay Town	...	49,885	...	...	1,394	...	66,547	63,255	...	15,523	29,343	...	2,25,947
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
TOTAL	...	49,885	...	3,66,574	68,708	50	71,040	63,255	225	16,273	29,343	...	6,65,353
Indigo*—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	42,907	7,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,039
TOTAL	...	...	...	42,907	7,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,039
GRAND TOTAL	394	5,47,151	3,33,697	4,93,640	3,92,402	6,71,256	8,47,537	2,88,390	360	1,82,405	31,727	...	37,87,959

* The imports of indigo into Bombay Town and Karachi are not returned.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,

The 24th February, 1891.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—			
Tenasserim—			
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	10 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
Pegu (deltaic)—			
Pegu	12 8 0	10 0 0	15 0 0
Rangoon	10-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0
Thôngwa	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Bassein	15-0 to 22-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 37-0
Pegu (inland)—			
Shwegyin	20 0 0	12 0 0	20-0 to 25-0
Tharrawaddy	20-0 to 25-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	17 8 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	12 0 0	14 0 0	40 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Burma—			
Mandalay	12 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0
Arakan—			
Sandoway	15 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	10 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0
Akyab	15-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—			
Surma—			
Sylhet	5 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	11-0 to 30-0
Cachar	7 8 0	8 0 0	14-0 to 20-0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	8-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 35-0
Garo Hills	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 12-0	20-0 to 40-0
Brahmaputra—			
Goálpára	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 60-0
Kámrúp	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	12-0 to 20-0
Darrang	5-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	6-0 to 40-0
Nowgong	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
Sibságar	8-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 40-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 12-0	14-0 to 40-0
Bengal—			
Eastern hill tracts—			
Chittagong Hill Tracts	12 0 0	...	20 0 0
Hill Tipperah	..	...	...
Nágá Hills	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	20-0 to 40-0
Eastern—			
Backergunge	7 8 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
Noakholly	7-8 to 10-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Chittagong	10 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
Tipperah	7-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 15-0
Dacca	6-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 20-0
Mymensingh	7-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	12-0 to 30-0
Deltaic—			
Khoolna	7-8 to 9-6	7-0 to 8-0	12-0 to 25-0
24-Pergunnahs	9-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 20-0
Midnapore	7 8 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
Howrah	7-8 to 15-0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 25-0
Calcutta	8 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hooghly	7 15 6	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 30-0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	7 8 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jessore	7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 15-0
Furreedpore	7 8 0	8 0 0	10-0 to 20-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per Month.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
Bengal—*continued.*	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Central—			
Bankoora	7-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 16-0
Burdwan	8 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Beerbhoom	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 12 0
Moorshedabad	5-10 to 7-8	5 0 0	10-0 to 20-0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3-12 to 4-0	5 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Pubna	5-0 to 6-8	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 20-0
Bogra	6-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 20-0
Rajshahye	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 16-0
Maldah	7 8 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 12-0
Northern—			
Rungpore	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 20-0
Dinagepore	7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Jalpáiguri	7 8 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Darjeeling	6 0 0	8-0 to 9-0	11-0 to 30-0
Orissa—			
Pooree	7 8 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 11-4
Cuttack	4 11 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Balasore	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0
Chota-Nagpur—			
Singbhoom	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Manbhoom	4 3 6	5 0 0	9-6 to 15-0
Lohardugga	3 4 6	4-0 to 5-0	4-11 to 12-4
Hazáribágh	4 8 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Behar, south—			
Monghyr	5 10 0	3-0 to 4-0	7-8 to 15-0
Gya	2-8 to 3-0	3-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
Patna	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	7-0 to 8-0
Shahabad	4-0 to 5-8	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0
Behar, north—			
Purneah	5-10 to 6-9	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 16-0
Bhágalpur	3- 2 to 4-11	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 11-4
Durbhunga	3-12 to 5-10	3-0 to 4-0	3-12 to 9-6
Mozufferpore	3-0 to 5-0	3-0 to 4-8	5-0 to 10-0
Sarun	3-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 7-0	6-9 to 10-0
Chumparun	3-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0
N.-W. Provinces—			
Eastern—			
Mirzapur	3 12 0	4 11 0	7 8 0
Benares	4 0 0	4 8 0	6-12 to 8-11
Ghazipur	2 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	5 0 0	4-0 to 7-8
Allahabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	12-8 to 15-0
Central—			
Bánda	3 2 0	5 0 0	8-7 to 0-6
Fatehpur	2 13 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
Hamírpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 7-0
Jalaun	3 8 0	5 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
Cawnpore	4 0 0	4 8 0	10 0 0
Etáwah	4 4 0	5 0 0	9 8 0
Farukhabad	4 12 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Mainpuri	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Etah	3 8 0	5 0 0	6-0 to 10-0
Western—			
Lalitpur	3 8 0	5 0 0	7-0 to 10-0
Jhánsi	3 12 0	5 8	10 0 0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	..	5-0 to 10-0
Muttra	4 11 0	5 0 0	9-4 to 10 0
Aligarh	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
Bulandshahr	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0
Meerut	5 8 0	5 8 0	5-8 to 13-8
Sub-montane—			
Ballia	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 12 0	5 10 0	7-0 to 7-8
Gorakhpur	3 12 0	4 8 0	7-8 to 9-6
Basti	3 12 0	4 8 0	12 0 0
Sháhjahánpur	2 8 0	4 12 0	8-0 to 8-12
Budaun	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Philibhít	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*			
Sub-montane—contd.			
Bareilly	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	2 13 0	4 8 0	7-8 to 9-6
Tarái	5 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Bijnor	4 11 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4 8 0	6-0 to 12-0
Sahâranpur	5 1 0	5 0 0	9-0 to 10-0
Dehra Dún	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Kumaun	6 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 11-0
Garhwál	5 10 0	5 0 0	11-0 to 12-8
Oudh—			
Southern—			
Partabgarh	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 to 7-0
Sultanpur	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareli	3 8 0	4 4 0	7-5-7 to 7-8
Unao	4 0 0	4 8 0	9 4 0
Lucknow	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Hardoi	3 12 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Northern—			
Fyzabad	2 13 0	3 12 0	7-8 to 9-6
Barabanki	3 12 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
Gonda	2 12 0	3 4 0	6-8 to 8-0
Bahraich	3 0 0	4 8 0	5-0 to 10-0
Sitapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Kheri	4 0 0	4 8 0	7-0 to 7-8
Rajputana—			
Eastern—			
Partábgarh	7 8 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 16-14
Bánswára	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 to 18-12
Meywar (Oodeypore)	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	22-0 to 35-0
Sirohee	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Erinpura	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	3-12 to 4-10	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 15-0
Abu	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 0 0
Kishengurh	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-11 to 15-12
Boondee	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 30-0
Tonk	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jeypore	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-4
Kerowlee	4 0 0	...	6-0 to 8-0
Dholpur	3-12 to 4-11	...	7-8 to 10-5
Bhurtpore	4 0 0	...	5-8 to 7-0
Ulwur	4-0 to 4-8	3-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	3-12 to 5-10	...	7-8 to 9-6
Nusseerabad Ganntonment	6 8 0	7 8 0	10-0 to 12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	4 9 0	9-6 to 15-0
Balmer	5 8 0	...	11 8 0
Anádra	7 8 0	6 0 0	...
Shahpoora	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Western—			
Jodhpore	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
Jeysulmere	...	...	15 0 0
Bickaneer	4 11 0	3 15 9	8-7 to 12-10-6
Central India—			
Indore	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Neemuch Cantonment	5 10 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	4 8 0	5 0 0	9-12 to 21-0
Goona	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	12-0 to 15-0
Gwalior	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Punjab—			
Southern—			
Hissar	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore	5 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Montgomery	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
Punjab—*contd.*	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Central—			
Gurgaon	3 12 0	4 11 0	11 6 0
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	12 3 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4
Karnál	7 4 0	5 0 0	14 8 0
Lahore	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Sub-montane—			
Umballa	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 15 4
Ludhiána	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 13 0
Jullundur	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	5 10 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	7 0 0	5 8 0	14 8 0
Hills—			
Simla	6 1 6	6 1 6	13 2 0
Kángra	7 8 0	5 10 0	15 0 0
North-western—			
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Gujránwála	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Jhelum	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Ráwalpindi	6 0 0	6 9 0	22 8 0
Hazára	7 0 0	7 8 0	17 8 0
Peshawar	5 8 0	7 0 0	26 4 0
Kohát	9 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Western—			
Shahpur	4 11	6 0 0	12 0 0
Jhang	4 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Mooltan	8 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0
Bannu	6 4 0	6 8 0	22 7 0
D. I. Khan	5 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	7 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0
D. G. Kkan	6 0 0	4 8 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—			
Karáchi	12-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 40-0
Hyderabed (Gidu Bandar)	12 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	7-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	19-0 to 39-0
Sukkur	8 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0
Shikárpur	10 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0
Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	12 0 0	30-0 to 45-0
Bombay—			
Konkan—			
Karwar	8 7 0	9 0 0	18-12 to 26-4
Ratná iri	7 8 0	12 0 9	10-0 to 15-0
Coláha (Alibág)	5 10 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-0
Bombay	11 0 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-1 6 ¼
Tanna (Salsette)	8 7 0	9 0 0	26 4 0
Deccan—			
Dharwar (Hubli)	7 8 0	9 6 0	18 12 0
Belgaum	6 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0
Satara	6 8 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Sholapur	7 0 0	9 0 0	25 0 0
Bijápur	7 0 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Poona (City)	7 8 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Khandesh—			
Ahmednagar	7 8 0	10 0 0	22 0 0
Násik	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	7 0 0	9 0 0	14-0 to 20-0
Guzerat—			
Surat	6 8 0	9 0 8	20 0 0
Broach	7 8 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Kaira	5 2 6	9 0 0	9-6 to 18-12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
Panch Máháls (Godhra)	5 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0
Deesa Cantonment	5 13 0	8 0 0	19 6 0
Kattywar—			
Rajkot	10 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Central Provinces—			
Western—			
Nimár	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 21-0
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
Betúl	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Chhindwára	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Nágpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	5 10 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Central—			
Narsinghpur	4 0 0	6 0 0	11-0 to 15-0
Saugor	4 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Damoh	4 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 13-0
Jubbulpore	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 12-0
Mandla	4 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Seoni	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Bálághát	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Bhandára	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Chánda	4 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Eastern—			
Biláspur	4 0 0	7 0 0	16 0 0
Raipur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 12-0
Sambalpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Berar—			
Buldána	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Básim	6 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0
Akola	6 14 0	7 0 0	24 6 0
Ellichpur	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Amráoti	8 0 0	8 0 0	17 0 0
Wun	6 0 0	7 0 0	11-0 to 15-0
Nizam's Territories—			
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 30-0
Boláram	...	5-2-1 to 6-13-6	9-11 to 25-10
Chadarghat	7 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—			
Malabar Coast—			
Malabar	6 12 6	6 4 7	14 4 6
S. Canara	6 14 0	6 12 0	18 2 0
South central—			
Coimbatore	5 0 0	5 13 4	17 8 0
Nilgiris	7 2 0	8 10 0	24 10 0
Salem	3 10 8	5 5 4	13 2 8
Central—			
Bellary	5 5 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Anantapur	5 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Kurnool	5 10 0	5 10 0	18 12 0
East Coast, north—			
Ganjam	4 2 0	5 10 8	8 5 4
Vizagapatam	4 1 0	4 2 0	10 8 0
Godávari	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
East Coast, central—			
Kistna	6 5 4	7 5 4	17 0 0
Nellore	5 8 0	6 4 0	16 10 8
East Coast, south—			
Madras	6 4 0	5 12 0	14 2 8
Chingleput	4 8 0	5 0 0	13 8 0
N. Arcot	5 8 0	6 6 5	16 6 5
S. Arcot	5 6 4	6 3 4	12 11 4
Tanjore	5 15 6	6 3 2	15 0 0
Trichinopoly	6 6 8	7 0 0	12 8 0
Southern—			
Tinnevelly	5 4 0	6 10 8	13 5 4
Madura	6 0 0	5 12 0	15 12 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890—*concluded.*

Districts.	Average Wages per Month.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Mysore—			
Mysore	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	5-0 to 10-0	7 0 0	18-12 to 22-8
Kolar	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Túmkúr	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Hassan	5 0 0	5 8 0	30 0 0
Kadur	5 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Shimoga	2-8 to 5-0	3-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 25-0
Chitaldroog	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Coorg—			
Coorg	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
Aden	......	12 10 8	30-0 to 37-8

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIII of 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 1st February, 1890.			Week ending 31st January, 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 1st February, 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 31st January, 1891.		Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
		Total mean length open	Receipts		Total mean length open.	Receipts.							
			Total	Per mile open		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week	Total.	Per mile open per week		
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
7th Feb., 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	8,74,3[illegible]2	573	1,526	9,96,159	653	3,69,65,096	551	3,50,53,404	522	...	[illegible],11,592
7th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,7[illegible]3	154	57	10,807	190	4,24,575	169	4,38,754	174	13,879	...
31st Jan., 1891	Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	141	12,176	86	141	9,023	64	3,75,048	63	3,52,851	60		22,197
7th Feb., 1891	Bengal-Nagpur (*b*)	419	71,147	170	585	72,7[illegible]	124	16,20,[illegible]79	117	26,38,112	105	10,17,933	..
7th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	75[illegible]	83,0[illegible]	112	752	85,4[illegible]9	114	27,74,5[illegible]	90	28,35,099	86	60,590	..
7th ditto	Rajputana Malwa	1,672	3,95,03[illegible]	237	1,072	4,2[illegible],000	256	1,62,66,395	222	1,41,95,423	194	..	20,70,972
7th ditto	Southern Marátha	978	88,047	91	1,044	80,141	77	34,35,394	86	37,67,452	83	3,32,058	...
7th ditto	Ditto, Mysore Section	296	19,84[illegible]	67	296	26,270	8[illegible]	8,35,560	72	10,44,630	80	2,09,070	.
31st Jan., 1891	Bengal and North-Western*	[illegible]	1,06,[illegible]20	164	690	95,430	137	36,10,161	127	36,66,341	123	56,180	...
	TOTAL	6,400	16,60,708	256	6,772	18,[illegible]4,0[illegible]9	266	6,63,07,217	243	6,39,92,066	218		23,15,151
	State Lines worked by the State.												
7th Feb., 1891	North Western	[illegible],370	(*d*)4,87,060	206	2,3[illegible]5	(*e*)5,34,846	223	*d*2,41,21,734	232	*e*2,24,32,98[illegible]	214		16,8[illegible],745
7th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	[illegible]	1,56,018	22[illegible]	692	1,5[illegible],564	229	65,23,[illegible]91	214	58,85,784	193	..	[illegible],[illegible]7,[illegible]07
31st Jan., 1891	Eastern Bengal	747	2,46,412	33[illegible]	777	2,92,2[illegible]0	376	95,86,701	311	97,54,023	201		[illegible],[illegible]2,678
31st ditto	Bengal Central†	12[illegible]	13,134	105	12[illegible]	14,380	115	6,1[illegible],709	112	5,65,4[illegible]8	103	..	51,[illegible]11
31st ditto	Nalháti	27	1,034	72	7	1,[illegible]5[illegible]	72	85,49[illegible]	71	78,735	66		6,7[illegible]4
31st ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	303	43	8	453	60	9,970	[illegible]0	15,703	45	5,793	
31st ditto	Jorhat	30	1,02[illegible]	31	28	1,070	38	51,[illegible]01	41	53,221	40	1,6[illegible]0	..
31st ditto	Burma (*f*)	5[illegible]3	1,[illegible]8,072	232	556	1,57,055	282	30,11,596	161	43,7[illegible],510	180	4,59,920	
	TOTAL	4,551	1[illegible],31,[illegible]62	227	4,608	11,60,618	252	4,52,07,401	226	4,31,57,53[illegible]	215		20,4[illegible],872
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
31st Jan., 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	1,492	9,65,487	607	1,492	9,24,919	6[illegible]0	3,04,68,370	466	3,13,86,000	481	9,17,720	
7th Feb., 1891	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,40,[illegible]53	540	461	2,5[illegible],000	547	1,06,50,407	527	1,04,67,113	519		1,83,294
7th ditto	Madras	840	1,82,204	217	840	1,95,[illegible]07	233	77,53,1[illegible]0	210	81,06,7[illegible]0	2[illegible]1	3,53,600	..
31st Jan., 1891	South Indian (*h*)	737	1,[illegible]2,8[illegible]	167	77[illegible]	1,27,4[illegible]1	104	50,89,940	157	55,03,555	16[illegible]	4,13,619	
	TOTAL	3,53[illegible]	14,59,703	414	3,572	15,[illegible]0,017	420	5,39,61,852	340	5,54,63,496	355	15,01,644	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		14,571	41,55,273	2[illegible]5	14,952	41,04,[illegible]04	2[illegible]9	16,54,76,470	264	16,26,13,091	250	...	[illegible]8,63,379
Gross Estimated Expenses								8,01,19,458	137	8,40,61,889	129	...	20,57,569
	Net Receipts	..	.					7,03,57,012	127	7,85,51,202	121		8,05,810
	Assisted Companies.												
7th Feb., 1891	Tárakeshwar	22	5,467	249	22	5,385	245	2,28,26[illegible]	233	2,27,166	232	.	[illegible],096
31st Jan., 1891	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,537	98	67	4,[illegible]35	63	2,93,157	104	2,84,758	101		8,399
24th ditto	Dibru Sadiya	..	..		..	(*i*)	.	(*j*)3,87,29[illegible]	115	(*k*)4,17,147	124	29,848	..
	TOTAL	89	12,004	13[illegible]	89	9,620	105	9,08,718	124	9,29,071	127	20,353	..
	Native States Lines worked by Companies												
31st Jan., 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	50,040	167	354	56,646	160	19,83,612	128	20,86,555	135	1,02,943	...
7th Feb., 1891	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,83[illegible]	48	72	3,[illegible]20	52	1,14,940	44	1,66,312	55	51,372	...
7th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	9[illegible]3	35	27	1,000	37	43,465	37	42,864	36	...	601
7th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlad		...		13	810	62	...		(*l*)35,953	71	35,953	...
	TOTAL	440	62,[illegible]34	143	466	6[illegible],176	133	21,42,017	111	23,31,684	115	1,89,667	..
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
7th Feb., 1891	Rajpura-Bhatinda	108	7,080	66	108	9,351	87	(*m*)1,22,265	71	4,26,695	90	3,04,430	...
	Native States Lines.												
7th Feb., 1891	Jodhpore	124	6,817	55	124	7,900	64	2,92,400	54	3,09,236	57	16,836	...
7th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	333	31,341	94	334	28,686	86	10,88,513	86	12,64,471	87	1,75,958	..
7th ditto	Morvi	94	4,818	51	94	7,127	76	1,58,136	51	2,61,852	63	1,03,716	..
	TOTAL	550	42,976	78	552	43,713	79	15,39,049	73	18,35,559	70	2,96,510	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Asansol-Gomoh section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*i*) Return not received.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 25th January, 1890.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 24th January, 1891.
(*l*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(*m*) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889.
* Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
† Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

CALCUTTA,
26th February, 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

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